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New or interesting longhorn beetles from China and Burma (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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RIASSUNTO - Nuovi o interessanti Cerambicidi di Cina e Birmania (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). Vengono descritte le seguenti specie su materiale ricevuto in studio proveniente prevalentemente dalla Cina continentale ed alcune anche dalla Birmania (Myanmar): *Leptura gibbosa* sp. n., *L. christinae* sp. n., *L. dellabrunai* sp. n., *L. spinosula* sp. n., *L. clytoides* sp. n., *Paranaspia ruficollis* sp. n., *Molorchus saltinii* sp. n., *Cyrtoclytus elegans* sp. n., *Xylotrechus triangulifer* sp. n., *X. vomeroi* sp. n., *Chlorophorus vageapicatus* sp. n., *C. crassipes* sp. n., *Rhaphuma obscurata* sp. n., *R. interrupta* sp. n. e *Saperda mariangelae* sp. n. La specie *Leptura christinae* è descritta in collaborazione con Pierpaolo Rapuzzi. Inoltre vengono descritti i nuovi sottogeneri di *Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758 *Bothrioleptura* subgen. n. e *Rhytidoleptura* subgen. n., e viene istituita una nuova sinonimia *Embrikstrandia fujianensis* Hua & She, 1987 = *Cataphrodisium latemaculatum* (Pic, 1902), **syn. n.** Viene fornita una tabella per la determinazione delle specie del genere *Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758 della Cina continentale. Vengono aggiunti nuovi dati di raccolta e commenti tassonomici per *Laoleptura phupanensis* Ohbayashi, 2008, *Leptura guerrii* Pic, 1902, *Leptura nigroguttata* Pic, 1927, *Parastrangalis aurigena* Holzschuh, 2007, *Gibbocerambyx aureovittatus* Pic, 1923, *Rhaphuma bicolorifemoralis* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, *R. brodskyi* Holzschuh, 1992, *R. maceki* Holzschuh, 1992, *R. rybniceki* Holzschuh, 1992, *Demonax viduatus* Holzschuh, 2009, *Agelasta balteata* (Pascoe, 1866) and *Glenea quadrinata* (Guérin, 1843).

Parole chiave: Cerambycidae, nuovi taxa, Cina, Birmania.

ABSTRACT - Based mostly on material received for study, the following new species are described, all from continental China, but some occurring also in Burma (Myanmar): *Leptura gibbosa* sp. n., *L. christinae* sp. n., *L. dellabrunai* sp. n., *L. spinosula* sp. n., *L. clytoides* sp. n., *Paranaspia ruficollis* sp. n., *Molorchus saltinii* sp. n., *Cyrtoclytus elegans* sp. n., *Xylotrechus triangulifer* sp. n., *X. vomeroi* sp. n., *Chlorophorus vageapicatus* sp. n., *C. crassipes* sp. n., *Rhaphuma obscurata* sp. n., *R. interrupta* sp. n. and *Saperda mariangelae* sp. n. The species *Leptura christinae* is described in collaboration with Pierpaolo Rapuzzi. Furthermore, the new subgenera of *Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758 *Bothrioleptura* subgen. n. and *Rhytidoleptura* subgen. n. are described, and a new synonymy *Embrikstrandia fujianensis* Hua & She, 1987 = *Cataphrodisium latemaculatum* (Pic, 1902), **syn. n.**, is proposed. A key to the identification of the species of the genus *Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758 from Continental China is also provided. New records or taxonomic comments are finally given for *Laoleptura phupanensis* Ohbayashi, 2008, *Leptura guerrii* Pic, 1902, *Leptura nigroguttata* Pic, 1927, *Parastrangalis aurigena* Holzschuh, 2007, *Gibbocerambyx aureovittatus* Pic, 1923, *Rhaphuma bicolor-*

ifemoralis Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, *R. brodskyi* Holzschuh, 1992, *R. maceki* Holzschuh, 1992, *R. rybniceki* Holzschuh, 1992, *Demonax viduatus* Holzschuh, 2009, *Agelasta balteata* (Pascoe, 1866) and *Glenea quadrinotata* (Guérin, 1843).

Key words: Cerambycidae, new taxa, China, Burma.

Introduction

The material of longhorn beetles received in study by our friends and colleagues Dino Della Bruna, Pierpaolo Rapuzzi, Lucio Saltini and Vincenzo Vomero, mainly from Continental China, but also from Burma (Myanmar), allowed us to find several interesting species, some of which thus far unknown for the Chinese fauna, or new to science. The present study is devoted to the illustration of the results of our study, including the descriptions of the new species and a list of some new records for China and Burma.

For species identification, wherever not listed in bibliography, the following publications have been used GRESSITT (1951) and GRESSITT & RONDON (1970).

Collection Acronyms

ASC: Andrea Sabbadini and Carlo Pesarini's collection, Milano, Italy.

LSC: Lucio Saltini's collection, Modena, Italy.

MNHN: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France.

PRC: Pierpaolo Rapuzzi's collection, Prepotto (Udine), Italy.

VVC: Vincenzo Vomero's collection, Roma, Italy.

Taxonomy

Laoleptura phupanensis Ohbayashi, 2008

Laoleptura phupanensis Ohbayashi, 2008

This species, recently described from Laos, occurs also in China. We examined some specimens of both sexes from **China**: Yunnan (Xinping county, Mt. Ai-Laoshan, 1/11.V.2006) and Guangxi (Tianlin county, Mt. Qingwanglaoshan, 8/20.VI.2008).

***Leptura (Bothrioleptura)* subg. n.**

Diagnosis. Form stout and massive, vertex very densely and rugosely punctured, the punctures largely confluent. Pronotum with broad median longitudinal depression, and with a discal depression at each side. Elytral apex with rounded outer angle.

Type species: *Leptura alticola* Gressitt, 1943; other species *L. gibbosa* sp. n., here described.

Through the discal depression at each side of pronotum this subgenus seems close to the here described subgenus *Rhytidoleptura* subg. n., from which it can be distinguished through the normal punctuation of anterior prothoracic collar and the lack of transverse sculpture on pronotum; furthermore, it is distinguishable from both *Rhytidoleptura* subg. n. and *Leptura* s. str., through its rounded outer apical pronotal angle.

***Leptura (Bothrioleptura) gibbosa* sp. n. (fig. 1)**

Integument of thorax and abdomen deep black. Head mostly black, dark reddish brown at sides and below, as well as on collar and on basal portion of clypeus. Antennae dark reddish brown, legs with femora partly reddish, tibiae blackish. Most part of elytra black, each with a longitudinal series of four yellow spots on the inner portion of disc (subbasal, premedian, postmedian and subapical), two laterodiscal spots (at sides of the premedian and postmedian inner ones) and a lateral humeral spot along outer margin. Subbasal and subapical inner discal spots, rounded, are the largest, subhumeral outer spot is the smallest. Head, prothorax, meso- and metasternum and inner surface of femora with long erect greyish pubescence, remaining portions of legs with short dark subadpressed pubescence, but with some light erect hairs also dorsally on hind femora and on the outer surface of front femora. Abdomen with both subadpressed and erect light pubescence. Elytra with short subadpressed pubescence, blackish on most surface, yellowish-grey in correspondence of the yellow spots. Head dorsally with very strong and dense punctuation, the punctures rugose and partly confluent on the basal collar, punctuation strong but sparse on temples and genae, antennal tubercles gradually sloping towards middle, where are separated from each other through a slight furrow. Temples with outer hind angles narrowly rounded, forming a right angle with the basal collar. Antennae rather thin, slightly exceeding

backwards the basal two fifths of elytra. Third antennal joint nearly three times as long as broad, nearly of one fifth longer than fourth and almost of one fourth shorter than fifth. Joints from 5th to 9th with indistinct subangulose projection at outer apical angle. Prothorax with its maximum width at base, here of one third broader than long. Pronotum rather strong and densely punctured, punctuation sparser on the median depression and on apical collar. Pronotal disc well raised over the basal prothoracic collar only at sides, in the middle disc and collar nearly at the same level, in correspondence of a short and flattened, smooth median keel. Dorsal surface of pronotum with broad depression, this strongly widened backwards, lateral portions of disc with rather shallow, elongate depressions. Sides of prothorax between the basal and the apical collar, in dorsal vision, with two lateral projections, of which the anterior is more widely rounded than the posterior. Scutellum large, triangular, with median longitudinal depression, with moderately strong but very dense punctuation. Elytra stout, 2.3 times as long as basally broad, subparallel sided from base to middle, then moderately tapering, at apex both externally and internally narrowly rounded. Outer elytral margin sharply raised from base to apex. Elytral punctuation moderately dense, the interspaces broader than punctures and rather opaque owing to a well-marked reticular microsculpture. Legs moderately long, third tarsal joint cleft to the basal third, the hind one almost half again longer than broad. Sterna and sternites with dense and rather strong punctuation. Anal tergite laterally bordered, with rounded apical angles and with slightly sinuate apical margin.

