

## Notes on new or poorly known species of Asian Cerambycidae (Insecta, Coleoptera)

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**ABSTRACT** - In this paper we describe the new genus *Abacoclytus* (type *A. felicisrosettae* sp. n.) and the new species *Prionus dacatrai* (Pakistan), *Asemum lucidulum* (China, Sichuan), *Pseudogaurotina robertae* (China, Sichuan), *Gaurotes pictiventris* (China, Yunnan), *Rhondia attelaboides* (China, Yunnan), *Molorchus fraudator* (China, Sichuan), *Purpuricenus foraminifer* (China, Sichuan), *Hesperoclytus bozanoi* (China, Sichuan), *Abacoclytus felicisrosettae* (China, Sichuan), *Perissus crassicollis* (China, Fujian), *Kurarua nacerdoides* (China, Yunnan), *Niphona belligerans* (China, Kwangsi), *Miccolamia bicristata* (China, Shaanxi), *Saperda bacillicornis* (China, Qinghai and Gansu), *Savang sulphuratus* (China, Sichuan), *Glenea atricilla* (China, Fujian), *Glenea fortii* (China, Fujian), *Glenea glabronotata* (China, Sichuan), *Glenea hieroglyphica* (China, Yunnan), *Paraglenea cinereonigra* (China, Shaanxi and Henan) and *Linda stolata* (China, Sichuan). Furthermore, we describe the male of the species *Callidium przewalskyi* Sem. & Plav. (which in our opinion should be transferred to the genus *Callidiellum* Van Dyke) and revalidate the species *Ischnostrangalis davidi* (Pic), formerly considered a synonym of *I. stricticollis* (Fairmaire).

**Key words:** Cerambycidae, *Abacoclytus* gen. n., new species, Asia.

**RIASSUNTO** - Note su specie nuove o poco conosciute di Cerambycidi asiatici (Insecta, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). Nel presente lavoro vengono descritti il nuovo genere *Abacoclytus* e le seguenti nuove specie asiatiche:

- *Prionus dacatrai*, Pakistan, lungh. 29.8 mm, affine a *P. corpulentus* Bat., da cui può distinguersi per le antenne nettamente più corte, la punteggiatura più debole del pronoto e la scultura del lato superiore del terzo articolo antennale.
- *Asemum lucidulum*, Cina (Sichuan), lungh. 17.3 mm, affine ad *A. punctulatum* Blessig, ma distinto da questo per il protorace più fortemente trasverso e bruscamente strozzato alla base.

- *Pseudogaurotina robertae*, Cina (Sichuan), lungh. 18.2 mm, che si distingue dall'affine *P. magnifica* Plav. per il pronoto fortemente trasverso, lungo appena un quinto delle elitre.
- *Gaurotes pictiventris*, Cina (Yunnan), lungh. 10.1 mm, distinta dall'affine *G. glabricollis* Holz. per la proiezione acuta dell'angolo suturale e per la colorazione nero-violacea delle elitre.
- *Rhondia attelaboides*, Cina (Yunnan), lungh. 11.6 mm, distinta dalle congeneri per le zampe uniformemente giallicce e gli omeri arrotondati.
- *Molorchus fraudator*, Cina (Sichuan), lungh. 11.4 mm, affine a *M. pini-cola* Takakuwa & Ikeda e distinto da questo per le elitre non più lunghe che larghe ed il pronoto munito di marcata depressione basale trasversa.
- *Purpuricenrus foraminifer*, Cina (Sichuan), lungh. 17.0-20.4 mm, distinto dall'affine *P. sideriger* Fairm. per la diversa livrea, per la punteggiatura più robusta del pronoto e della base delle elitre e per il contorno diverso del pronoto, che presenta fra il dente laterale ed il margine anteriore una spiccata protuberanza angolosa.
- *Hesperoclytus bozanoi*, Cina (Sichuan), lungh. 18.0 mm, ben distinto dall'unica altra specie nota del genere, *H. katarinae* Holz., per il differente disegno elitrare e la sagoma alquanto più tozza delle elitre.
- *Abacoclytus felicisrosettae*, Cina (Sichuan), lungh. 17.4 mm, affine ad *A. ventripennis* (Pic) e distinto da questo per i tegumenti elitrari pressoché uniformemente neri, per il protorace ristretto anteriormente e per la diversa inclinazione delle fasce elitrari. Per queste due specie viene istituito il nuovo genere *Abacoclytus*, distinto da *Hesperoclytus* Holz. per il protorace notevolmente più stretto e da *Cyrtoclytus* per la fronte rilevata fra le antenne ed il primo articolo dei tarsi posteriori assai più corto.
- *Perissus crassicollis*, Cina (Fujian), lungh. 11.4 mm, affine a *P. dilatus* Gress. & Rond., ma distinto da questo per le elitre troncate all'apice con angoli brevemente spinosi e per la fascia arcuata subbasale delle elitre decomposta in un tratto obliquo interno ed una macchia esterna.
- *Kurarua nacerdoides*, Cina (Yunnan), lungh. 9.2 mm, distinta dalle affini *K. bicolorata* Gress. & Rond. e *K. concinna* Holz. per il contrasto cromatico fra le zampe anteriori, uniformemente giallicce, e le medie e posteriori, nere.
- *Niphona belligerans*, Cina (Kwangsi), lungh. 22.0 mm, distinta dall'affine *N. lateraliplagiata* Breuning per la robusta dentizione dei femori e delle tibie anteriori.
- *Miccolamia bicristata*, Cina (Shaanxi), lungh. 3.3-4.5 mm, distinta dall'affine *M. savioi* Pic per gli sviluppatissimi tubercoli della base elitrare.
- *Saperda bacillicornis*, Cina (Gansu e Qinghai), lungh. 9.1-13.5 mm, prossima a *S. populnea* (L.), ma ben distinta da questa per il profilo rettilineo del pronoto e le antenne nettamente più sottili, con articoli non anellati.
- *Savang sulphuratus*, Cina (Sichuan), lungh. 15.2 mm, ben distinto dall'unico congenere *S. vatthanai* Breuning per la punteggiatura elitrare

irregolare, le spine apicali delle elitre deboli, le antenne uniformemente giallicce, la diversa livrea e le dimensioni maggiori.

- *Glenea atricilla*, Cina (Fujian), lungh. 9.8 mm, distinta dall'affine *G. suenisoni* Heyr. per le elitre uniformemente nere, il capo non più largo del protorace ed i tarsi posteriori privi di un denso rivestimento di peli squamiformi bianchi.
- *Glenea fortii*, Cina (Fujian), lungh. 10.6 mm, affine a *G. acutoides* Schwarz. e *G. pieliana* Gress. dalle quali si distingue per il diverso disegno elitrale, privo di una fascia discale posteriore e con macchia discale mediana fusa con la fascia suturale.
- *Glenea glabronotata*, Cina (Sichuan), lungh. 11.5 mm, affine a *G. atricornis* Pic, dalla quale si distingue per la presenza di pubescenza eretta sul pronoto.
- *Glenea hieroglyphica*, Cina (Yunnan), lungh. 10.5-13.3 mm, specie più o meno affine a *G. ochraceovittata* Thoms., da cui si distingue per l'ampiezza assai maggiore della fascia mediana del pronoto e delle fasce del disco elitrale.
- *Paraglenea cinereonigra*, Cina (Shaanxi e Henan), lungh. 10.3-13.8 mm, affine a *P. fortunei* Bat., da cui può distinguersi per i riflessi metallici più deboli del rivestimento, e per la pubescenza delle macchie discali del pronoto relativamente rada, che non maschera del tutto la punteggiatura di fondo.
- *Linda stolata*, Cina (Sichuan), lungh. 18.5 mm, affine a *L. semivittata* (Fairm.), da cui si può distinguere per le elitre con margine laterale nerastro su quasi tutta la loro lunghezza e con punteggiatura disposta su di un numero più ridotto di serie quasi regolari.

Inoltre, la specie *Callidium przewalskyi* Sem. & Plav. viene assegnata al genere *Callidiellum* Van Dyke e ne viene descritto il ♂ finora sconosciuto, che si distingue dalla ♀ per l'addome nero anziché rossiccio e la riduzione totale o quasi del disegno elitrale. Viene infine riconfermata la validità specifica di *Ischnostrangalis davidi* (Pic), precedentemente considerata sinonimo di *I. stricticollis* (Fairmaire).

**Parole chiave:** Cerambycidae, *Abacoclytus* gen. n., nuove specie, Asia.

## Introduction

Among the material recently collected by friends and colleagues in Asia, and particularly in China, we have identified some species new to science and have found the thus far unknown male of *Callidium przewalskyi* Semenov & Plavilstshikov. Both the new species and this male are described here.

**Prionus dacatrai sp. n.** (Plate I, 1)

Head and thorax black, both the elytra and antennae basally black, fading to reddish brown towards apex, legs black with reddish brown tarsi and a faint brownish dorsal stripe on front tibiae, abdomen and palpi reddish brown. Dorsal surface glabrous, underside of head and prothorax with sparse tawny hairs, meso- and metasternum with thick tawny pubescence, abdomen subglabrous; front and posterior margins of prothorax thickly fringed with golden hairs. Head closely punctured, frons with a median groove which vanishes behind, interocular space narrow, about half as wide as antennal scape. Antennae 12-jointed, reaching to the apical third of elytra, joints three to eleven produced into a well-developed lamellar process, process of third joint less than half as long as its stem, following ones at least as long as their stems. Scape and second joint smooth and sparsely punctured, following joints densely rugulose-punctate but on a large dorsal portion of third, smooth and with scattered punctures. Prothorax much broader than long, with sides briefly toothed at posterior angles, armed with a long, thin and slightly curved spine somewhat anterior to middle, then produced into a shorter and broader spine at anterior angles. Pronotum sparsely punctured with two shallow depressions: one subbasal, transverse and briefly interrupted in the middle, another squarish near middle of disc. Elytra twice as long as broad, coriaceous on the whole surface, with sparse and shallow punctures on anterior one-fourth, each with three feeble costae on posterior two-thirds. Legs stout, inside margins of femora and middle and hind tibiae serrulate, lobes of third joint rounded on front and middle tarsi, apically subangulate on hind tarsi. Last sternite sinuate at apex.

