



Taxonomic review of three saperdine genera, *Mandibularia* Pic, *Mimocagosima* Breuning and *Parastenostola* Breuning (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Saperdini)

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Abstract

This paper presents diagnoses, descriptions, photographs of habitus and genitalia, and distribution of three Asian saperdine genera, *Mandibularia* Pic, *Mimocagosima* Breuning, and *Parastenostola* Breuning. *Mandibularia humeralis* Gressitt, 1951 is transferred to *Mimocagosima*. *Mandibularia quadricolor* Gressitt, 1951 is transferred to *Parastenostola* and regarded as a junior synonym of *P. brunnipes* (Gahan). *Parastenostola nigroantennata* **sp. nov.** from Mainland China and *P. nigroantennata taiwanensis* **subsp. nov.** from Taiwan are described. Keys to these genera and to species of *Parastenostola* and *Mimocagosima* are given. This study has brought the total number of species and subspecies of these genera to six.

Key words: *Mandibularia*, *Mimocagosima*, *Parastenostola*, new species, new synonym

Introduction

Pic (1925) described the genus *Mandibularia* based on *M. nigriceps* from Tonkin, Vietnam. Gressitt (1951) added two species: *M. humeralis* from Fujian and Guangxi and *M. quadricolor* from Fujian, China. Breuning (1952) described the genus *Parastenostola* based on *Saperda brunnipes* Gahan, 1888 from Jiangxi, China and later the genus *Mimocagosima* based on *Mi. ochreipennis* from Laos. The three genera share some common characters, such as: scape without ridge; eyes deeply concave, never divided; elytra moderately broader than prothorax, lateral margins without longitudinal ridges; mesocoxal cavities open externally to epimera; metepisternum triangular, more than twice as wide anteriorly as posteriorly; hind femur moderately long; fifth abdominal segment of female slightly grooved medially, etc. The similarities and the lack of materials have made identification of these genera difficult. Following examination of type specimens and more material, these genera were found to be quite distinct, especially in male genitalia.

In the present study, the above three genera are taxonomically reviewed, all known species redescribed and a new species and a new subspecies described, and keys to these genera and to species of *Parastenostola* and *Mimocagosima* given. This work has brought the total number of species and subspecies of these genera to six.