Total length (till apex of elytra): 20.5 mm; elytral length: 14.0 mm; elytral maximum breadth: 6.2 mm.

HOLOTYPE ♀: **China**, Southwestern Sichuan, Sumdo, 2000/2500 m, 06.VII.1994, J.Kalab lgt, preserved in ASC.

Closely related to *L. alticola* Gressitt, 1948, from which can however be distinguished through the different structure of prothorax and antennae (the distinctive features are exposed in the key); it seems on the contrary necessary to examine a more abundant material, both to confirm the differences observed between the two species in pattern and colour of appendages, and the attribution to the new species of a ♂ from Central Sichuan (3 km S Dando, 13/18.VI.2007, lgt J. Kalab), which differs from the ♀ holotypus through the entirely black colour of head and legs and the reduced yellow elytral pattern (sub-basal and subapical

spots of the inner series much smaller, premedian inner spot and spots of the lateral series lacking).

***Leptura (Rhytidoleptura)* subg. n.**

Form stout, pronotum in the middle with ill-delimited unpunctured longitudinal area, over this or at least at each side of it with transverse wrinkles or transversely ordered punctuation, at each side of disc with shallow round depression. Apical collar of prothorax smooth and shining, at most with extremely sparse punctuation. Outer apical angle of elytra acutely spinose.

Type species: the here described *L. christinae* sp. n.; other species *L. tatsienlua* Gressitt, 1948 and *L. dellabrunai* sp. n., here described.

Through the discal depression at each side of pronotum related to the here described subgenus *Bothrioleptura*, but distinguished from it through the externally spined elytral apex, and distinguished from it and from subg. *Leptura* s. str. through the sculpture of pronotal disc, partially formed through transverse wrinkles or transversely ordered punctuation, and through the totally or almost totally unpunctured apical collar of prothorax.

***Leptura (Rhytidoleptura) christinae* Pesarini, P. Rapuzzi & Sabbadini sp. n. (fig. 2)**

Integument of body, elytra and appendages deep black. Head, prothorax, meso- and metasternum, as well as inner surface of femora with long and soft grey hairs, the remaining portion of legs with short and subadpressed dark pubescence, pubescence of abdomen formed by subadpressed light pubescence intermingled with some sparse more raised light hairs. Pubescence of elytra formed by the alternation of light grey and blackish pubescence, forming a well delimited pattern, so that the entirely black elytra look greyish and crossed by four black bands: a vague sub-basal, a distinct and broad premedian (briefly interrupted in the middle) and post-median (entire), and a very narrow but entire apical. Head with moderately strong punctuation, isolated punctures and their interspaces smooth, the median longitudinal groove weak and vanished on vertex, the excavation between the antennal tubercles deep, nearly as broad as a single tubercle. Temples angled, forming a right angle with basal collar. Antennae rather thin, slightly exceeding the basal two fifths of elytra, their surface shining and sparsely punctured from base to basal half of fifth joint, then dull and very densely punctured. Third antennal joint nearly three

times as long as broad, as long as fifth and of one fourth longer than fourth. Joints from 5th to 9th with briefly rounded projection at outer apical angle. Prothorax of two fifths broader than long, with its maximum width at base. Base of pronotum with short median keel, basal portion of pronotal disc strongly raised over the basal collar for most part of its breadth, but flattened in the middle; central portion of disc slightly convex in the middle, at sides with shallow but well-marked depressions; apical portion of disc moderately raised at sides over the apical collar, flattened in the middle. Sculpture of the pronotal surface strongly differentiated on different portions: over the basal and apical collar smooth and shining, sparsely punctured on the former and quite lacking punctures on the latter, on disc with strong punctures at sides, in the middle with transverse, almost striolate and unpunctured sculpture. Scutellum large and triangular, very finely and densely punctured. Elytra massive, 2.3 times as long as broad, subparallel-sided in the basal half, then slightly tapering, their apex excised and sharply produced both at inner and outer angle. Marginal elytral edge sharp from base to apex. Elytral surface densely punctured, the thin interspaces smooth and shining. Legs with no particular feature, third tarsal joint cleft to the basal third, the hind one only of one fifth longer than broad. Pro- and mesosternum sparsely and finely punctured, the punctuation slightly stronger on metasternum and sternites. Anal tergite evidently punctured, its apex rounded at sides and slightly excised in the middle.

Length to elytral apex: 16.9 mm; elytral length: 12.2 mm; elytral breadth at humera: 5.3 mm.

HOLOTYPE ♀: **China**, Sichuan mer., Luoji Mts (= Luoishan), 3000 m., VIII.1995, lgt L. & P. Cavazzuti, preserved in PRC.

This species is easily distinguishable through the pronotal sculpture and the peculiar elytral pattern, where the markings, even though perceptible, are not determined by different ground colour, but through the different density of clothing. Among the two other species of the subgenus *Rhytidoleptura*, elytra are quite uniformly blackish in *L. dellabrunai* sp. n., and with black and yellow ground colour in *L. tatsienlua* Gressitt, 1948.

***Leptura (Rhytidoleptura) dellabrunai* sp. n.** (fig. 3)

Integument of body and elytra black, but with abdomen gradually fading to reddish toward apex (first sternite deep black, second pitchy black, third

dark brown, fourth reddish brown, fifth reddish). Legs and antennae reddish, palps black. Head and pronotum with long and raised silvery pubescence, somewhat yellowish on frons and clypeus. Elytral pubescence light yellowish, raised but short, only at sides behind humeri with some long raised hairs. Inferior parts with double pubescence formed by rather short subadpressed pubescence intermingled with longer and raised hairs. Legs with moderately raised short pubescence, on inner margin and distal portion of outer margin of femora with some long erect hairs. Head with strongly shortened mouthparts, its surface with fine and moderately dense punctuation on frons, genae and basal collar, on temples smooth and shining, with extremely sparse punctuation, on vertex with double punctuation formed by dense fine punctures intermingled with sparse much stronger punctures. Interval between the antennal tubercles less than half as broad as a single tubercle, vertex anteriorly with fine and shallow median longitudinal groove. Temples subangulose. Antennae rather slender, third joint nearly 3,5 times as long as broad, slightly longer than fourth, distinctly shorter than fifth and nearly as long as sixth. Prothorax nearly of one eighth broader at base than long, irregularly curved at sides, with slight constriction near middle, moderately constricted anteriorly, its apical collar rather broad. Pronotal disc strongly and abruptly raised over the basal collar, on most part of its surface transversely wrinkled, the wrinkles weakened over a broad, ill delimited and unpunctured area along the middle of disc, at sides of this area the wrinkles strengthened through transversal series of punctures, and the surface with round shallow premedian depression. Apical collar of pronotum smooth and shining, unpunctured. Scutellum triangular, large and elongate, with fine transversely rugose punctuation. Elytra 2.5 times as long as broad, parallel-sided on their basal four fifths, with arcuate apical constriction, excised at apex with sharp outer angle and briefly toothed inner one. Elytral surface rather shining, with sparse and moderately strong punctuation, the intervals among the punctures broader than punctures themselves and with fine and confused microsculpture. Legs slender but not lengthened, the first joint of hind tarsi 1.5 times as long as following two combined. Punctuation fine and rather dense on methatoracic episterna, on inferior parts even more fine and distinctly sparser.

Length to elytral apex: 13.1 mm; elytral length: 9.0 mm; elytral breadth

at humera: 3.6 mm.

HOLOTYPE ♀: **China**, Western Sichuan, Yaijiang near, 2400/3500 m, 18/24.VII.1992, lgt D. Della Bruna, preserved in ASC.

Differs from *L. (Rhytidoleptura) christinae* nov. through the reddish appendages and from *L. (Rhytidoleptura) tatsienlua* Gressitt, 1948, through the uniformly black elytra.

***Leptura (s. str.) guerryi* (Pic, 1902)**

Strangalia guerryi Pic, 1902

Leptura tatsienlua Hayashi & Villiers, 1985 nec Gressitt, 1948.

This species was described by Pic (1902) from Sichuan on a single specimen; even though not indicated, evidently a ♀, on base of its chromatism: head partly reddish brown, legs, antennae, pygidium and humeri reddish, features that do not fit to *L. (s.str.) tatsienlua* Gressitt, 1948, so that we consider wrong the synonymy proposed by Hayashi & Villiers, 1985. The species is on the contrary closely allied to the two taiwanese species *L. (s.str.) auratopilosa* (Matsushita, 1931) and *L. (s.str.) taranan* (Kano, 1933); from them it can be distinguished, in both sexes, through the slight but evident submedian depression of the sides of prothorax, totally lacking in these species. Probably, even though not surely, the records from Continental China of *L. (s.str.) auratopilosa* and *L. (s.str.) taranan* are to be referred to *L. (s.str.) guerryi*.