Overall length: 29.8 mm.

*Holotypus* ♂: Pakistan, Mt. Dir 1.450 m, 16.VII.1991, leg. Dacatra, conserved in the authors' collection.

This species is related to *P. corpulentus* Bates, from which, however, it can be easily distinguished at first sight by its much shorter antennae, the feebler and sparser (not rugose) punctuation of the pronotum and the peculiar sculpture of the upper surface of the third antennal joint, which shows on different portions both a scattered and an extremely dense punctuation.



***Asemum lucidulum* sp. n.** (Plate I, 2)

Body and appendages black, uniformly covered with short, feebly raised brownish pubescence. Head regularly and rather sparsely punctured, feebly and uniformly convex, with median furrow on frons and anterior part of vertex. Antennae short but rather slender, densely and rather strongly punctured, with third and fourth joints subequal in length and fifth about one-fourth longer than third. Prothorax about half again as broad as long, feebly curved at sides but strongly constricted both at apex and base, where the sudden constriction builds "false" basal angles. Pronotum flattened, its surface regularly and rather densely punctured, not granulated, and with a pair of discal and three basal shallow depressions, in the middle of disc with trace of a smooth line. Scutellum smooth and shining, with few sparse punctures. Elytra sparsely punctured on basal one-tenth, densely punctured but rather shiny on the remaining surface, with two feeble discal costae, otherwise uniformly flattened. Legs rather slender, with no particular features.

Overall length: 17.3 mm.

*Holotypus* ♀: China, Sichuan, Mt. Gongga 3.000/4.000 m, 21/24.VII.1992, conserved in the authors' collection.

As far as the Palearctic fauna is concerned, this species can only be confused with *A. punctulatum* Bless., with which it shares a punctured and not granulated prothorax, but from which it can be distinguished by its larger size and above all by the particular shape of its prothorax, which is feebly curved for most of its sides and suddenly constricted both at the apex and at the base, with formation of "false" basal angles. In *A. punctulatum* the prothorax is more slender (only 1.2 instead of 1.5 times as broad as long) and regularly curved, without the strong basal constriction that characterizes *A. lucidulum*.

***Pseudogaurotina robertae* sp. n.** (Plate I, 3)

Body black with very feeble bronzy tinge on head and pronotum, antennae black, femora and tibiae dark reddish brown with black knees (middle and hind legs looking all-black at first sight), tarsi black. Elytra metallic bluish-green. Head densely and strongly punctured, frons and vertex uniformly flattened, temples rather long, not constricted behind the eyes. Head with moderately long raised pubescence, hairs longer on temples. Antennae short, not extending to middle of elytra. Third antennal joint as

long as, fifth half again as long as fourth. Prothorax strongly transverse (about twice as broad as long), strongly constricted near base and apex, with deep transverse furrow on basal one-fourth, with rather small lateral protuberance followed by a very strong disco-lateral tubercle near middle. Pronotum densely and somewhat rugosely punctured, its surface uneven, with a shallow median depression anteriorly and a slightly deeper one on each side near disco-lateral tubercles. Pubescence of pronotum raised, fairly long on disc, along base and at sides evidently longer. Elytra massive but rather long, about five times as long as prothorax, their sides very slightly dilated behind, very widely rounded at apex. Elytral surface densely and rugosely punctured, with short inclined hairs directed backwards.

Overall length: 18.2 mm.

*Holotypus* ♀: China, Sichuan, Xin Gou 1.600 m, 16.VII.1991, leg. Giacomazzo, conserved in the authors' collection.

Because of its large size and the black colour of the abdomen, *G. robertae* seems to be closely related to *G. magnifica* (Plav.), from which it can be distinguished above all through the shape and the covering of the prothorax. In *G. magnifica* this is scarcely broader than long and covered by short pubescence, very sparse on the disc and condensed along the base and the apical margin, while in *G. robertae* the prothorax is about twice as broad as long and is covered by a uniformly sparse, raised and rather long pubescence. It must be pointed out that the short and strongly transverse prothorax is a peculiar feature of this new species, because in *G. robertae* the elytra are about five times as long as the prothorax, while in all the other species of the genera *Pseudogaurotina* Plav. and *Gaurotina* Ganglb. they are only about four times as long as the prothorax.

### **Gaurotes (Carilia) pictiventris sp. n. (Plate I, 4)**

Body and appendages black, vertex with very reduced dark reddish spot, a weak bluish tinge on clypeus and on basal and apical collar of prothorax, metasternum bluish-black, elytra dark violet, first sternite with an orange triangular basal fleck at each outer margin, sternites 2-4 with a narrow orange basal band gradually enlarged at sides. Head densely and strongly punctured, its surface rugose. Antennae normally developed, extending to middle of elytra, third joint scarcely longer than fourth, fifth one-third longer than third. Discal elevations of prothorax moderately and regularly convex, separated from each other by a posteriorly shallow and

anteriorly rather deep depression, lateral tubercles rounded. Pronotum smooth and shiny, almost inpunctate in middle portion, basal and apical collar rather strongly and densely punctured. Pubescence of head and prothorax sparse and rather short. Scutellum convex along middle, its surface dulled through fine but extremely dense punctuation. Elytra parallel-sided, humeri produced but uniformly rounded, apical portion rounded at sides but subtruncated at extreme apex and with sutural angle produced into a small acute tooth. Elytral punctuation rather strong but not confluent, almost regularly seriate on disc. Pubescence dark and sparse, formed on the whole elytral surface by short suberect hairs. Metasternum smooth, almost unpunctured, pubescence of underside of body rather long, whitish or yellowish. Legs slender, first joint of hind tarsi about one-fourth longer than following two combined. Femora with dark, suberect but rather short pubescence along their inside margin.

Overall length: 10.1 mm.

*Holotypus* ♀: China, Yunnan, 35 km N Lijiang, 1/19.VIII.1992, leg. Becvar, conserved in the authors' collection.

This species is closely related to *G. glabricollis*, recently described by HOLZSCHUH (1993), from which it can be distinguished by the mainly black coloration of head and prothorax, the dark violet elytra and the larger extension of the black coloration of the abdomen. Furthermore, *G. pictiventris* differs from *G. glabricollis* by the acute projection of the sutural angle.

### **Rhondia attelaboides sp. n. (Plate I, 5)**

Body and elytra reddish brown, with a small black spot on each side of the first three abdominal segments and metasternum marked by a black triangular spot on its posterior margin; mouthparts and labium straw yellow, palpi and apex of mandibles blackish; antennae and legs (including front and middle coxae) entirely black; hind coxae laterally black, near the articulation yellowish. Head smooth and shining with extremely fine and sparse punctuation, dorsally with a fine median groove ending posteriorly, between vertex and neck, with a shallow depression, preceded at each side by slight elevations. Antennae slender, extending to middle of elytra, third and fourth joints subequal in length, fifth almost half again as long as fourth. Prothorax subtrapeziform, basally with very shallow transverse depression, strongly constricted before apical collar, the latter strongly

projected outward at anterior angles. Prothoracic surface smooth and shiny, absolutely unpunctured and glabrous, with exception of some sparse punctures and hairs near posterior angles. Elytra widened anteriorly, with strongly projected but uniformly rounded humeri, apically subtruncate. Elytral base elevated at each side of scutellum, depressed at each side of suture behind scutellum and between scutellum and humerus. Elytral surface rather smooth and shiny, finely and regularly punctured, punctuation sparser apically. Elytra glabrous, but with some rigid, almost spiny hairs at the apical margin. Sterna and abdomen smooth, unpunctured, with rather sparse and short golden pubescence. Metasternum with slight median groove, beginning at base of intercoxal process from a small and shallow pit. Legs slender, with no particular features, femora and tibiae inside with suberect but short hairs.

Overall length: 11.6 mm.

*Holotypus* ♂: China, Yunnan, 35 km N Lijiang, 1/19.VIII.1992, leg. Becvar, conserved in the authors' collection.

The entirely black appendages allow this species to be distinguished from others of the genus, excepting sometimes *R. pugnax* (Dohrn), whose femora, usually yellowish on the ventral surface, may be totally darkened; the humeri in this species are however strongly toothed and not rounded as in *R. attelaboides*.

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## PLATE I

(Photographs by Andrea Sabbadini)

1. *Prionus dacatrai* sp. n., *Holotypus* ♂
2. *Asemum lucidulum* sp. n., *Holotypus* ♀
3. *Pseudogaurotina robertae* sp. n., *Holotypus* ♀
4. *Gaurotes (Carilia) pictiventris* sp. n., *Holotypus* ♀
5. *Rhondia attelaboides* sp. n., *Holotypus* ♂
6. *Ischnostrangalis davidi* Pic, ♀ from Wollong (Sichuan)

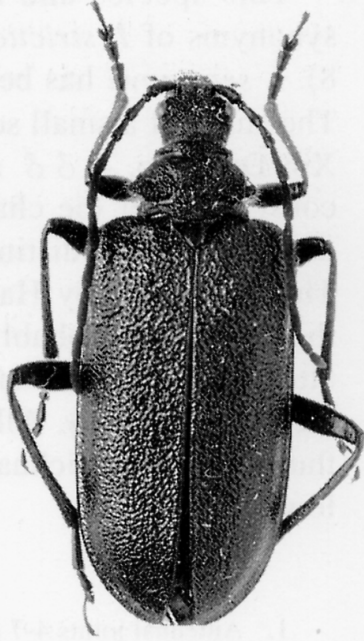
PLATE I



1



2



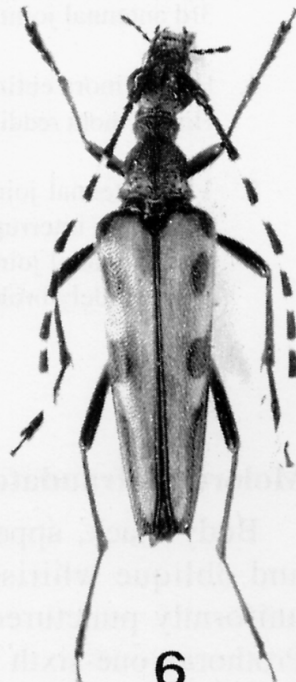
3



4



5



6

***Ischnostrangalis davidi* (Pic) sp. revoc. (Plate I, 6)**

Syn.: *Leptura davidi* Pic 1935, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 39: 83.

