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AN UNUSUAL NEW SPECIES OF *ANOPLOPHORA* HOPE, 1839 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM GUIZHOU, CHINA

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A new cerambycid species, *Anoplophora rubidacorpora* Xie, Shi et Wang, **sp. n.**, is described and illustrated from Guizhou, China.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, *Anoplophora*, new species, China.

Г.-Л. Ци^{1, 2)}, Ф.-М. Ши¹⁾, В.-К. Ван²⁾. Необычный новый вид рода *Anoplophora* Hope, 1839 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) из Гуанчжоу, Китай // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2012. N 248. С. 1-4.

Из провинции Гуйчжоу в Китае описан новый для науки вид жука-усача – *Anoplophora rubidacorpora* Xie, Shi et Wang, **sp. n.**

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INTRODUCTION

Since Lingafelter & Hoebeke (2002) published the revision of the genus *Anoplophora* Hope, 1839, the generic and species status of all species were clarified. However, collections in China still harbour new species, indicating that the Chinese

species need further study. Herein, we describe a new species from Guizhou Province, P. R. China.

***Anoplophora rubidacorpora* Xie, Shi et Wang, sp. n.**

Figs 1, 6–8

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **China:** Guizhou, Dashahe Natural Reserve, 18.VIII 2004, collected by Fu-Ming Shi. Holotype is deposited in the Entomological Museum, Yangtze University, Jingzhou, Hubei, P. R. China.

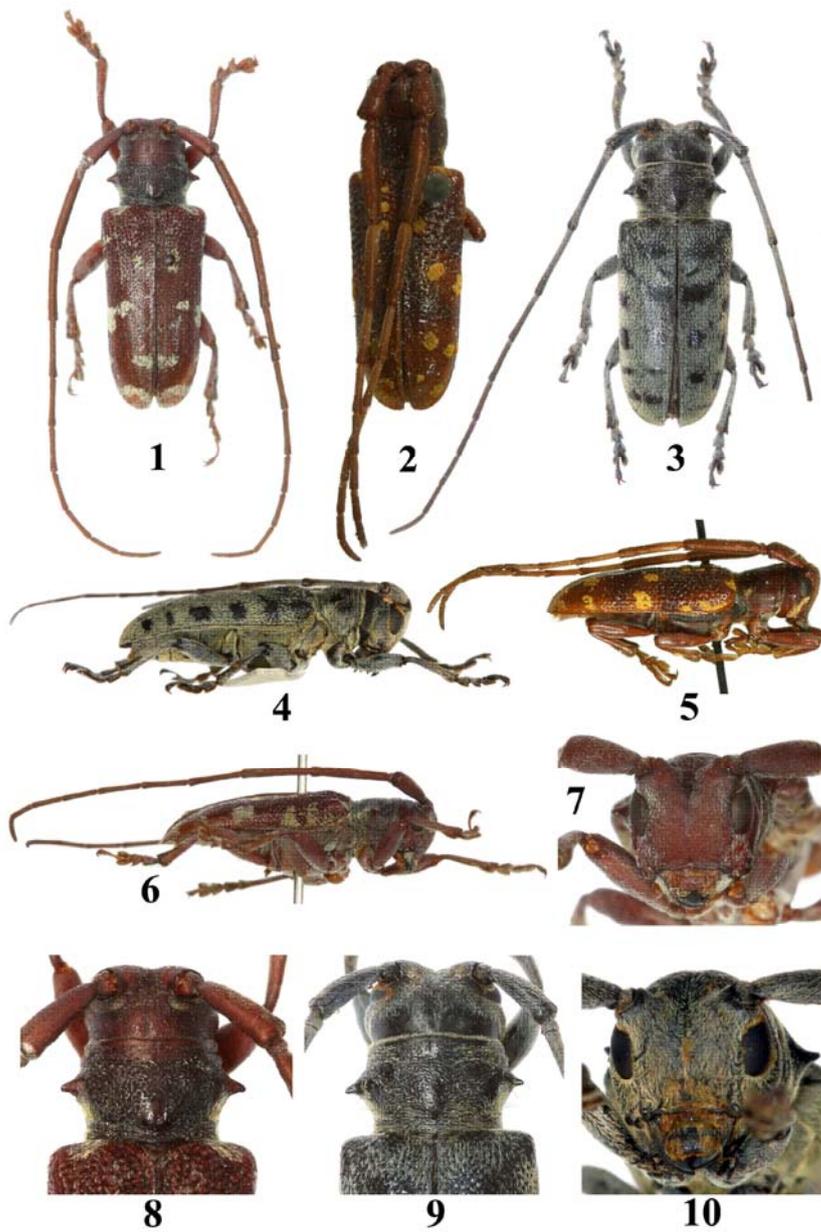
DESCRIPTION. MALE. Length 12.1 mm, humeral width 4.4 mm. Body reddish brown except pronotum blackish brown, matte except elytra slightly lustrous, covered with fine grayish-white to grayish-yellow pubescence. Pubescence on ventral surface denser and more uniform, pubescence on dorsal surface forming maculations as follows: posterior of lateral pronotal tubercle with a vague longitudinal stripe; base of elytron with a maculation at inner side of humerus; outer margin of elytron with four patches arranged in a longitudinal row, first two adjacent, the first patch extending forward along the edge, the third rather transverse and more irregular, extending to the center of elytron; basal fourth of elytron with a small patch at center, apical fourth with a transverse patch at suture, apex of elytron with an annular maculation. Elytron furnished with one black semirecumbent bristle-like short hair in each puncture. Frons longer than broad, slightly convex, with a smooth longitudinal middle sulcus extending to occiput. Eye finely faceted, lower lobe about 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly longer than gena. Vertex depressed, occiput coarsely and shallowly punctate. Antenna about 1.8 times as long as body, antennal tubercles rather prominent, moderately separated; scape cylindrical, robust, thickened apically; third antennomere longest, about 1.7 times as long as scape; antennomeres 4–10 successively shorter in length, antennomere 11 as long as 7th. Pronotum about 1.8 times broader than long, anterior and posterior margin with two transverse grooves respectively; disc with coarse rugulose punctures, and with a smooth callus basally; lateral tubercle developed, obtuse. Elytra widest at base, slightly narrow posteriorly, basal fourth with partly coalesced coarse granules extending to the middle after humeri; punctures smaller and shallower after basal fourth of elytra. Procoxal cavity closed posteriorly. Mesosternal intercoxal process moderately elevated. Legs short, stout, mesotibia with an oblique groove near external apex.