***Leptura (s. str.) nigroguttata* (Pic, 1927)**

Parastrangalis nigroguttata Pic, 1927

Described from Tonkin (Chapa), this species occurs also in **China**: Yunnan, Mt. Daxueshan near Linchang; Xinping county, Mt. Ai-Laoshan; Guangxi, Tianlin county, Mt. Qingwanglaoshan, and Northeastern **Burma**: Kachin prov., Sikaw.

***Leptura (s. str.) spinosula* sp. n. (fig. 4)**

Integument of body and appendages black, elytra black, each with the following yellow markings: a rather large round spot near scutellum and a much smaller basal one between humerus and lateral margin; a premedian transverse band, strongly constricted in the middle and briefly interrupted at suture, a completely divided postmedian one and a little subapical rounded spot near

suture, so that on each elytron, approached to suture, a longitudinal series of four black spots occurs. Head, prothorax, inner margin of all femora and outer margin of hind ones with long whitish erect hairs. The short and scarcely raised elytral pubescence black on the black portions, mostly yellowish on the yellow ones. Inferior parts with rather dense subadpressed yellowish pubescence, with some erect hairs of the same colour intermingled. Head densely punctured, the punctuation stronger on vertex, weaker on frons, genae and temples. Antennal tubercles scarcely raised, in mutual contact. Hind angle of temples broadly rounded. Antennae rather stout, with joints from 5th externally angled at apex, third joint subcylindrical, nearly three times as long as broad and of one tenth longer than fourth, fifth and sixth subequal in length and nearly of one fifth longer than third. Prothorax rather stout, 1.35 times broader at base than long, with moderately protruding hind angles, then nearly parallel-sided till apical third, here subangularly constricted towards the scarcely marked apical collar. Disc of pronotum feebly convex, not raised over the basal portion, with rather dense and uniform punctuation. Scutellum triangular but with briefly rounded apex, its surface densely and evenly punctured. Elytra rather stout, nearly 2.2 times as long as broad, moderately tapering, with deeply excised apex, both inner and outer apical angle projecting into strong spines, these weakly curved to each other. Elytral punctuation slightly rasp-like and moderately dense, the intervals among punctures rather shining, even though with fine microreticulation. Legs of average length, the first joint of hind tarsi of one fourth longer than two following combined, third joint dehiscent in its apical half, half again as long as broad. Inferior parts finely and densely punctured, the punctuation slightly denser on metepisterna.

Length to elytral apex: 11.2 mm; elytral length: 7.5 mm; elytral breadth at humera: 3.4 mm.

HOLOTYPE ♂: **China**, Northern Sichuan, pass 25 Km NE of Zhangla, 3-5.VIII.2001, lgt Kaláb, preserved in ASC.

Paratypus: ♂: **China**, Northern Sichuan, Sanggarpar, VII.1996, preserved in PRC.

Based on the complex of features, this species seems somewhat related to *L. (s.str.) barkamica* Holzschuh, 1998, from which however it can be easily distinguished through the strong spines occurring both at outer and at inner angle

of elytral apex, the lesser development of prothoracic anterior collar and the slightly rasp-like punctuation of elytra.

***Leptura (s. str.) clytoides* sp. n.** (fig. 5)

Integument of body and appendages black, elytra black with the following whitish-yellow markings: on the anterior third, a pair of broad lunular marks strongly approached and parallel to suture and basal margin but not reaching humera, and with straight and transverse posterior margin, reaching the lateral margin of elytra; slightly behind middle, a common band, slightly oblique at each side and more or less widened at suture; near apex, a common transverse band. Dorsal surface covered by silvery adpressed pubescence, denser on scutellum and on anterior and posterior collar of pronotum. Clothing of the inferior parts formed by silvery or slightly golden adpressed hairs, dense in both sexes on prosternum, denser in ♂ than in ♀ on mesepimera, metepisterna and sides of abdomen. Head with very short and rounded temples, with flattened antennal supports and evenly convex frons and vertex, its whole surface densely and evenly punctured. Antennae rather stout, only slightly exceeding middle of elytra and reaching humera with apex of fifth joint. Prothorax only of one tenth broader than long, with scarcely protruding basal angles, with anteriorly curved sides and rather broad and marked apical collar, disc evenly convex and moderately but distinctly raised over the basal portion, its surface dull, densely and regularly punctured. Scutellum nearly as long as broad, triangular with slightly curved sides and briefly rounded apex. Elytra nearly almost exactly twice as long as broad, with scarcely protruding humera, moderately tapering and with straight sides, with transversely truncate apex and not protruding apical angles. Legs rather slender but not elongate, the third joint of hind tarsi dehiscent in its apical half. Inferior parts finely and densely punctured.

Length: 10.1-10.4 mm (♂), 10.1-12.7 mm (♀)

HOLOTYPE ♂: **Burma**: Kachin prov., Sikaw, 1/25.VI.2010, preserved in ASC.

Paratypes: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, same data of the holotypus; 1 ♀, **China**, Guangxi,

Tianlin county, Mt. Qingwanglaoshan, 8/20.VI.2008; 1 ♀, **China**, Yunnan,

Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27.VIII.2008, preserved in ASC, LSC, PRC.

Close to *L. (s. str.) arcifera* Blanchard, 1871, but well distinguished from it through the lack of raised pubescence on pronotum and the quite peculiar elytral pattern, which differently than in *L. (s. str.) arcifera* shows no sexual dimorphism.

To facilitate the placement of the here treated or described species, we provide the following key, including all the thus far known species of the genus *Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758 from Continental China.

- 1 Elytral apex feebly subtruncate, its external angle at most narrowly rounded. Pronotal disc with median longitudinal depression, this wide and well-marked, distinctly delimited at sides. Vertex very densely and rugosely punctured, the punctures largely confluent (*Bothrioleptura* subg. n.) 2
- Elytral apex excised, generally forming externally a well marked, often spine-like angle. Pronotal disc in the middle at most with narrow, feeble and ill-delimited longitudinal depression. Punctuation of vertex often very dense, but never rugose and formed by confluent punctures 3
- 2 Disc of pronotum in the middle indistinctly raised over the basal collar, its median longitudinal depression strongly widened backwards, its punctuation formed by strong but well isolated punctures, interrupted posteriorly in the middle by a short unpunctured longitudinal ridge. Lateral depressions of pronotum scarcely marked, elongated and much narrower than the middle one. Sides of prothorax between the basal and the apical collar, in dorsal vision, with two lateral projections, of which the anterior is more widely rounded than the posterior. Elytra deeply black with a pattern formed by two longitudinal rows of rather small elytral spots, four discal (subbasal, premedian, postmedian and subapical) and three lateral, in correspondence with the three anterior ones of the discal row. Antennal joints slender, the third moderately widened towards apex, about three times as long as broad, the tenth about 2.5 times as long as broad. Femora partially reddish, tibiae much darker. 20.5 mm. Sichuan *gibbosa* sp. n.
- Disc of pronotum strongly and suddenly raised over the basal collar also in the middle, its median longitudinal depression subparallel-sided, its punctuation very strong and rugose, somewhere transversally confluent, not interrupted by a smooth ridge at base. Lateral depressions of disc well-marked, almost circular, about as wide as the middle one. Sides of prothorax between the basal and the apical collar, in dorsal vision with two lateral projections, of which the posterior is more widely rounded than the anterior. Elytra reddish brown with yellow pattern similar, but distinguished through the lack of

the anterior lateral spot. Antennal joints rather stout, the third rather strongly widened towards apex, about 2.5 times as long as broad, the tenth less than twice as long as broad. Femora partially reddish, tibiae of the same colour. 18-22 mm. Yunnan, Sichuan **alticola** Gressitt, 1943

- 3 Pronotal disc in the middle with more or less wide and ill-delimited longitudinal unpunctured area, at each side of this with punctures arranged in slightly irregular transverse series, among these with or without transverse wrinkles. Apical collar of pronotum smooth or with extremely scarce punctures (*Rhytidoleptura* subg. n.) 4
- Pronotal disc at most with reduced and well-delimited unpunctured longitudinal area, with punctuation more or less dense and regular, but never arranged in transverse series and always without transverse wrinkles. Apical collar of pronotum always with rather dense punctuation (subg. *Leptura* s. str.) 6
- 4 Pronotal disc with more or less strong transverse wrinkles, among them its surface with strongly weakened punctuation. Apical collar of pronotum totally unpunctured. Integument of head and prothorax completely black. Elytra completely black, at most with trace of transverse light bands formed by the lighter colour of pubescence, not of integument. Bilobed joint of hind tarsi cleft beyond the half, nearly of one fifth longer than broad 5
- Pronotal disc punctured, not wrinkled, apical collar smooth and shining, but with distinct sparse punctuation. Integument partially reddish brown on prothorax and head; entirely reddish brown are neck, temples, genae and head anterior to antennal tubercles. Elytral integument black with wide yellow markings. Bilobed joint of hind tarsi cleft only in the distal two-fifths, of two thirds longer than broad. 22-26 mm. Sichuan **tatsienlua** Gressitt, 1948
- 5 Vertex with uniform and rather fine punctuation. Pronotal disc with strong and sharp transverse wrinkles, these not at all weakened in the middle. Legs, antennae and abdomen uniformly black. Elytra with trace of transverse light bands formed by the lighter colour of pubescence. Elytral surface among the punctures dull through a well marked reticular microsculpture. Pygidium with widely rounded apical angles, its posterior margin excised in the middle. 16.9 mm. Sichuan **christinae** sp. n.
- Head with dense and double punctuation, formed by minute and very stronger punctures. Pronotal disc with moderately strong and sharp trans-

verse wrinkles, these weakened in the middle, forming here a rather shining median longitudinal area. Legs and antennae uniformly reddish, colour of abdomen gradually fading from the black base to the reddish apex.. Elytra black, with sparse and uniform pubescence, their surface shining and with no microsculpture among the punctures. Posterior margin of pygidium straight in the middle and angled at sides. 13.1 mm. Sichuan**dellabrunai** sp. n.