This species and *I. semenowi* (Ganglbauer) have been considered synonyms of *I. stricticollis* (Fairmaire) by HAYASHI & VILLIERS (1985, p. 8). *I. semenowi* has been recently revalidated by HOLZSCHUH (1992, p. 8). The study of a small series of specimens from Sichuan (1 ♂ and 1 ♀ from Xin Du Qiao, 4 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ from Wollong) allowed us to check the consistency of the characters (already pointed out by PIC in the original description) that distinguish *I. davidi* from *I. stricticollis* and *I. semenowi*. The synonymy by Hayashi and Villiers was based upon examination of the types, but probably they did not see further material and erroneously attributed the consistent differences in the colour pattern among these species to variability. All the species of the genus *Ischnostrangalis* known thus far live in Sichuan; they can be essentially distinguished by the following key:

1. Antennal joints 4-7 uniformly black .....*frugalis* Holzschuh  
Antennal joints 4-7 basally ringed with yellowish white .....2
2. 8th antennal joint entirely whitish .....*apicalis* Holzschuh  
8th antennal joint black, basally ringed with whitish .....3
3. 3rd antennal joint basally ringed with yellowish white .....*semenowi* (Ganglbauer)  
3rd antennal joint totally black .....4
4. Hind femora entirely black, abdomen reddish in both sexes ..*stricticollis* (Fairmaire)  
Hind femora reddish with widely black apex. Abdomen black in ♂, reddish in ♀ .....5
5. 11th antennal joint whitish- or reddish yellow with black tip. Humeral black stripe externally interrupted, entire along its internal margin .....*apicata* Holzschuh  
11th antennal joint generally entirely whitish, seldom with black tip. Humeral black stripe widely broken into spots also along its internal margin .....*davidi* (Pic)

***Molorchus fraudator* sp. n. (Plate II, 1)**

Body black, appendages reddish-brown, elytra brown with black apex and oblique whitish, elongated and raised callus. Head densely and uniformly punctured, punctures not longitudinally confluent on vertex. Prothorax one-sixth longer than broad, with very weak and largely obtuse lateral tubercles, pronotum flattened, densely and uniformly punctured, without smooth elevations, basal collar of pronotum densely covered with

silvery pubescence and separated from disc by a deep depression. Scutellum densely covered with yellowish pubescence. Elytra as long as together broad at base, with prominent humeri, broadly rounded at apex. Elytra smooth, sparsely punctured, with strong impressions flanking the elongated whitish callus. Calluses long and broad, slightly expanded apically and forming an angle of about  $80^\circ$  to each other. Meso- and metasternum covered with rather dense gold pubescence. Abdominal segments broadly ringed with yellowish white pubescence, the whitish apical rings about as broad as the basal blackish ones. Appendages with no particular features.

Overall length: 11.4 mm.

*Holotypus* ♀: China, Sichuan, Sanggarpar 4.200 m, 28.VI.1991, leg. Malek, conserved in the authors' collection.

This new species belongs to the group of *M. minor* (L.) and is related to *M. pinivorus* Takakuwa & Ikeda from Japan, because of the almost right angle formed by the two elongated whitish calluses on elytra, the lack of smooth tubercles on pronotal disc and the reduction of the lateral prothoracic tubercles. The two species can, however, be easily distinguished by the different length of the elytra and other characters, summarized in the following comparative key:

***M. fraudator***

Elytra short, not longer than their overall basal width.

The elongated, whitish and raised elytral callus broader and longer (about one-third as long as a single elytron).

The basal collar of pronotum, densely covered with silvery pubescence, separated from the disc by a deep transverse depression.

Punctures of the anterior half of the pronotal disc not longitudinally confluent.

Punctuation of head dense and uniform, not longitudinally confluent on vertex.

***M. pinivorus***

Elytra about 1.3 times as long as their overall basal width.

The elongated, whitish and raised elytral callus narrower and shorter (about one-fifth as long as a single elytron)

The basal collar of pronotum, densely covered with silvery pubescence, separated from the disc by a shallow transverse depression.

Punctures of the anterior half of the pronotal disc longitudinally confluent.

Frons smooth and sparsely punctured, vertex with dense and longitudinally confluent punctuation.

***Callidiellum przewalskyi* (Sem. & Plav.) comb. n. (Plate II, 2-3)**

Syn.: *Callidium przewalskyi* Semenov-Tian Shansky & Plavilstshikov, 1935, Eos 11:389.

This species was described from three females, and was placed both by the authors and by GRESSITT (1951) in the genus *Callidium* s. str.. The ♂ was at that time unknown. The study of further material of both sexes (3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀) shows that this species, although somewhat isolated, belongs rather to the genus *Callidiellum* Van Dyke; furthermore, it offers us the opportunity to describe the unknown ♂, pointing out the remarkable sexual dimorphism of the species.

In both sexes the prosternal process is narrow and half as long as the coxal cavity, and the legs are rather short, with moderately clubbed femora, characters that better fit the genus *Callidiellum* Van Dyke than the other related genera *Callidium* and *Palaeocallidium*. Furthermore, although isolated, this species looks quite different from all the known species of these genera, while its overall appearance is rather similar to that of *Callidiellum rufipenne* (Motsch.).

The yellow transverse elytral band, entire or interrupted in the ♀ specimens described by Semenov & Plavilstshikov, is interrupted in both the ♀♀ we have examined, while it is lacking completely or is extremely reduced in the ♂♂. Finally, while the abdomen is reddish in the ♀♀, it is completely black in the ♂♂.

The species was described from Mongolian Alashan, while our specimens were collected at a very high altitude in Sichuan (Sanggarpar 4200 m, 28.VI.1991, leg. Malek).

***Purpuricenus (Purpuricenus) foraminifer* sp. n. (Plate II, 4)**

Body and appendages black, prothorax reddish with five black spots, three basal and two discal, the basal and discal spot on each side always fused together, sometimes the whole pronotum black on disc. Elytra reddish with a pair of very large basal black spots and a large common black spot, this spot laterally expanded into wide lobes. Anterior portion of frons confusely and rather strongly punctured, deeply excavated but with strongly elevated anterior margin. Posterior part of head densely and strongly punctured, with short smooth longitudinal keel on anterior portion of vertex. Prothorax half again as broad as long, with strong and acute lateral tooth, laterally produced between the tooth and the anterior margin into an obtuse swelling. Pronotum with five swellings on disc in correspondance with the black markings, the whole surface with extremely dense, strong



and deep punctures. Elytral punctuation very strong and deep on basal fourth, gradually feebler towards middle, fine and superficial on apical half. Pubescence of prothorax and elytral base yellowish-white, raised and rather sparse. Sterna and sides of sternites with long, raised and rather dense silvery pubescence. Antennae and legs with no particular features.

Overall length: 17.0-20.4 mm.

*Holotypus* ♂: China, Sichuan, Nanping, 15/29.VI.1996, leg. Gulli.

*Paratypi*: id. (1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀).

Holotypus and paratypi conserved in the authors' collection.

This species is closely related to *P. sideriger* Fairm., from which it can be distinguished by the different elytral pattern (the anterior black spots are much larger and the posterior common spot is laterally expanded), by the much stronger sculpture of pronotum and elytral basis, and by the different lateral outline of the prothorax, which is produced into an obtuse swelling between the lateral tooth and the anterior margin.

### ***Hesperoclytus bozanoi* sp. n. (Plate II, 5)**

Body black, abdomen reddish brown, appendages reddish, partially darkened on femora. Elytra dark brown, with basal and apical fourth reddish brown. The basal reddish coloration of elytra is interrupted by a transverse dark brown stripe, rather large at sides and tapering on disc, where it ends before reaching suture. Apical reddish coloration less distinctly delimited, somewhat extended anteriorly along suture. Elytral markings formed by two narrow, almost straight and slightly oblique stripes formed by yellow pubescence, the anterior at about two, the posterior at three-fifths from base. Head rather densely covered with golden-yellow adpressed pubescence, anteriorly also with sparse erect hairs of the same colour. Frons between the antennae highly raised, with a deep furrow along middle. Antennal sockets placed totally inside the space between the anterior eye-lobes; antennae very short, reaching backward to elytral base with apex of ninth joint, no antennal joint acute ectoapically. Prothorax very broad and stout, strongly swollen near base, then subparallel-sided till apical one-fourth, abruptly sloping at apex in lateral view, unevenly convex and with shallow lateral impressions on disc, its whole surface dull, with extremely dense and fine sculpture. Elytra parallel-sided, dorsally flattened and largely truncated at apex, with broadly rounded internal and external apical angles. Pronotum and elytra with sparse and short adpressed pube-

scence which affects to a small degree the ground colour. Scutellum with rather dense yellow pubescence, underside of body with feebly raised, moderately dense reddish yellow pubescence. Legs stout, first joint of hind tarsi as long as second and third combined. Intercostal process of first sternite long and subacute.

Overall length: 18,0 mm.

*Holotypus* ♂: China, Sichuan, 30 Km N Kangding 3.300 m, 17.VII.1991, leg. Bozano, conserved in the authors' collection.