FEMALE. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. China: Guizhou.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named for the reddish brown body.

DISCUSSION. The new species differs remarkably from other members in *Anoplophora* by its reddish brown integument with feeble luster, while others usually have black integument with strongly luster. This species is very allied to *A. lurida* (Pascoe, 1856) (Figs. 3, 4, 9, 10) as the similar small body size and rugulose-punctate pronotum, it can be distinguished from that species by its reddish brown integument covered with grayish-white or grayish-yellow pubescence versus black integument covered with grayish-blue pubescence, elytra mostly glabrous with maculations of pale pubescence versus elytra mostly pubescent with glabrous black maculations.



Figs. 1-10. Habitus of *Anoplophora* and *Paragnia* spp. 1, 6-8 – *A. rubidacorpora* sp. n.: 1 – dorsal view; 6 – lateral view; 7 – frontal view of head; 8 – dorsal view of pronotum; 2, 5 – *P. fulvomaculata*: 2 – dorsal view; 5 – lateral view; 3 – 4, 9 – 10 – *A. lurida*: 3 – dorsal view; 4 – lateral view; 9 – dorsal view of pronotum; 10 – frontal view of head.

The new species also shares the similar appearance with *Paragnia fulvomaculata* Gahan, 1893 (Figs. 2, 5) as the small body size, rufescent integument and similar arrange of pubescent maculations on dorsal surface. It can be distinguished from the latter by its developed lateral pronotal tubercle versus no lateral tubercle, pubescent maculations on dorsal surface pale versus golden-tawny, third antennomere distinctly thinner than scape versus almost as thick as scape.

S.W. Lingafelter indicated that the new species is of a group that is not typical of the genus *Anoplophora*, like *A. lurida* (personal correspondence). However, it has the characters such as lateral pronotal tubercle developed, cicatrix of antennal scape completely closed, mesosternal intercoxal process moderately tuberculate, procoxal cavity closed posteriorly and mesotibia with a deep oblique groove, which are well according with the generic characters of *Anoplophora* and distinctly different from allied genera in Monochamini.

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