- 6 Ground colour of most surface of elytra blackish, but a lunular area around scutellum and the basal three quarters of sides yellow. Most of the black portion densely covered by adpressed golden pubescence, so that the resulting colour looks greenish, but, on each elytron, with a longitudinal series of five glabrous black spots (two subbasal, one median and two subapical ones) and a single lateral one near the second discal spot. Head and prothorax densely covered through adpressed golden pubescence, legs and antennae black, with ventral portion of femora reddish. 17-19 mm. Yunnan, Northern Burm **nigroguttata** (Pic, 1927)
 - Elytra uniformly coloured or with yellow and black markings, not densely covered through golden pubescence 7
- 7 Prothorax distinctly longer than its maximum basal width. Elytral markings slightly variable, but with anterior elytral black band with strong anterior projection in the middle of each side. 11-17 mm. Central and Northern Europe, Western Siberia (f. typ.), Eastern Siberia, Korea, Northern China, Japan (ssp. *tenuicornis* Motschulsky, 1862) **annularis** Fabricius, 1801
 - Prothorax never longer than its maximum basal width. Elytral uniformly coloured or with different markings 8
- 8 Pronotum glabrous or with adpressed pubescence 9
 - Pronotum with distinctly, often strongly raised pubescence 19
- 9 Elytra uniformly black or brownish 10
 - Elytra with black markings on a lighter ground 11
- 10 Elytra uniformly tapering, nearly 2.5 times as long as basally broad. 10-17 mm. Central and Northern Europe, Siberia, Northern China, Korea, Japan **aethiops** Poda von Neuhaus, 1761
 - Elytra tapering only in their basal half, subparallel sided in the apical one, nearly 3 times as long as broad. 13-16 mm. Guangxi, Guizhou,

- Yunnan *longeattenuata* Pic, 1939
- 11 Pubescence of pronotum greyish, lacking evident golden reflections 12
- Pubescence of pronotum at least along the basal margin with strong golden reflections 14
- 12 Pronotal disc rather flattened, at each side with feeble depression just behind middle. Elytral pattern formed by rather regularly alternate yellow and black transverse bands, the yellow bands broad. Size generally larger: 12.5-20 mm. Europe, Siberia, Northern China (f. typ.), Caucasian region, Northern Iran (ssp. *lederi* Ganglbauer, 1882) *quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758
- Pronotal disc uniformly convex. Elytra black, in the front half with one or two (subbasal and antemedian) lunular bands at each side and two common yellow transverse bands, in the hind half the yellow bands rather thin. Size generally smaller: 10-15 mm 13
- 13 Each elytron in its front half with a single yellow lunular band, formed by a longitudinal stretch strongly approached to the basal fourth of suture and two subtransverse ones, the anterior approached to elytral base and not reaching humerus, the posterior slightly directed backwards and reaching the lateral margin of elytron. 10.1-12.7 mm. Yunnan, Northern Burma ... *clytoides* sp. n.
- Each elytron in its front half with two widely opened lunular bands, both bent backwards toward suture, the anterior subbasal and not reaching humerus, the posterior antemedian ad reaching the lateral margin of elytron. 10.5-15 mm. Shaanxi, Gansu, Sichuan *gradatula* Holzschuh, 2006
- 14 Hind half of the ♂♂ hind tibiae with raised keel on the upper part of their inner side 15
- Hind tibiae simple in both sexes 17
- 15 Appendages entirely black. Yellow markings of elytra strongly reduced, the yellow portion of integument much less extended than the black one. 15-17 mm. Southern China: Guangxi, Guangdong, Fujian *ambulatrix* Gressitt, 1951
- Appendages partly reddish, seldom almost entirely black. Yellow portion of elytral pattern mostly more and never much less extended than the black one 16
- 16 The yellow portion of elytra not blackened along suture. 14-21 mm.

- Northern China, Korea, Japan (f. typ.), Ryukyu Islands (different subspecies) **ochraceofasciata** (Motschulsky, 1862)
- The yellow portion of elytra blackened along suture. 16-22 mm. Most part of Southern and Southwestern China **aurosericans** Fairmaire, 1895
- 17 Elytral pattern formed by regular and almost uniformly broad alternate yellow (5) and black (4) transverse bands. 16.5-18.5 mm. Most part of Southern China **zonifera** (Blanchard, 1871)
- Elytral pattern formed almost partly by strongly triangular markings 18
- 18 Sides of prothorax slightly constricted near middle (the constriction scarcely visible in dorsal view), then with a slight subangulose dilatation towards apex. Pronotal disc near base with narrow and short, but distinct unpunctuate median longitudinal area. 15-18 mm. Sichuan, Yunnan **guerryi** Pic, 1902
- Sides of pronotum uniformly convex. Pronotal disc lacking a short unpunctuate median longitudinal area near basis. 13-20 mm. The records from Southern China for this taiwanese species (and for the allied species *L. (s. str.) taranan* (Kano, 1933), also described from Taiwan) are probably to be referred to *L. (s. str.) guerryi* Pic, 1902 **auratopilosa** (Matsushita, 1931)
- 19 Pronotum slender, at most of one fifth wider at base than long, with disc evidently and uniformly convex 20
- Pronotum stout, at least of one third wider at base than long, never uniformly convex on disc, more or less flattened or with feeble depressions 24
- 20 Posterior angles of prothorax scarcely protruding, indistinctly connected with sides, in the posterior half pronotum subparallel-sided almost from base. Pronotal disc scarcely raised over the basal collar. 11-15 mm. Siberia, Northern China, Korea, Japan **duodecimguttata** Fabricius, 1801
- Posterior angles of prothorax protruding and widely connected with sides forming a wide curve. Pronotal disc distinctly and rather abruptly raised over basal collar 21
- 21 Prothorax subparallel-sided for most of its length, narrowed towards the anterior collar only in its apical one fourth. Hind femora with some erect hairs at their internal margin, at least in their basal portion 22
- Prothorax narrowed towards the apical collar already from middle of its length. Hind femora without erect hairs at their inner margin. 11.8 mm. Yun-

- nan *yulongshana* Holzschuh, 1991
- 22 Interspaces between the elytral punctures indistinctly microsculptured, shining, largely wider than the punctures themselves in the middle portion of elytra. Elytral disc in both sexes uniformly black or black with yellow markings, which form in the middle portion of elytra a premedian and a postmedian transverse band, more or less developed and about parallel to each other 23
- Interspaces between the elytral punctures distinctly microsculptured and rather opaque, not or scarcely wider than the punctures themselves in the middle portion of elytra. Elytral disc uniformly yellowish-brown (♂), or with yellow markings on reddish or black ground colour (♀), in the middle portion of elytra with an externally concave yellow band, entire or broken into spots. 9-14 mm. Mountain regions of Western China *arcifera* (Blanchard, 1871)
- 23 Pubescence of antennae uniformly blackish. Elytra uniformly black or black with yellow markings in both sexes, legs entirely black in ♂, black with most part of femora reddish in ♀. 10-13 mm. Sichuan, Hubei, Fujian *rufoannulata* (Pic, 1933)
- Pubescence of antennae blackish on basal joints, on the six apical ones contrastedly light silvery. 9,5-11 mm. Sichuan *semicornis* Holzschuh, 2003
- 24 Both outer and inner angle of elytral apex produced in a very acute and rather long spine. Prothorax with anterior collar scarcely separated from disc. 11,2 mm. Sichuan *spinosula* sp. n.
- Outer and inner angle of elytra apex at most moderately acute, not produced in long and well-developped spines. Prothorax with anterior collar well separated from disc 25
- 25 Pronotum without subangled lateral protuberance in the anterior half, narrowed towards the apical collar already from the basal one third. Elytral bands almost uniformly wide. 14.3 mm. Yunnan *daliensis* Holzschuh, 1998
- Pronotum with subangled lateral protuberance in the anterior half, narrowed from it towards the apical collar. Elytral bands rather irregular, not uniformly wide 26
- 26 Antenna slender in the basal portion, their third joint at least four times as long as its maximum width. 12.9 mm. Yunnan *naxi* Holzschuh, 1998