The subglobose but partially parallel-sided prothorax, dull because of the extremely dense punctuation, and the strongly raised frons suggest that this species should be included in the genus *Hesperoclytus* Holzschuh, even though it is not closely related to the only other species of the genus, *H. katarinae* Holzschuh from Nepal, from which it can be easily distinguished as follows:

#### **H. bozanoi**

Elytra with well-defined and narrow stripes.

Antennae stout, reaching the elytral base with the apex of the ninth joint.

Elytra shorter, about 2.2 times long as together wide.

Legs with long raised hairs along the inner edge of femora.

Prothorax only with sparse and adpressed pubescence.

#### **H. katarinae**

Elytra with ill-defined markings.

Antennae slenderer, reaching the elytral base with the apex of the seventh joint.

Elytra longer, about 2.7 times as long as together wide.

Legs with short and scarcely raised pubescence.

Prothorax with sparse long and raised hairs.

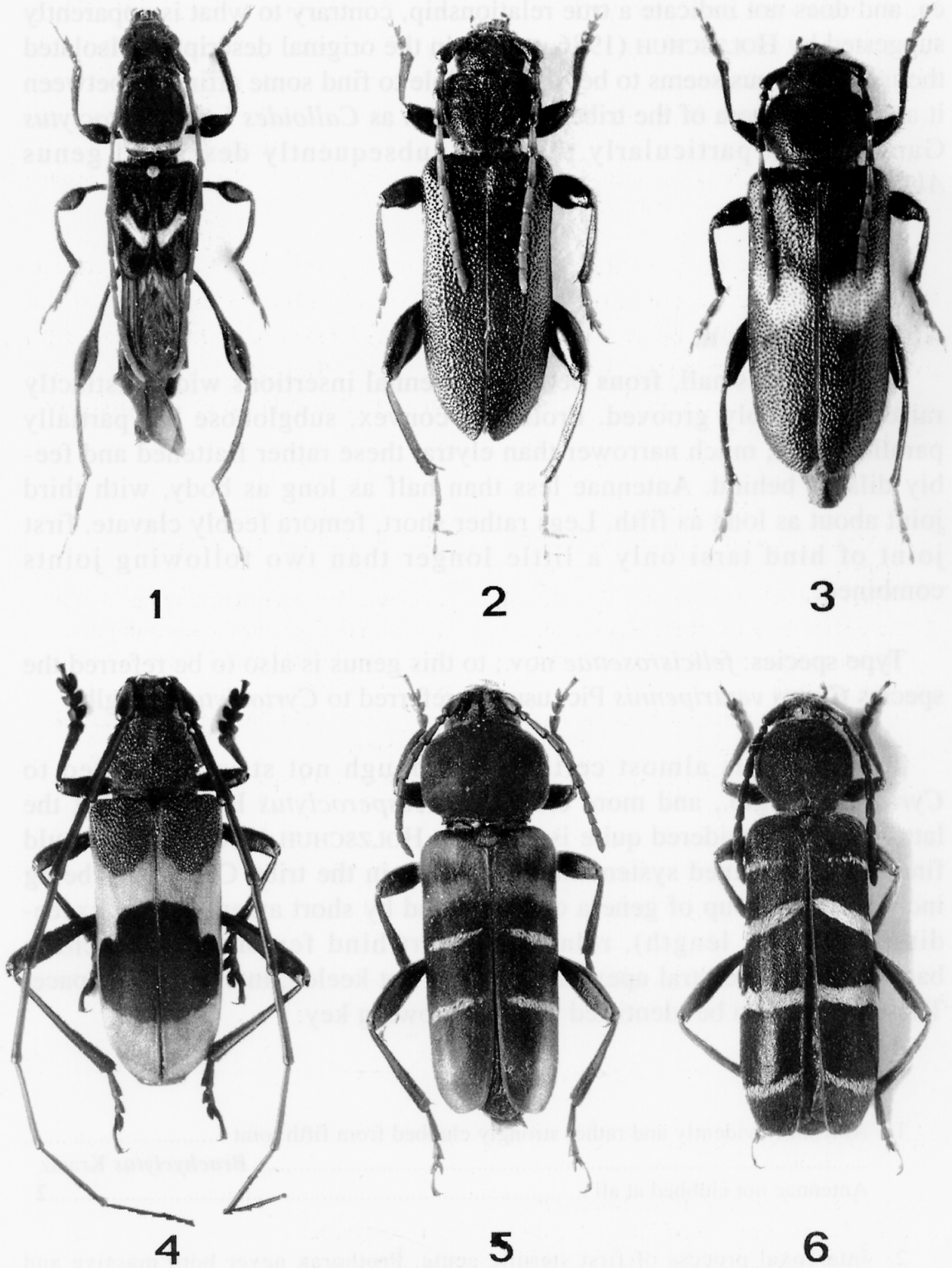
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## PLATE II

(Photographs by Andrea Sabbadini)

1. *Molorchus fraudator* sp. n., Holotypus ♀
2. *Callidiellum przewalskyi* (Sem. & Plav.), ♂ from Sanggarpar
3. *Callidiellum przewalskyi* (Sem. & Plav.), ♂ from Sanggarpar
4. *Purpuricenus foraminifer* sp. n., Holotypus ♂
5. *Hesperoclytus bozanoi* sp. n., Holotypus ♂
6. *Abacoclytus felcisrosettae* sp. n., Holotypus ♀

## PLATE II



We believe that the superficial resemblance of *Hesperoclytus* to some species of the tribe Hesperophanini may be attributed to simple convergence, and does not indicate a true relationship, contrary to what is apparently suggested by HOLZSCHUH (1986, p.123) in the original description. Isolated though this genus seems to be, it is possible to find some affinities between it and other genera of the tribe Clytini, such as *Calloides* Lec., *Cyrtoclytus* Ganglb., and particularly the new, subsequently described genus *Abacoclytus*.

### **Abacoclytus gen. n.**

Head rather small, frons between antennal insertions wide, distinctly raised and feebly grooved. Prothorax convex, subglobose but partially parallel-sided, much narrower than elytra, these rather flattened and feebly dilated behind. Antennae less than half as long as body, with third joint about as long as fifth. Legs rather short, femora feebly clavate, first joint of hind tarsi only a little longer than two following joints combined.

Type species: *felicisrosettae* nov.; to this genus is also to be referred the species *Clytus ventripennis* Pic, usually referred to *Cyrtoclytus* Ganglb..

This genus is almost certainly, although not strictly, related to *Cyrtoclytus* Gglib., and more closely to *Hesperoclytus* Holz., so that the latter genus, considered quite isolated by HOLZSCHUH (1986, p.123) could find a better-defined systematic collocation in the tribe Clytini, by being included in a group of genera characterized by short antennae (not exceeding half body length), relatively short hind femora (not reaching backward to the elytral apex) and a wide, not keeled, interantennal space. These genera can be identified by the following key:

1. Antennae evidently and rather strongly clubbed from fifth joint .....  
.....*Brachyclytus* Kraatz  
Antennae not clubbed at all .....2
2. Intercoxal process of first sternite acute. Prothorax never both massive and uniformly rounded at sides.....3  
Intercoxal process of first sternite apically broadly rounded. Prothorax massive, strongly and uniformly rounded at sides .....*Calloides* Leconte

3. Frons between antennal sockets quite flattened, first joint of hind tarsi about half again as long as following two combined. Prothorax longer than broad, feebly but uniformly rounded at sides ..... *Cyrtoclytus* Ganglbauer  
 Frons between antennal sockets distinctly raised. First joint of hind tarsi only a little longer than following two combined. Prothorax broader than long, partially parallel-sided ..... 4
4. Prothorax massive, about as broad as elytra, with shallow depressions on disc .....  
 ..... *Hesperoclytus* Holzschuh  
 Prothorax weakly developed, much narrower than elytra, without depressions on disc ..... *Abacoclytus* gen. n.

### ***Abacoclytus felicisrosettae* sp. n. (Plate II, 6)**

Body black, antennae blackish brown, legs reddish brown. Head small, distinctly raised and grooved between antennal sockets. Frons, vertex and temples with moderately dense yellow adpressed pubescence, genae glabrous, temples with some erect hairs. Antennae short, third joint about as long as fourth and slightly shorter than fifth. Prothorax without markings, subglobose but parallel-sided in the middle, evidently constricted both basally and apically, a little broader than long. Pronotum uniformly convex, very densely punctured and with moderately long and sparse raised pubescence. Scutellum rounded apically, with sparse yellow adpressed pubescence. Elytra slightly and uniformly dilated behind, subtruncate and with rounded angles at apex. Dorsal surface of elytra slightly swollen at either side of scutellum. Elytral pattern formed by adpressed yellow pubescence, that forms the following bands: a narrow subbasal one, almost transverse; an anterior one, straight but evidently oblique, a transverse posterior one and a slightly oblique subapical one. Basal portion of elytra with some moderately long erect hairs only around scutellum. Underside with yellow adpressed pubescence on epimera, episterna and posterior margins of sternites. Legs rather short, femora feebly clavate.

Overall length: 17.4 mm.

*Holotypus* ♀: China, Sichuan, 30 Km N Kangding 3.300 m, 17.VII.1991, leg. Bozano, conserved in the authors' collection.

*Derivatio nominis*: the species described herein is dedicated to the grandparents of one of us, Felice and Rosetta Sabbadini, as a token of gratitude for their affectionate encouragement of the study of natural history.

This new species can be distinguished from the only other species of its genus as follows:

**A. felicisrosettae**

Teguments of elytra almost uniformly black.

Base of antenna blackish.

Prothorax evidently constricted apically.

Second elytral band less oblique, starting at side of disc at one-third from base and reaching suture at basal one-fourth.

Subapical elytral band distinctly oblique.

**A. ventripennis**

Teguments of elytra reddish on the basal portion.

Base of antenna reddish.