- Antennae rather thick also in their basal portion, their third joint about three times as long as its maximum width 27
- 27 Punctuation of pronotal disc dense and irregular, formed by rather fine punctures mixed with distinctly larger ones. 13,7 mm. Yunnan *bokacorum* Holzschuh, 1998
- Punctuation of prothorax formed by almost isodiametric punctures 28
- 28 Outer apical angle of elytra completely rounded. Black elytral pattern much more extended in ♂ than in ♀. 9.5-15 mm. Yunnan, Tibet *kubani* Holzschuh, 2006
- Elytral apex distinctly angled both externally and internally. Elytral pattern similar in both sexes 29
- 29 Pronotum with slight median longitudinal groove and with whitish pubescence. Pubescence of abdomen silvery. Black portion of elytral pattern more extended than yellow one, scutellar and humeral area mainly black. 11.4-12.2 mm. Yunnan *barkamica* Holzschuh, 1998
- Pronotum lacking a median longitudinal groove and with yellowish pubescence. Elytral less extensively black than yellow, their basal margin only narrowly edged with black. 11-16 mm. Sichuan *grahamiana* Gressitt, 1938

***Parastrangalis aurigena* Holzschuh, 2007**

P. aurigena Holzschuh, 2007

We examined from **China**: Yunnan, Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27. VIII.2008, 3 specimens (2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀) of this species, recently described from Northeastern Laos (Hua Phan Province).

***Paranaspia ruficollis* sp. n. (fig. 6)**

Integument of body black but prothorax, entirely reddish and frons dark reddish, elytra entirely black, middle and hind legs mostly black, with only the two apical tarsal joints reddish, front legs with coxae, trochanters and femora reddish but the upper part of their apical third black, front tibiae black with their apical portion fading to reddish, front tarsi dark reddish. Antennae entirely black. Head and elytra with very short silvery adpressed pubescence, pronotum with short adpressed golden pubescence. Head with temples briefly curved at hind angles. Prothorax campanulate, with projecting hind angles and regularly curved sides, with slight excavation anteri-

only to hind angles. Elytra slender, with pronounced outer and rounded inner apical angles. Legs long and rather slender, antennae long and slender, their third joint as long as scapus, fourth and fifth joints slightly shorter and about of the same length.

Length to elytral apex: 12.8 mm; elytral length: 9.5 mm; elytral breadth at humera: 3.4 mm.

HOLOTYPE ♂: **China**, Yunnan, Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27.VIII.2008, preserved in ASC.

Similar to *P. xanthomelas* Holzschuh, 2003 and *P. anaspidoidea* (Bates, 1873), but easily distinguishable from both through several characters. From *P. xanthomelas*, with which shares the colour and shape of prothorax, through the different colour of legs (in the new species middle and hind legs are entirely black, and front legs with upper apical portion of femora black, while in *P. xanthomelas* all legs are mostly reddish, in the colour of body (black on abdomen and on most part of head, while in *P. xanthomelas* abdomen and head are entirely reddish) and in the angled (instead of totally rounded) outer apical edge of elytra; from *P. anaspidoidea* it differs through the different colour (reddish instead of black) and shape (with slightly excavated instead of slightly produced sides anteriorly to the hind angles) of prothorax, the different shape of temples (with hind angles briefly curved instead of angularly produced) and the different proportions of antennal joints, with fourth joint almost as long and thick as fifth, while in *P. anaspidoidea* the fifth joint is evidently longer and thicker than fourth one; finally, in *P. anaspidoidea* also the front legs are entirely black, while in the new species they are partly reddish.

***Molorchus* (s. str.) *saltinii* sp. n.** (fig. 7)

Body black, elytra mostly brown, in ♂ on most part of the basal two thirds with brown humeri and only narrowly darkened at sides, in ♀ with darkened humeri and more widely darkened at sides, apical third of elytra black in both sexes. Legs reddish, darkened on the clubbed portion of middle and hind femora; on front femora the clubbed portion is darkened only dorsally. Antennae uniformly reddish. Head densely and heavily punctured. Prothorax with lateral tubercles slightly behind middle, behind the tubercles evidently constricted, anteriorly slightly and regularly widened from tubercles to apex. Pronotum with shallow depression in the middle, on its whole surface densely and rather heavily punctured. Head and pronotum with yellowish, slightly

raised pubescence. Pronotum similar in both sexes, but slightly slenderer in ♂, where it is 1,3 times instead of 1,2 times as long as broad as in ♀. Scutellum covered with dense golden pubescence. Elytra nearly as long as broad, with projecting humeri, parallel sided on their basal half, than rather strongly constricted towards apex, with median common depression near scutellum and a longitudinal one on each near the middle. Surface of elytra shining, legs long and slender, evidently but not abruptly clubbed on femora. As usual, antennae are much longer (nearly half again as long as body) in ♂, while in ♀ they are only 0,8 times as long as body.

Length: ♂ 9.5, ♀ 9.9 mm

HOLOTYPE ♂: **China**, Yunnan, Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27. VIII.2008, preserved in ASC.

PARATYPE: 1 ♀, same data of the holotype, preserved in LSC.

This new species is closely related to *M. (s.str.) watani* (Kano, 1933) from Taiwan, from which it can be distinguished as follows:

<i>saltinii</i> sp. n.	<i>watani</i> (Kano, 1933)
Lateral tubercles of prothorax well-marked and rather acute.	Lateral tubercles of prothorax blunt and hardly appreciable.
Punctuation of elytra simple, very fine and sparse.	Punctuation of elytra denser and slightly rasp-like.
Clubbed portion of femora blackish.	Clubbed portion of femora reddish-brown.
Size larger: 8,8-9,5 mm.	Size smaller: 6-8 mm.

***Gibbocerambyx aureovittatus* Pic, 1923**

G. aureovittatus Pic, 1923

Several specimen of both sexes of this species, so far known from Vietnam, have been collected in Yunnan, Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, and Ma-ma Luo, Tibet.

***Embrikstrandia vivesi* Bentanachs, 2005**

Embrikstrandia vivesi Bentanachs, 2005

Described from Burma, this species occurs also in China: we examined several

specimens of both sexes from **China**, Yunnan, Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27.VIII.2008.

***Cataphrodisium latemaculatum* (Pic, 1902)**

Pachyteria latemaculata Pic, 1902

Embrikstrandia fujianensis Hua & She, 1987 **syn. n.**

The photograph of the holotype of *Embrikstrandia fujianensis* Hua & She, 1987 published by Huang, Zhou & Chen (2006) leaves no doubt about the here proposed synonymy of this species, described from Sichuan. We also examined a specimen of this species from **China**, Fujian (Mt. Shizi near Fuzhou, VI.1992, lgt Deng).

***Cyrtoclytus elegans* sp. n.** (fig. 8)

Integument of body and elytra pitchy-black, but each elytron with two reddish brown areas: the former near scutellum, over its inner half and its basal tenth, the latter forming a triangle with base on the whole second fourth of sides and vertex at the anterior third near suture. Dorsal pattern as follows: frons densely covered through yellow adpressed pubescence with narrow longitudinal black median line; pronotum brownish-black with narrow yellow basal margin; elytra with yellow, black and grey markings, each elytron with two oblique yellow bands, the anterior running over the second tenth, the posterior over the fifth eighth. Both these bands are bordered by black margins, with the anterior one evidently narrower than posterior. The space enclosed between these two yellow bands and their black margins is mostly occupied by a grayish band, whose anterior and posterior margin run parallel to these bands. At sides of elytra, the distance between these two bands is evidently shorter than the distance between the posterior band and elytral apex. The posterior three eighths of elytra are covered by grayish pubescence, forming a broad band with transverse anterior margin running behind the black posterior margin of the postmedian yellow bands. Appendages reddish-brown, middle and hind femora darkened on their inner surface. Femora, tibiae, head, pronotum and basal third of elytra with long erect pubescence, the pubescence on the apical portion of elytra evidently shorter. Upper parts densely punctured, but the sculpture mostly covered by clothing. Prothorax globular, uniformly convex, strongly but regularly curved at

sides and with its maximum breadth in the middle. Elytra with well-marked shoulders, behind them slightly constricted, then subparallel sided. Apex of elytra uniformly rounded. Ventral parts with dense whitish-yellow pubescence at sides of hind margin of first sternite and hind coxae, but not on the remaining portions of abdomen, mostly black, and on mesosternum. Legs rather long and slender, with gradually clubbed femora. Antennae short, not reaching backwards the base of middle femora.

Length: 12.2 mm

HOLOTYPE ♂: **China**, Yunnan, Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27. VIII.2008, preserved ASC.

This new species forms a group of related taxa with *C. kusamai* Niisato, 1988 and *C. ohbayashii* Niisato, Chou & Kusakabe, 2009, and is particularly close to the latter, from which it can be distinguished as follows:

<i>elegans</i> sp. n.	<i>ohbayashii</i> Niisato, Chou & Kusakabe, 2009
Hind margin of anterior black portion of elytra oblique, parallel to the premedian yellow band. Yellow premedian and postmedian band more approached to each other (the distance at sides of elytra between them evidently lesser than the distance between the hind one and elytral apex). Postmedian oblique yellow band evidently interrupted before suture. Ventral parts with dense whitish-yellow pubescence at sides of hind margin of first sternite and hind coxae, but not at sides of mesosternum.	Hind margin of anterior black portion of elytra subtransverse, not parallel to the premedian yellow band. Yellow premedian and postmedian band less approached to each other (the distance at sides of elytra between them not or only slightly lesser than the distance between the hind one and elytral apex). Postmedian oblique yellow band indistinctly interrupted before suture. Ventral parts with dense whitish-yellow pubescence at sides of hind margin of first sternite and hind coxae, and at sides of mesosternum.

Xylotrechus (s. str.) triangulifer sp. n. (fig. 9)

Integument of body and elytra black (only clypeus and labrum reddish), but with the following pattern, determined through adpressed yellow pubescence: head yellow with black frontal keels, prothorax yellow with a pair of antemedian discal round black spots and a median longitudinal, posteriorly broadened black band, scutellum uniformly yellow, elytra yellow, each with the following black markings: on disc, a subbasal black round spot, a premedian and a median triangular spot and, at two thirds of its length, a round spot; at sides, in correspondence of the discal spots, a series of elongated spots that do not reach the lateral margin: a humeral, a moderately elongated premedian, an elongated median and a long postmedian, that begins at level of the postmedian discal spot and ends just before apex. Inferior parts with uniform yellow clothing, denser on prosternum, abdomen, mesepisterna and metepisterna, sparser on mesosternum, metasternum and mesepimera. Appendages uniformly reddish. Head massive, with well marked frontal keels, the lateral ones strongly raised, the median one formed by a pair of ridges converging at apex and beginning at level of antennal supports. Antennae rather short, reaching the base of prothorax with apex of eighth joint. Prothorax curved at sides, with its maximum breadth in the basal third, nearly as long as broad. Surface sculpture of pronotum finely granulose, hidden through the adpressed pubescence, the median longitudinal band slightly raised, posteriorly with well-marked rasp-like granules. Scutellum broadly rounded and strongly transverse, nearly twice as broad as long. Elytra nearly 2.5 times as long as broad, uniformly tapering, truncated at apex, with briefly spined outer and rounded inner apical angle. Elytral surface densely punctured. Legs rather slender, the inner margin of hind femora and the apical portion of the inner margin of middle tibiae with some erect spiny hairs, first joint of hind tarsi more than twice as long as following ones combined.

Length: ♂ 13.4-14.9 mm

Holotypus ♂: **China**, Tibet, Ma-ma Luo near Zayu City, 13/27.VI.2010, lgt Li Jingke, preserved in ASC.

Paratypi: 2 ♂♂ Northeastern **Burma**, Kachin prov., Sikaw, Kachin prov., 1/25.VI.2010, lgt Li Jingke, preserved in LSC, VVC.

This species belongs to the *buqueti*-group sensu Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, and through size and morphological features it can be compared with *X. (s. str.)*

difformis Holzschuh, 1983, but it is easily distinguishable through the quite different elytral pattern, lacking transverse bands and formed by two longitudinal series of spots, and through the complete median band on pronotum.

***Xylotrechus* (s. str.) *vomeroi* sp. n.** (figs. 10-11)

Integument of body and elytra black (only the basal central portion of elytra around scutellum reddish brown), but with the following dorsal pattern, determined through adpressed greenish-yellow pubescence: head greyish-yellow with whitish edging of eyes and black frontal keels, prothorax yellowish with subbasal median rounded black spot, scutellum uniformly whitish-yellow, elytra greyish-yellow, each with the following black markings: on the basal third, a humeral spot and a large lunular band entirely opened externally; near middle, a transverse band approached to suture and usually expanded laterally, but not reaching lateral margin and, strongly approached to it, a postmedian discal spot at the beginning of the hind third of elytron (in one ♂, all elytral markings but the humeral spot almost fading). Inferior parts with uniform whitish-yellow clothing, dense over most surface, slightly sparser on metasternum. Antennae reddish, often with darkened scapus, legs uniformly reddish, reddish with blackened femora or uniformly black. Head massive, with well marked frontal keels, the lateral ones well raised, the median beginning at level of antennal supports and formed through the fusion of a pair of ridges converging at apex. Antennae reaching the base of prothorax with middle of seventh joint. Prothorax slightly constricted near base, then with scarcely curved sides, with its maximum breadth in the basal basal fourth, nearly as long as broad. Pronotum densely punctured, its surface slightly raised and more strongly punctured in correspondence of the subbasal black median spot. Scutellum broadly rounded and strongly transverse, nearly twice as broad as long. Elytra nearly 2.5 times as long as broad, slightly tapering or subparallel-sided, truncate at apex, with briefly spined outer and sharp inner apical angle. Elytral surface densely punctured. Legs rather slender, the inner margin of hind and middle femora with some erect spiny hairs, first joint of hind tarsi more than twice as long as following ones combined.

Length: ♂ 14.0-15.2 mm; ♀ 14.1-16.0 mm.

HOLOTYPE ♂: **China**, Yunnan, Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27.

VIII.2008, 15/27.VIII.2008, preserved in ASC.

PARATYPI: same data of the holotypus, 1 ♀; **China**, Yunnan, Mt. Daxueshan near Licang City, VIII.2007, 1 ♂; **China**, Tibet, Ma-ma Luo near Zayu City, 13/27.VI.2010, lgt Li Jingke, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀; Sikaw, Kachin prov., Northeastern **Burma**, 5 ♂♂, preserved in ASC, LSC VVC.

This species belongs to the *longithorax*-group sensu Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, and it seems rather closely related to *X. (s. str.) wauthieri* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, from which it can be distinguished through the almost entirely black integument of elytra, the lack of a pair of antemedian discal prothoracic spots, the externally open lunular elytral band and the lesser mutual distance between elytral median band and and postmedian spot.

***Chlorophorus vageapicatus* sp. n.** (figs. 12-13)

Integument of body and appendages black. Head and pronotum finely and densely punctured, densely covered through yellowish-grey adpressed pubescence, frons with narrow median longitudinal carina. Pronotum regularly curved at sides, dorsally convex, with its maximum width behind the middle. Scutellum slightly transverse, with narrowly rounded apex, covered with grey-yellow adpressed pubescence. Elytra with rounded but distinctly projecting humeri, transversely truncate at apex, very slightly and uniformly restricted backwards. The partial covering of elytra determines the following black pattern on green-yellowish ground: an elongate spot at humera, a strongly oblique subbasal band with a basal transverse, partly fading stretch, and a submedian, strongly constricted in the middle transverse band. In the posterior half of elytra, the green-yellowish ground colour is crossed by a subapical light brown (through the only slightly sparser covering of yellowish pubescence) uniformly broad transverse band. Ventral parts covered through rather dense yellowish-grey pubescence, metepisterna, mesepimera, margins of mesepisterna and sides of the first two sternites very densely covered through white pubescence, most part of mesepisterna almost glabrous. Raised pubescence totally lacking on head, pronotum and elytra. Legs long and slender, front and middle femora slightly clubbed, the middle femora feebly keeled on their outer surface, all femora with short raised pubescence on their inner surface. Antennae rather slender, reaching backwards the middle of elytra.

Length: 13.8-14.0 mm (♂), 14.0-14.3 (♀)

HOLOTYPE ♂: **China**, Tibet, Ma-ma Luo near Zayu City, 13/27.VI.2010, lgt Li Jingke, preserved in ASC.

PARATYPE: 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀, same data, preserved in ASC, VVC.

Rather similar to *C. douei* (Chevrolat, 1863) but well distinguished through the different pattern: lack of black spots at sides of prothorax, premedian black elytral band more strongly constricted in the middle, and particularly through the almost faded postmedian transverse elytral band, a feature that does not occur in any other species with more or less similar pattern (an almost fading subapical transverse band occurs also in *C. bonengensis* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, whose overall pattern is however quite different).