Prothorax without an evident apical constriction.

Second elytral band more oblique, starting at side of disc at two-fifths from base and reaching suture at basal one-fifth.

Subapical elytral band transverse.

**Perissus crassicollis sp. n. (Plate III, 1)**

Body and appendages black. Pronotum with a narrow and ill-defined basal whitish-grey, medially broadly interrupted band. Elytra with the following whitish-grey markings: a transverse basal spot at each side of scutellum, a narrow and curved subbasal band on each elytron, divided into an inner oblique stretch and a spot near basal one-fourth of elytral margin, a transverse common band on posterior one-third, tapering from lateral margin toward disc, then broadening toward suture, and an ill-defined apical band, moderately broadened toward suture. Underside with a thick pure white adpressed pubescence on epimera, episterna, sides of meso- and metasternum and sides of first two sternites. Head evenly convex, densely punctured, antennae medium-sized, extending to middle of elytra, third joint as long as fifth and longer than fourth. Prothorax precisely as long as broad, subglobose with uniformly curved sides, pronotum dull, finely granulose, with stronger granulations along middle, its surface subevenly convex. Elytra uniformly and very feebly tapering behind, apically truncate, briefly toothed both ecto- and endoapically. Femora clavate, middle and hind tibia almost straight, strongly broadened toward apex. First joint of hind tarsi more than three times as long as two following combined.

Overall length: 11.4 mm.

*Holotypus* ♂: China, Fujian, Shaowu env., 5-10.VII.1991, conserved in the authors' collection.

Owing to its robust shape, its subglobose prothorax and its elytral pattern, this species is comparable to the Laotian *P. dilatus* Gress. & Rond., from which it can be easily distinguished by the briefly spined elytral apices, which in *P. dilatus* are obtusely rounded, and by the divided instead of entire subbasal curved elytral band.

**Kurarua nacerdoides sp. n.** (Plate III, 2)

Body black, pronotum and elytra reddish, the former black at anterior collar, the latter gradually darkened towards apex. Antennal scape black, second and third antennal joints dark brown, following joints reddish brown. Fore legs uniformly yellowish, middle and hind legs with black femora, blackish brown tibiae and brownish tarsi. Temples, prothorax, humeri and legs with long erect yellowish white hairs, elytra with oblique adpressed pubescence on disc, scutellum with rather dense white pubescence. Head narrow and elongate, with moderately dense and rather strong punctuation. Prothorax slender, of one-third longer than broad, laterally feebly widened and rounded in its basal third, its surface smooth and shiny, with very sparse and weak punctuation. Elytra flat, slightly constricted behind humeri, then subparallel-sided, subtruncate at apex, their surface smooth and shiny, sparsely and weakly punctured. Legs long and slender, posterior femora suddenly clubbed in their apical third. Antenna about as long as body, with fourth joint about of one-fourth longer than third and fifth about of one-third longer than fourth.

Overall length: 9.2 mm.

*Holotypus* ♀: China, Yunnan, Daju, 3/8.VII.1995, leg. Kucera, conserved in the authors' collection.

Through the coloration, the general shape and the smooth and shining surface of the pronotum this species is closely related to *K. bicolorata* Gressitt & Rondon from Laos and *K. concinna* Holzschuh from Thailand. However, it can easily be distinguished from both these species by the coloration of the legs (front legs entirely yellowish, middle and hind legs almost entirely black). From *K. bicolorata* it also differs by a uniformly weak punctuation of pronotum (in *K. bicolorata* the punctures on the basal portion are sparse but evidently stronger than on the remaining sur-

face), and from *K. concinna* by the longer antennae (in *K. nacerdoides* they are about as long as body, in *K. concinna* evidently shorter) and the slight and gradual apical obscuration of elytra (in *K. concinna* they are uniformly reddish except on the blackish apical fifth).

***Niphona (Niphona) belligerans* sp. n.** (Plate III, 3)

Body and appendages black, uniformly covered with adpressed brownish hairs on head and pronotum. Elytra with rather dense brownish and whitish pubescence, with a large squarish white spot at anterior one third of sides. The strong elytral punctures are not completely covered with pubescence, so that the elytra seem densely and minutely spotted with black on the anterior half; on the posterior one, the punctures are covered with darker pubescence, so that the elytra appear finely marbled with reddish brown, whitish and blackish. Genae about half again as wide as inferior eye lobes. Prothorax one-fourth broader than long, pronotum strongly vermiculate, in the middle with a rounded, strong and irregular double keel, flanked at each side by two deep longitudinal grooves, one in the posterior and the other in the anterior half. Prothorax with two relatively small but strong tubercles at each side near anterior margin, one lateral and the other superior. Elytra distinctly tapering backwards, produced into an acute tooth at posterior angles, with narrow and sinuate apical margin and with a feebly prominent humeral tubercle. Antennae rather thick but long, exceeding elytral apex with almost two joints. Each joint densely fringed beneath, first three joints mainly covered with tawny pubescence, following joints dark brown with yellowish white basal annulations. Legs stout, front femora with strong and acute dorsal tooth in the basal third, front tibiae with deep and densely pubescent emargination in the distal half of their inferior surface, strongly toothed at the base of such emargination.

Overall length: 22.0 mm.

*Holotypus* ♂: China, Kwangsi, Lung-Tin, VI.1993, leg. Romanov, conserved in the authors' collection.

This species is closely related to *N. lateraliplagiata* Breuning through several features, such as the elytral pattern, the apical emargination of the elytra, the weak development of the anterior eye-lobes, the prothoracic sculpturing, the disposition of pronotal tubercles and the thickly pubescent emargination of the front tibiae. Both species can however be easily distin-



guished by the different front legs: the front femora are simple in *N. lateraliplagiata*, while in *N. belligerans* they are armed with a strong dorsal tooth in the basal third, and the front tibiae, in *N. lateraliplagiata*, are simply thickened instead of toothed at the base of the apical emargination of the inferior surface. Furthermore, even though weak in both species, the development of the inferior eye-lobes is different: the gena is respectively twice and half again as broad as the inferior eye-lobe in *N. lateraliplagiata* and *N. belligerans*. Of *N. lateraliplagiata* we have examined the holotype preserved in the collections of the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale of Milan.

**Miccolamia (Miccolamia) bicristata sp. n.** (Plate III, 4)

Body and appendages red, elytra red on basal two-, black on distal three-fifths. Dorsal surface with sparse, stiff, almost spiny raised hairs, which are very long and erect on head and pronotum, shorter and slightly curved on elytra. Base of pronotum edged with silvery adpressed pubescence; a rather broad and slightly curved transverse stripe formed by a similar pubescence divides the red and the black part of each elytron. Antennal joints with long and erect stiff hairs on inside edges. Head anteriorly smooth and shining, with fine microsculpture and narrow median furrow on vertex. Frons between posterior eye-lobes about half as wide as between anterior ones, temples slightly constricted just behind eyes, genae much longer than inferior eye-lobes. Antennae as long as body, scape spindle-shaped, second joint twice as long as broad, following joints decreasing in length from third to tenth, eleventh as long as seventh, third distinctly longer than scape. Prothorax longer than broad, collared and constricted near base and swollen at apex, middle of disc uniformly but extraordinarily convex, forming a hump-like protuberance. The whole surface of pronotum with fine microsculpture. Elytra flat anteriorly and slightly convex posteriorly, feebly constricted behind humeri, broadly rounded at apex. Humeri well-developed, with a small tubercle. Elytra smooth and shiny, with well-marked, not punctured sutural stria, their basal third with few strong and isolated punctures, the remaining surface almost impunctate. Each elytron at the internal third of its basal tenth raised in a very strong tubercle, that appears acute because of the short and stiff black hairs covering its tip. Femora clavate, front tibiae slightly curved, middle and hind tibiae deeply excised and fringed in apical one-third of outer edge.

Overall length: 3.3-4.5 mm.

*Holotypus* ♀: China, Shaanxi, Hua Shan, 17/22.VI.1991, leg. Kejval.

*Paratypus*: id. (1 ♀).

Holotypus and paratypus conserved in the authors' collection.

This species is closely related to *M. savioi* Pic, with which it shares the colour pattern and the hump-like convexity of the pronotum, but from which it is easily distinguished by the highly raised tubercles of the elytral base; in *M. savioi* such tubercles are present as well, but they are much smaller, rounded at the tip and moderately raised.

***Saperda (Compsidia) bacillicornis* sp. n. (Plate III, 5)**

Body and appendages black. Upper surface with adpressed yellow pubescence, condensed to form two longitudinal sublateral stripes on pronotum and some spots on elytra; pronotal disc either glabrous or sparsely pubescent. Underside with dense and uniform yellowish adpressed pubescence. Body and legs with long and raised blackish hairs. Antennae fine, scape with both adpressed and raised blackish hairs, following joints uniformly clothed by sparse adpressed silvery pubescence. Prothorax with straight dorsal profile, basal half of pronotum with flattened and smooth keel. Elytra with strong punctures and finely rugose interspaces.

Overall length: 9.1-10.3 mm (♂♂), 12.2-13.5 mm (♀♀).

*Holotypus* ♂: Cina, Qinghai, 40 Km S Huangyuan, 6/8.VII.1990, leg. Nikodym.

*Paratypi*: id. (1♂ and 1♀); Ilahe (Gansu), 17/18.VII.1990, leg. Wubicka (1 ♀); Lanzou (Gansu), VI.1992, leg. Richter (1♂ and 1♀).

Holotypus and paratypi conserved in the authors' collection.