***Chlorophorus crassipes* sp. n.** (fig. 14)

Integument of body and appendages black. Head and pronotum densely covered through yellowish-brown pubescence (whitish adpressed hairs border the inferior margin of eyes); the covering of elytra, seldom uniform, generally determines the following black pattern: a vertical premedian discal spot, a pair of oblique spots approached to suture near the middle and, half way from middle to apex, a discal postmedian one; both median and postmedian spots often strongly reduced. Ventral parts covered through rather dense whitish-yellow pubescence, denser on metepisterna, mesepimera, hind margin of mesepisterna and sides of the first two sternites, sparser on the last sternites and on most part of mesepisterna. Some raised whitish hairs occur on most part of head, prosternum and sternites. Head with eyes nearly as broad as front margin of pronotum, frons between the anterior eye-lobes as broad as between the posterior ones, distinctly grooved in the middle behind the antennal supports. Antennae rather short, the first five joints not quite uniformly clothed with greyish adpressed hairs, the sixth clothed only on its inner side, the joints from 7th to 11th black with basal rings of whitish-grey hairs; furthermore, the joints from 3rd to 5th with moderately raised yellowish stiff hairs distributed along their inner margin and denser at apex. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, regularly curved at sides and with its maximum breadth in the middle. Pronotum densely and regularly punctured, its surface slightly and uniformly convex. Scutellum very broad, rounded at tip and distinctly broader than long. Elytra evidently (♂) or only slightly (♀) ta-

pering, nearly 2,3 times as long as broad, excised at apex and with toothed outer apical angle, their surface densely and uniformly punctured. Legs rather massive, the front and middle femora strongly swollen in ♂, only slightly in ♀. Outer surface of middle and hind femora keeled in both sexes, outer surface of front femora glabrous, smooth and shining; the remaining portions of legs with rather dense greyish adpressed pubescence, on which the keels of the outer margin of middle and hind femora stand out like black lines.

Length: 12.8-14.9 (♂), 13.6-13.8 (♀)

HOLOTYPE ♂: **China**, Tibet, Ma-ma Luo near Zayu City, Tibet, 13/27.VI.2010, lgt Li Jingke, preserved in ASC.

PARATYPI: 9 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; same data; Sikaw, Kachin prov., Northeastern **Burma**, 2 ♂♂, preserved in ASC, LSC, VVC.

Through the strongly thickened ♂ front and middle femora and the peculiar clothing of antennae close to *C. hederatus* Heller, 1926, but well distinguished from it through the different ground colour of clothing and pattern. In *C. hederatus* the clothing is formed through adpressed greenish-yellow pubescence, which is interrupted on pronotum through a broad discal blackish glabrous spot in the middle and a pair of much smaller ones at each side of the anterior third. In *C. crassipes* the clothing is brownish-yellow, lacking any greenish tinge, and covers the whole surface of pronotum. The elytral dark markings are similar, but slightly different: the anterior band in *C. crassipes* is not curved outwards at its hind apex (as in *C. hederatus*), and the middle band is reduced to a pair of central oblique spots. In a single ♂ the dark elytral markings are almost totally lacking.

***Rhaphuma bicolorifemoralis* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970**

R. bicolorifemoralis Gressitt & Rondon, 1970

Of this species, described from Laos and quoted also from Hainan Island and Yunnan, we examined a small series of specimens from Tibet (Ma-ma Luo, 13/27.VI.2010, lgt Li Jingke).

***Rhaphuma obscurata* sp. n. (fig. 15)**

Integument of body black, appendages reddish with blackish apical half of middle and hind femora. Head, pronotum and elytra finely and densely punctured, densely covered through clothing, frons with narrow median longitudinal carina. Clothing uniformly yellow on head and scutellum, pattern of upper parts as fol-

lows: pronotum yellow, at each side with longitudinal band not reaching base and apex, externally curved apically and reaching backwards the middle of sides; elytra mostly yellow along suture, with the following black markings on yellow ground: a band reaching from humera to a submedian transverse band, this fused with a longitudinal band that does not reach base and is connected with a transverse band in the anterior fourth. The remaining portion of elytra with a curved transverse band that reaches suture in the posterior fourth, and a subapical spot. Pronotum regularly curved at sides, dorsally convex, with its maximum width behind the middle, slightly constricted near base. Scutellum slightly transverse, with narrowly rounded apex. Elytra rather massive, with almost fading humera, transversely truncate at apex and with well marked spine at outer apical angle. Ventral portion of body with uniform yellow adpressed pubescence. Legs and antennae moderately slender, the latter reaching backwards the posterior fifth of elytra.

Length: ♀ 12.3-13.2 mm.

HOLOTYPE ♀: **China**, Yunnan, Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27.VIII.2008, preserved in ASC.

PARATYPI: 2 ♀♀, same data, preserved in LSC.

Closely related to *R. circumscripta* (Schwarzer, 1925) from Taiwan, but easily distinguishable at first sight through its black dorsal markings, which, even though forming a very similar pattern, are much broader both on elytra and on pronotum; furthermore, while in *R. circumscripta* the black markings reach the suture in the middle of elytra, in *R. obscurata* the internal margin of the black markings remains well separated from suture even in the middle of elytra, and at most reaches it only in the apical fourth. Finally, while in *R. circumscripta* legs are almost uniformly reddish-brown, in *R. obscurata* middle and hind femora are evidently darkened over their apical half.

***Rhaphuma brodskyi* Holzschuh, 1992**

R. brodskyi Holzschuh, 1992

Of this species, described from North Vietnam, we examined a specimen from Yunnan (Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27.VIII.2008).

***Rhaphuma maceki* Holzschuh, 1992**

R. maceki Holzschuh

Of this species, described from North Vietnam, we examined a specimen from Yunnan, (Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27.VIII.2008).

***Rhaphuma rybniceki* Holzschuh, 1992**

R. rybniceki Holzschuh, 1992

Of this species, described from North Vietnam, we examined a specimen from Yunnan (Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27.VIII.2008).

***Rhaphuma interrupta* sp. n.** (fig. 16)

Integument of body black, appendages reddish-yellow. Head, pronotum and elytra finely and densely punctured, the dense punctuation briefly interrupted in the middle of pronotum by a little swelling, elsewhere densely covered through clothing. Clothing uniformly yellow on head, pronotum and scutellum, elytral pattern mostly yellow with the following black markings: a narrow sutural band tapering backwards and reaching a little beyond middle, a humeral longitudinal band on the anterior third, a postmedian spot and a subapical transverse one at half way between the latter and elytral apex. Pronotum slender, slightly longer than broad, scarcely and uniformly curved at sides, with its maximum width near middle. Scutellum as long as broad, broadly curved at apex. Elytra with scarcely protruding humera, almost parallel sided, with uniformly and rather narrowly curved apex. Ventral portion of body with uniform yellow adpressed pubescence. Legs and antennae slender, the latter reaching backwards the elytral apex.

Length: 10.6-11.2 mm.

HOLOTYPE ♀: **China**, Yunnan, Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27.VIII.2008, preserved in ASC.

PARATYPE: 1 ♀, same data, preserved in LSC.

This species can be distinguished from the congeneric ones through the presence, even though very weakly developed, of a minute and rugose swelling in the middle of disc of pronotum. A similar swelling lacks in all the *Rhaphuma*-species known to us, while a much more developed, acutely granulose and elongate swelling along the middle of disc is the distinguishing feature of the genus *Rhabdoclytus* Ganglbauer, 1889 (= *Hayashiclytus* Ohbayashi, 1963)(1). Through its

uniformly yellowish appendages and its elytral pattern (sutural band on its anterior half flanked by a pair of discal longitudinal ones starting from humera, and two spots on each elytron ranged on a line behind the discal band) this new species can be confused only with *Rhaphuma encausta* Holzschuh, 1991, which however lacks the slight swelling in the middle of pronotal disc and can be furthermore distinguished through the always more extended (even though variable) black pattern of pronotum, which includes at least two discal longitudinal bands extended over most its length. The same features allow also to distinguish the new species from the similar *Rhaphuma lutarella* Holzschuh, 2003 and *Rhaphuma constricta* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, which show further distinguishing characters: in *R. lutarella* the darkened middle and hind femora, and in *R. constricta* the different disposition of the discal longitudinal elytral band, which is anteriorly well separated from humeri and slightly bending towards suture.

***Demonax viduatus* Holzschuh, 2009**

D. viduatus Holzschuh, 2009

Of this species, recently described from Laos, we examined a small series of specimens from Yunnan (Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27.VIII.2008).

***Agelasta (Epagelasta) balteata* Pascoe, 1866**

A. balteata Pascoe, 1866

In the recent Catalogue by Hubweber et al. (2010) this species is quoted for China with no further indication (Hubweber et al. 2010); we examined some specimens of this taxon from Yunnan (Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27.VIII.2008).

***Saperda (Compsidia) mariangelae* sp. n. (fig. 17)**

Integument of body and appendages black. Body, elytra, femora and outer side of front tibiae with rather sparse long erect pubescence; head, with the exception of vertex and tip of genae, rather densely covered through adpressed ochraceous pubescence; a denser ochraceous pubescence covers the inferior and lateral parts of body and forms a discolateral, rather broad longitudinal band on each side of pronotum; this discolateral pronotal band remaining separated from base to apex

from the epipleural prothoracic ochraceous clothing. Head massive, inferior eye-lobes in frontal vision nearly three times (♂) or twice (♀) deeper than genae. Vertex with double punctuation formed through strong and fine punctures. Antennae rather slender, slightly exceeding the elytral apex (♂) or reaching the beginning of the apical constriction of elytra (♀). All joints with rather sparse and uniform greyish adpressed pubescence, lacking any trace of apical annulation. Punctuation of pronotum double, formed through dense and fine punctures intermingled with much sparser and very large shallow punctures. In the middle of disc the punctuation mostly fading, here the surface finely rugose or with more or less distinct smooth and shining area. Scutellum nearly glabrous, smooth and shining, trapezoidal, broadly truncate at tip and much broader than long. Elytra elongated, subparallel- (♂) or parallel-sided (♀) till to beginning of apical fifth, here tapering and narrowly rounded at tip. Punctuation of elytra very dense, strong and uniform from base to apex. Legs rather slender, with no particular feature.

Length: 10.2-12.2 mm (♂); 10.4-12.6 mm (♀)

HOLOTYPE ♂: **China**, Sichuan, , Shangliang, 24/26.V.2002, lgt Kučera, preserved in ASC.

PARATYPI: 6 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀, same data, preserved in ASC, PRC.

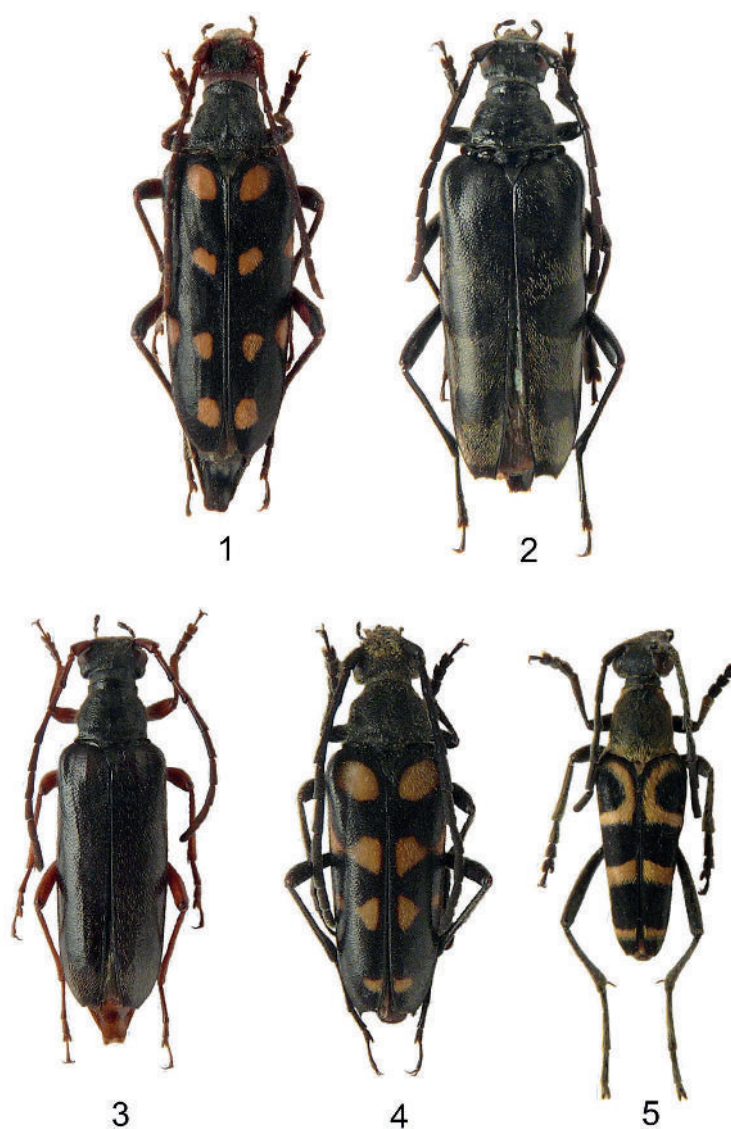
Closely related to *S. (C.) bilineaticollis* Pic, 1924, of which we examined the ♀ type preserved in coll. Pic, MNHN, but easily distinguishable through the fine, sparse and uniform pubescence of antennal joints (in *S. (C.) bilineaticollis* most joints are rather densely covered through whitish hairs and narrowly ringed with black at tip), the complete separation of the two longitudinal reddish bands of pubescence at each side of prothorax (in *S. (C.) bilineaticollis* these bands are fused apically), and the less developed genae (in frontal vision, ♀ inferior eye-lobe nearly twice instead of 1,5 times as long as genae).

***Glenea (Stirolene) quadrinotata* (Guérin, 1843)**

Saperda quadrinotata Guérin, 1843, Souv. voy. Inde, 2: 59.

This species, described from India, occurs also in **China**: Yunnan (Wenshan county, Laojun Mts, 15/27.VIII.2008).

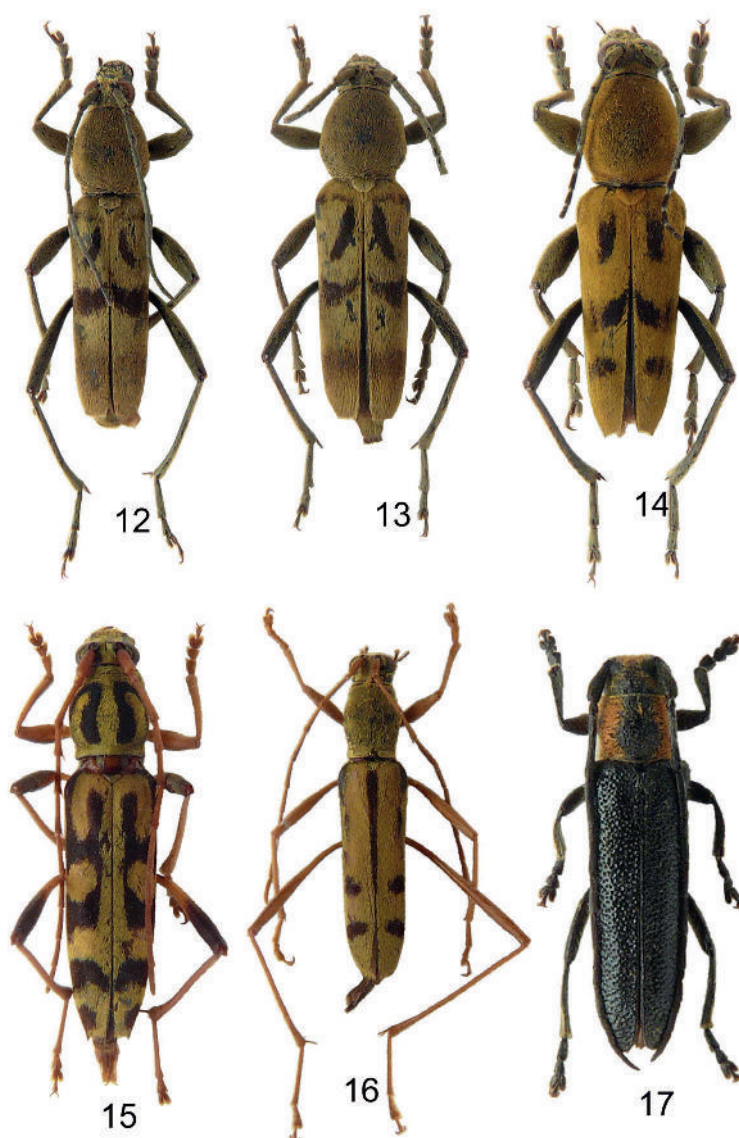
(1) Besides the type-species, *Rhabdoclytus acutivittis* (Kraatz, 1879), in this genus it is at present included only the recently described *R. (sub Hayashiclytus) alternans* (Holzschuh, 2003). To this genus must be however attributed also *R. elongatus* (Gressitt, 1940), **comb. n.**, sharing the before mentioned features and so far included in the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858.



Figs 1-5 – 1, *Leptura* (*B.*) *gibbosa* sp. n., holotypus ♀; 2, *L.* (*R.*) *christinae* sp. n., holotypus ♀; 3, *L.* (*R.*) *dellabrunai* sp. n., holotypus ♀; 4, *L.* (*s. str.*) *spinosula* sp. n., holotypus ♂; 5, *L.* (*s. str.*) *clytoides* sp. n., holotypus ♂.



Figs 6-11 – **6**, *Paranaspia ruficollis* sp. n., holotypus ♂; **7**, *Molorchus* (*M.*) *saltinii* sp. n., holotypus ♂; **8**, *Cyrtoclytus elegans* sp. n., holotypus ♂; **9**, *Xylotrechus* (*s. str.*) *triangulifer* sp. n., holotypus ♂; **10**, *X.* (*s. str.*) *vomeri* sp. n., holotypus ♂; **11**, *X.* (*s. str.*) *vomeri* sp. n., paratypus ♀.



Figs 12-17 – **12**, *Chlorophorus vageapicatus* sp. n., holotypus ♂; **13**, *C. vageapicatus* sp. n., paratypus ♀; **14**, *C. crassipes* sp. n., holotypus ♂; **15**, *Rhaphuma obscurata* sp. n., holotypus ♀; **16**, *R. interrupta* sp. n., holotypus ♀; **17**, *Saperda (C.) mariangelae* sp. n., holotypus ♂.

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