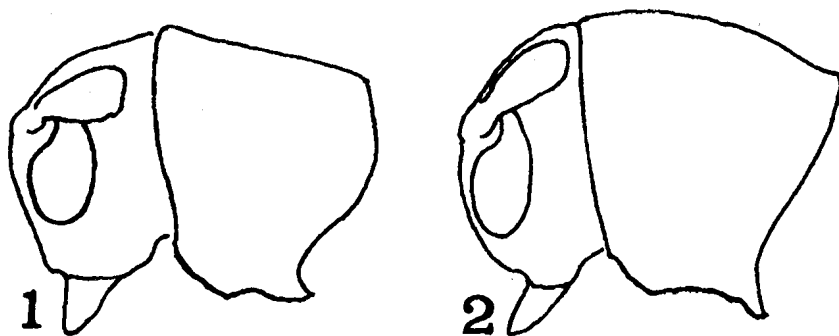


Fig. 1. *Saperda (Compsidia) bacillicornis* sp. n., profile of head and prothorax.

Fig. 2. *Saperda (Compsidia) populnea* (L.), profile of head and prothorax.

This species is closely related to the common and widespread *S. populnea* (L.), and the preceding description deals with the differences that allow separation of the two taxa, here summarized as follows:

<b><i>S. bacillicornis</i></b>	<b><i>S. populnea</i></b>
Dorsal profile of pronotum straight (fig. 1).	Dorsal profile of pronotum distinctly curved (fig. 2).
Basal half of pronotum with depressed and smooth median keel.	Basal half of pronotum not keeled.
Antennal joints slenderer, sixth joint a little more than six times as long as broad, joints from third with a sparse and uniform covering of whitish pubescence.	Antennal joints stouter, sixth joint a little less than four times as long as broad, joints from third distinctly ringed.

Almost the same characters (profile of the prothorax, lack of a basal prothoracic keel and annulation of the antennal joints) also allow this new species to be separated from the allied *S. balsamifera* Motsch., which is somewhat intermediate between *bacillicornis* and *populnea* in the shape of the antennal joints, but can be distinguished from both by its more feeble elytral sculpture and the more whitish colour of the elytral adpressed pubescence.

We had no chance to examine specimens of the Laotian species *S. (Compsidia) messageei* Breuning, also closely related to *S. populnea*, but the photograph published by RONDON & BREUNING (1970, p. 524, fig. 44d) shows that this species, like *S. populnea*, also has evidently ringed antennal joints, therefore it can be easily distinguished from *S. bacillicornis*.

### **Savang sulphuratus sp. n. (Plate III, 6)**

Body black, appendages pale reddish, elytra black with sides and basal one-fifth reddish, labrum and mandibles brownish. Head about as wide as prothorax, with double punctuation formed by extremely minute, dense and a little stronger sparse punctures, frons flat, with narrow median groove. Head clothed with moderately dense adpressed greyish pubescence and sparse yellowish suberect hairs. Prothorax about of one-fourth broader than long, feebly but distinctly constricted both in its basal and apical third, the disc sparsely punctured, with rather uneven surface and a distinct median longitudinal elevation. Prothorax with adpressed greyish pubescence, rather sparse but somewhat denser on sides than on disc, and with very

sparse long erect hairs. Scutellum large and subtrapezoidal, broadly truncated at apex, clothed with yellowish adpressed pubescence. Elytra with strong humeral tubercles, feebly and regularly tapering, subtruncate at apex with feeble ectoapical spine, with sharp and well developed humeral carina. Elytral punctuation sparse, rather strong and irregular. Adpressed pubescence of elytra yellowish, rather sparse at base and at sides but on disc condensed to form a large heart-shaped common spot anterior to middle, a large C-shaped marking at each side in the posterior half and a smaller, ill-defined apical spot. Elytra with rather short yellowish suberect hairs on their whole surface. Metepisterna strongly narrowed behind, underside with rather sparse adpressed yellowish pubescence. Last abdominal segment about as long as the preceding three combined. Antennae fine, about as long as body. Femora feebly clavate, tarsal claws simple and strongly divergent.

Overall length: 15.2 mm.

*Holotypus* ♀: China, Sichuan, Jiuzhaigou, 2.300 m, 20/25.VII.1994, conserved in the authors' collection.

This species belongs to the genus *Savang* Breuning because of the strong development of its last abdominal segment, which is about as long as the preceding three combined. It can be easily distinguished from the one only other species of the genus, *S. vatthanai* Breuning, by its irregular elytral punctuation, feeble ectoapical elytral spines, uniformly yellowish antennae, different elytral pattern and larger size.

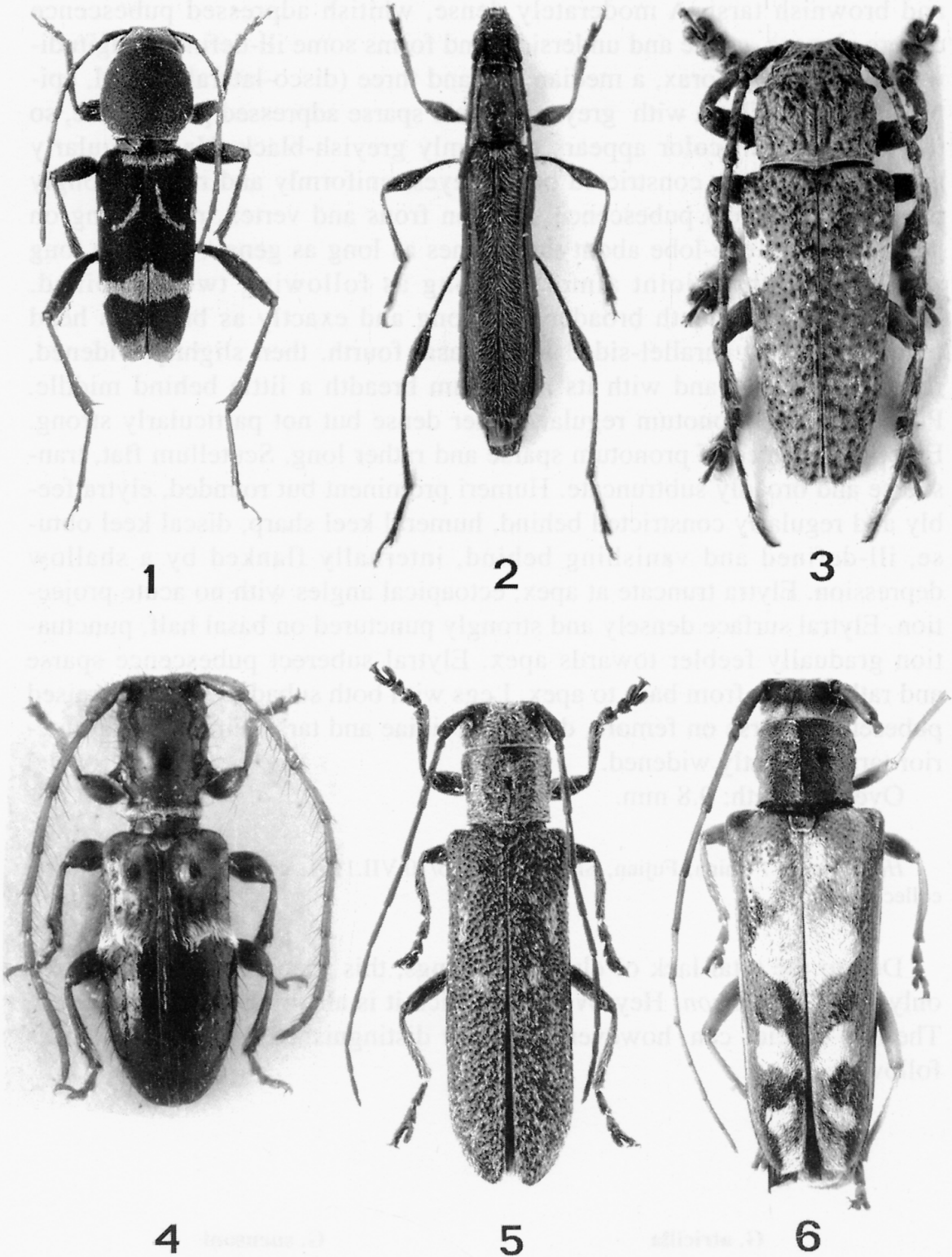
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### PLATE III

(Photographs by Andrea Sabbadini)

1. *Perissus crassicollis* sp. n., Holotypus ♂
2. *Kurarua nacerdoides* sp. n., Holotypus ♀
3. *Niphona belligerans* sp. n., Holotypus ♂
4. *Miccolamia bicristata* sp. n., Holotypus ♀
5. *Saperda* (*Compsidia*) *bacillicornis* sp. n., Holotypus ♂
6. *Savang sulphuratus* sp. n., Holotypus ♀

PLATE III



**Glenea (Glenea) atricilla sp. n. (Plate IV, 1)**

Teguments of body and antennae black, legs reddish with black coxae and brownish tarsi. A moderately dense, whitish adpressed pubescence covers clypeus, genae and underside, and forms some ill-defined longitudinal bands on prothorax, a median one and three (disco-lateral, lateral, epi-pleural) pairs. Elytra with grey and rather sparse adpressed pubescence, so that their overall color appears uniformly greyish-black. Head regularly and rather strongly constricted behind eyes, uniformly and rather strongly punctured, suberect pubescence short on frons and vertex, rather long on genae. Inferior eye-lobe about three times as long as gena. Antennae long and slender, third joint almost as long as following two combined. Prothorax of one-tenth broader than long and exactly as broad as head (eyes included), parallel-sided in its basal fourth, then slightly widened, rounded laterally and with its maximum breadth a little behind middle. Punctuation of pronotum regular, rather dense but not particularly strong. Erect pubescence of pronotum sparse and rather long. Scutellum flat, transverse and broadly subtruncate. Humeri prominent but rounded, elytra feebly and regularly constricted behind, humeral keel sharp, discal keel obtuse, ill-defined and vanishing behind, internally flanked by a shallow depression. Elytra truncate at apex, ectoapical angles with no acute projection. Elytral surface densely and strongly punctured on basal half, punctuation gradually feebler towards apex. Elytral suberect pubescence sparse and rather short from base to apex. Legs with both subadpressed and raised pubescence, sparse on femora, denser on tibiae and tarsi. First joint of anterior tarsi evidently widened.

Overall length: 9.8 mm.

*Holotypus* ♂: China, Fujian, Shaowu env., 5/10.VII.1991, conserved in the authors' collection.

Due to the total lack of elytral markings, this species may be confused only with *G. suenisoni* Heyrovsky, to which it is also rather closely related. The two species can, however, be easily distinguished from each other as follows:

**G. atricilla**

Teguments of elytra black; elytral pattern absolutely uniform.

**G. suenisoni**

Teguments of elytra yellowish-brown; elytral pattern usually with a vague trace of bands.

Prothorax distinctly rounded laterally, as broad as head (eyes included).

First two joints of hind tarsi not covered by thick white pubescence.

Prothorax very feebly rounded laterally, distinctly narrower than head (eyes included).

First two joints of hind tarsi covered by thick white pubescence.

### **Glenea (*Glenea*) *fortii* sp. n. (Plate IV, 2)**

Teguments of body and antennae black, legs yellowish brown with black coxae and brown tarsi, elytra brown with darker discal portion. Inferior part of body, genae, clypeus and orbits covered with whitish pubescence, vertex with a pair of incomplete whitish bands, prothorax with whitish basal margin, rather broad median stripe and three pairs of longitudinal stripes: narrow discal, ill-defined lateral and rather narrow epipleural. Scutellum totally covered by whitish pubescence, elytral pattern formed by a sutural stripe, a discal stripe limited to anterior fourth, a transverse median fleck fused with sutural stripe, a humeral stripe divided into a long basal stretch extended to anterior two-thirds, a subapical and a apical elongated fleck. Head with rather strong and dense punctuation, temples rounded and contracted behind the eyes, then parallel-sided. Inferior eye-lobe almost three times as long as gena. Antennae long and slender, much longer than body, third joint about twice as long as fourth, the latter distinctly shorter than fifth. Prothorax about as long as broad, in the apical two-thirds subparallel-sided, laterally rounded before the slight prebasal constriction. Pronotum with moderately strong and dense punctuation. Head, pronotum and elytral base with rather long but very sparse erect hairs. Scutellum as long as broad, apically subtruncate. Humeri prominent but regularly rounded, elytra slightly and almost uniformly tapering. Elytral apex truncate, ectoapical angle obtuse. Elytra with rather sharp humeral keel but no evident discal keel. Elytra with strong and dense punctuation on almost its whole surface. Legs with both subadpressed and raised pubescence, sparse on femora, denser on tibiae and tarsi. First joint of anterior and middle tarsi evidently widened.

Overall length: 10.6 mm.

*Holotypus* ♂: China, Fujian, Shaowu env., 5/10.VII.1991, conserved in the authors' collection.

This species is closely related to *G. acutoides* Schwarzer and *G. pieliana* Gressitt and is somewhat intermediate between them: from the former it differs by the entirely yellowish legs and the lack of a subhumeral stripe;

from the latter by the lack of a spot between the basal discal stripe and the median discal spot. From both it differs by the lack of a posterior discal stripe and by the position of the median discal spot, which is not isolated but fused with the sutural stripe.

**Glenea (Glenea) glabronotata sp. n.** (Plate IV, 3)

Body black, elytra and appendages reddish brown with black coxae. Frons, genae and underside rather densely covered with greyish-white pubescence, vertex with two rather thin longitudinal stripes, pronotum with a rather broad median and a pair of thin discal yellow stripes, sides of prothorax totally covered on their inferior portion by a very broad whitish epipleural stripe. Scutellum almost totally covered by yellow pubescence. Elytral pattern rather confuse: humeral stripe reduced to a subbasal stretch and a subapical elongated spot, discal stripe ill defined, limited to second and third fifth, irregularly interrupted but not broken into well-delimited stretches. Dark adpressed pubescence of elytra rather sparse, totally absent along on humeral keel and on a rather broad longitudinal space behind the discal stripe, such space looking like a ill-defined yellowish-brown stripe. Head with rather strong and dense punctuation, temples rounded and slightly contracted behind the eyes, inferior eye-lobe twice as long as gena. Antennae rather long and slender, third joint one-sixth longer than fourth, fourth one-fifth longer than fifth. Prothorax about as long as broad, in apical two-thirds subparallel-sided, rounded at sides before the slight prebasal constriction. Pronotum with rather strong but sparse punctuation. Head, pronotum and elytral base with rather dense and long erect hairs. Scutellum about as long as broad, tapering but with broadly truncate apex. Humeri prominent but regularly rounded, elytra slightly and uniformly tapering in basal three-fourths, subparallel-sided in apical fourth. Elytral apex deeply emarginate, ectoapically produced into a broad but acute and rather long tooth, sutural angle acute and prominent. Elytral punctuation basally strong and dense, gradually feebler and sparser towards apex. Legs rather slender, with both adpressed and raised pubescence, first joint of anterior tarsi not widened.

Overall length: 11.5 mm.

*Holotypus* ♂: China, Sichuan, Mt. Gongga 3.000/4.000 m, 21/24.VII.1992, conserved in the authors' collection.



This species is closely related to *G. atricornis* Pic, with which it shares all main morphological characters, but from which it can be easily distinguished by the different pubescence of prothorax and the different elytral pattern; such differences are summarized in the following comparative key:

***G. glabronotata***

Prothorax with rather long erect pubescence.  
Humeral stripe ill-defined, broken into two widely separated stretches.  
Discal stripe ill-defined, not evidently broken into distinct stretches.  
Posterior half of elytra with a longitudinal glabrous area looking like a light stripe.

***G. atricornis***

Prothorax totally lacking erect pubescence.  
Humeral stripe rather well-defined, vanishing towards the base but entire.  
Discal stripe well-defined and broken into a basal stretch and a median spot.  
Adpressed dark elytral pubescence uniform, not leaving glabrous areas.

***Glenea (Glenea) hieroglyphica* sp. n. (Plate IV, 4)**

Body black, mouthparts, elytra and appendages reddish brown. Underside, including genae and prothoracic episterna, densely covered with white pubescence, the first three sternites with an ill-defined glabrous black spot at each side; head and pronotum with velvety black and ochreous yellow pubescence, the latter forming two longitudinal stripes on vertex and inner orbits and three prothoracic stripes, a very broad median and a much narrower discal at each side, the interposed black space intermediate in breadth between them and as broad as the black space between the discal stripe and the white and very broad epipleural one. Scutellum totally covered by dense ochraceous pubescence. Elytral stripes ochreous yellow, sutural one very broad, in the middle externally fused with a spot reaching the discal keel, separated from discal stripe by thin stretches, apically fused with it and expanded to reach humeral keel; humeral stripe covering the middle three-fifths, finely divided through most of its length but apically into a narrower external and a broader internal stripe, the latter sometimes vanishing and reduced to a subapical spot. Vertex slightly convex, frons rather flattened, temples slightly rounded but not constricted, punctuation of head and pronotum sparse and scarcely strong. Inferior eye-lobe one-third longer than gena. Antennae a little longer than body, third antennal joint one-third longer than fourth, fourth and fifth subequal in length. Prothorax one-seventh broader than long, subparallel-sided but with feeble constrictions both near base and apex, dorsally with slight discal elevations on anterior half. Scutellum transverse, broadly truncate.

Humeri prominent, subangulose-rounded, elytra slightly tapering, deeply emarginate at apex, ectoapically produced into a long spine and with sutural angle produced into an acute tooth. Humeral keel posteriorly sharp, anteriorly obtuse; discal keel obtuse, vanishing towards base. Elytral disc depressed behind scutellum and elevated at each side of it, flattened behind these elevations. Elytral punctuation rather strong but not particularly dense anteriorly, gradually more feeble and sparse posteriorly. Legs with rather dense, both adpressed and raised pubescence, first two joints of posterior tarsi covered with thick white pubescence.

Overall length: 10.5-13.3 mm.

*Holotypus* ♂: China, Yunnan, Lijiang 1.800 m, 23.VI/21.VII.1992, leg. Becvar.

*Paratypi*: id. (2 ♀ ♀).

Holotypus and paratypi conserved in the authors' collection.

Through its morphological characters and the main features of its pattern this species is apparently related to *G. ochraceovittata* Thomson, from which it can be easily distinguished by the inverted proportions of the prothoracic stripes (median one very broad and disco-lateral narrow), the lack of a subhumeral stripe, and the great expansion of the other elytral stripes.

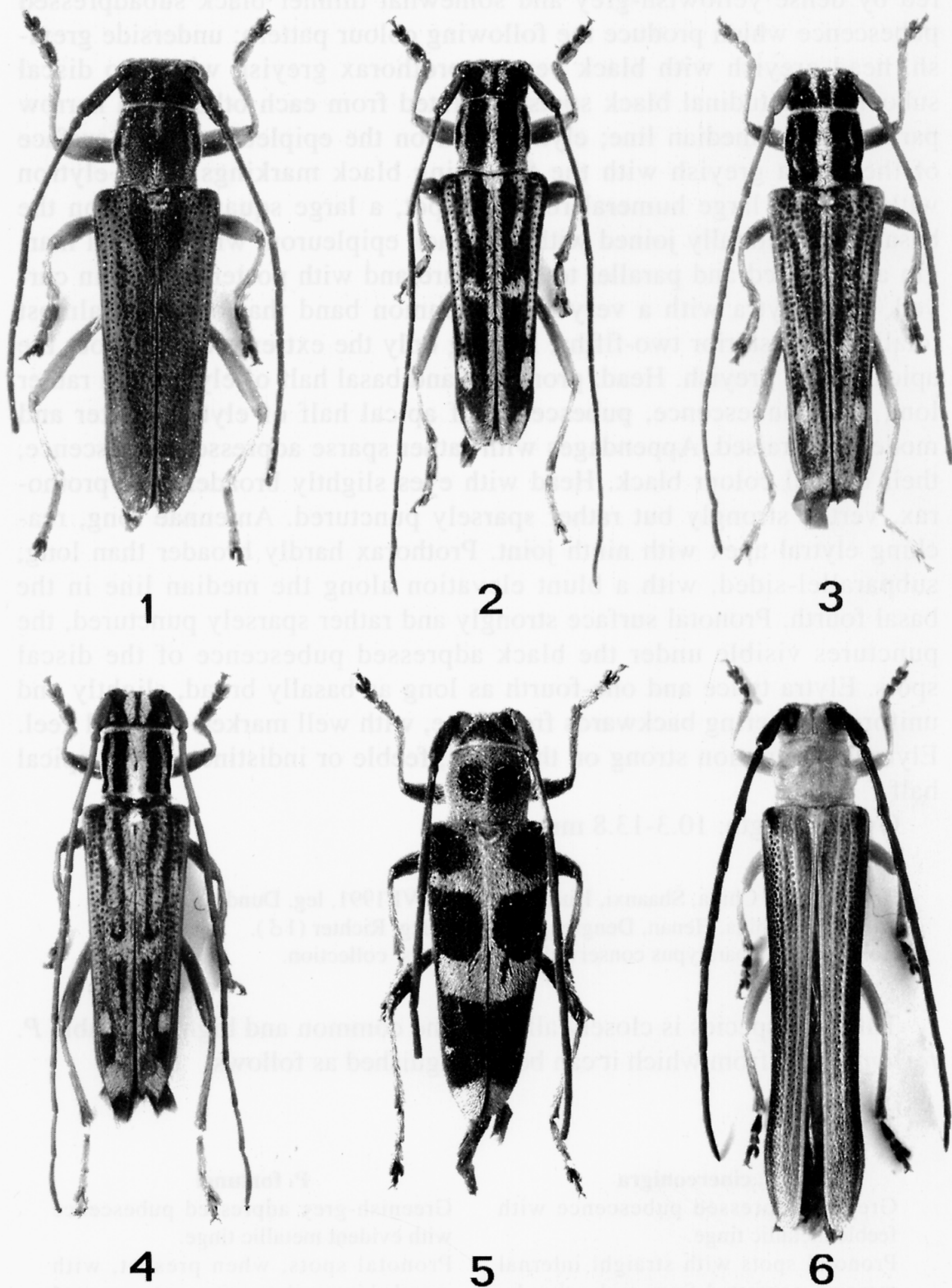
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#### PLATE IV

(Photographs by Andrea Sabbadini)

1. *Glenea atricilla* sp. n., Holotypus ♂
2. *Glenea fortii* sp. n., Holotypus ♂
3. *Glenea glabronotata* sp. n., Holotypus ♂
4. *Glenea hieroglyphica* sp. n., Holotypus ♂
5. *Paraglenea cinereonigra* sp. n., Holotypus ♂
6. *Linda stolata* sp. n., Holotypus ♂

## PLATE IV



**Paraglenea cinereonigra** sp. n. (Plate IV, 5)

Body and appendages uniformly black, the former alternatively covered by dense yellowish-grey and somewhat thinner black subadpressed pubescence which produce the following colour pattern: underside greyish, head greyish with black vertex; prothorax greyish with two discal suboval longitudinal black spots separated from each other by a narrow parallel-sided median line; elytra black on the epipleura, dorsal surface of the elytra greyish with the following black markings: each elytron with a rather large humeral rounded spot, a large squarish spot on the basal third, laterally joined with the black epipleuron, with internal margin approached and parallel to the suture and with posterior margin curved, both elytra with a very large common band that occupies almost totally the posterior two-fifths, leaving only the extreme apex (about the apical tenth) greyish. Head, pronotum and basal half of elytra with rather long erect pubescence, pubescence of apical half of elytra shorter and moderately raised. Appendages with rather sparse adpressed pubescence, their overall colour black. Head with eyes slightly broader than prothorax, vertex strongly but rather sparsely punctured. Antennae long, reaching elytral apex with ninth joint. Prothorax hardly broader than long, subparallel-sided, with a blunt elevation along the median line in the basal fourth. Pronotal surface strongly and rather sparsely punctured, the punctures visible under the black adpressed pubescence of the discal spots. Elytra twice and one-fourth as long as basally broad, slightly and uniformly tapering backwards from base, with well marked humeral keel. Elytral punctuation strong on the basal, feeble or indistinct on the apical half.

Overall length: 10.3-13.8 mm.

*Holotypus* ♂: China, Shaanxi, Hua Shan, 17/19.VI.1991, leg. Dunda.

*Paratypus*: China, Henan, Dengfeng, VI.1992, leg. Richter (1 ♂).

Holotypus and paratypus conserved in the authors' collection.

This new species is closely allied to the common and highly variable *P. fortunei* Bat., from which it can be distinguished as follows:

***P. cinereonigra***

Greyish adpressed pubescence with feeble metallic tinge.

Pronotal spots with straight internal margins, separated from each other by a parallel-sided line.

***P. fortunei***

Greenish-grey adpressed pubescence with evident metallic tinge.

Pronotal spots, when present, with rounded internal margins, not separated from each other by a parallel-sided line.

Strong punctuation of pronotum visible under the more or less thick black hairs of the pronotal spots.

Basal half of elytra with rather long raised hairs.

Pronotal spots, when present, formed by a very thick black pubescence, that conceals the pronotal punctuation.

Elytra with rather long erect hairs only on basal third.

### ***Linda stolata* sp. n. (Plate IV, 6)**

Body and legs pale reddish-yellow, antennae black, tarsi brownish black, elytra yellow with black margins extending from humeri till almost to apex. Head and prothorax with double, mainly golden raised pubescence, formed by very short and thick hairs mixed with sparser and much longer ones. Legs with rather short pubescence, elytra on disc with short pubescence and with some long raised hairs on basal third of sides. Head with fine median groove, with eyes narrower than prothorax. Prothorax one-third broader than long, with well-developed and rounded lateral tubercles, disc with feeble tubercles and a feeble median keel on basal half, its surface with very fine and dense punctures mixed with some stronger ones. Elytra very long and narrow, distinctly constricted behind middle, with two flattened discal keels. Punctuation of elytra strong and rather regular, biseriate in the interspace between the two discal keels, uniseriate between first keel and suture but on basal fourth, where the punctures are feebler and irregularly biseriate. Apex of elytra obliquely truncated with rounded angles.

Overall length 18.5 mm.

*Holotypus* ♂: China, Sichuan, Yajang 2.700 m, 19.VII.1992, leg. Bozano, conserved in the authors' collection.

This new species is related, though not strictly, to *L. semivittata* (Fairm.); from the light coloured forms of this species it can be distinguished as follows:

#### ***L. stolata***

The black color of the elytral margins extends from the base till almost to the apex.

Lateral tubercle of prothorax rather strong (fig. 5).

Pubescence of front tibiae rather short and not spiny toward apex (fig. 3)

#### ***L. semivittata***

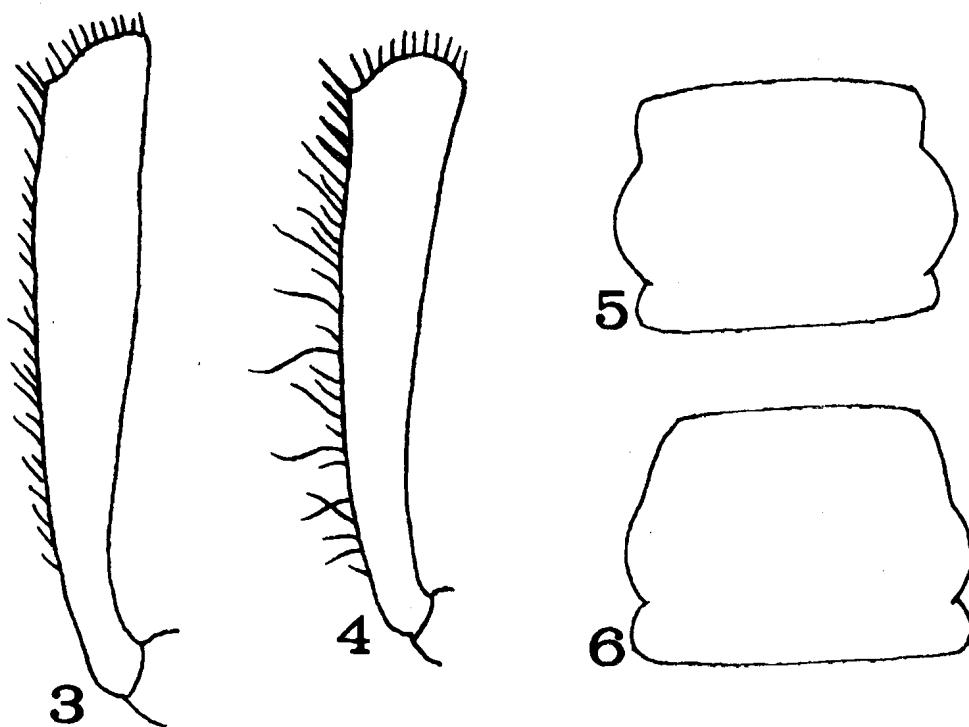
Elytral margins with a black stripe limited to the basal third.

Lateral tubercle of prothorax feeble (fig. 6).

Pubescence of front tibiae long and rather spiny at apex (fig. 4).

Disc of elytra with two rather regular rows of punctures between the two keels and one between the first keel and the suture.

Disc of elytra with 3-4 irregular rows of punctures between the two keels and 2-3 ones between the first keel and the suture.



Figs. 3 and 5: *Linda stolata* sp. n. - 3, front tibia. - 5, prothorax.  
Figs. 4 and 6: *Linda semivittata* (Fairm.) - 4, front tibia. - 6, prothorax.

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