

A newly record species in the genus *Stenodryas* Bates (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) from China

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Abstract: *Stenodryas ventralis* (Gahan, 1906) is reported from China for the first time. A simple description of this newly-recorded species and a key to the Chinese species of the genus *Stenodryas* Bates is provided. The specimens examined are deposited in the Insect Collection of Southwest University.

Key words: Coleoptera; Cerambycidae; *Stenodryas*; new record; China

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中国瘦棍腿天牛属一新记录种（鞘翅目：天牛科：天牛亚科）

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摘要：记述中国瘦棍腿天牛属 1 新记录种：白腹瘦棍腿天牛 *Stenodryas ventralis* (Gahan, 1906)。简述了该种的形态特征，提供了瘦棍腿天牛属中国已知记录种的检索表。研究标本保存在西南大学昆虫标本馆。

关键词：鞘翅目；天牛科；瘦棍腿天牛属；新记录；中国

Introduction

The genus *Stenodryas* was originally described by Bates in 1873, with *Stenodryas clavigera* Bates as its type species. About twenty-four species are included in the genus now, including *S. albovittata* Holzschuh, 2010; *S. apicalis* (Gahan, 1893); *S. atripes* (Pic, 1935); *S. bicoloripes* (Pic, 1922); *S. clavigera clavigera* Bates, 1873; *S. clavigera impuncticollis* Hayashi, 1974; *S. clavigera insularis* Yokoyama, 1966; *S. cylindricollis* Gressitt, 1951; *S. fascipennis* Holzschuh, 1984; *S. filipinus* Vives, 2009; *S. fuscomaculatus* Hayashi, 1977; *S. glabricollis* Holzschuh, 1991; *S. inapicalis* (Pic, 1922); *S. leucophora* Holzschuh, 2010; *S. modestus* (Gahan, 1906); *S. nigromaculatus* (Gardner, 1942); *S. pallidata* Holzschuh, 2006; *S. punctatella* Holzschuh, 1999; *S. rufus* (Pic, 1946); *S. rugosula* Holzschuh, 2003; *S. suavis* Holzschuh, 1998; *S. tripunctata* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970; *S. unicolor* Hüdepohl, 1994 and *S. ventralis* (Gahan, 1906) (Gahan 1906; Gressitt 1951, 1970; Holzschuh 1984, 1998, 1999,

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2010; Kusama *et al.* 1984; Hua *et al.* 2009; Vives 2009; Löbl & Smetana 2010). Only seven species have been reported in China. The genus *Stenodryas* is mainly distributed in China, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia and Laos. They have common characteristics as follows: eyes large; mesocoxal cavities laterally closed; antenna without spine, longer than body; prothorax longer than wide, base and apex narrow, not swollen; legs with femora pedunculate-clavate; scutellum triangular.

S. ventralis (Gahan, 1906) was originally described by Gahan from Myanmar (formerly Burma) as *Ceresium ventrale* Gahan, 1906 (Gahan, 1906). Holzschuh revised it and transferred it to the genus *Stenodryas* Bates, 1873 (Holzschuh, 1984). In the present paper, this species is now found in Yunnan Province in China.

Key to species of *Stenodryas* in China

1. Elytra with stripe..... 2
- Elytra without stripe 4
2. Elytra with two oblique transverse bands..... *S. suavis*
- Only elytral apex with black spot 3
3. Prothorax with a slightly raised impunctate area on median line just anterior to center..... *S. cylindricollis*
- Prothorax without a slightly raised impunctate area on median line *S. bicoloripes*
4. Legs completely black *S. punctatella*
- Legs not completely black 5
5. Only hind femora black, differing from fore and middle femora *S. ventralis*
- Femora with same color..... 6
6. Hind femora exceeds the apex of the elytra *S. clavigera insularis*
- Hind femora does not exceed the apex of the elytra..... 7
7. Head with a few sparse punctures on occiput..... *S. clavigera impuncticollis*
- Head with many punctures on occiput..... *S. clavigera clavigera*

Stenodryas ventralis (Gahan, 1906) (Figs. 1–6), new record to China

Ceresium ventrale Gahan, 1906: 160, 1.

Stenodryas ventralis Holzschuh, 1984: 347.

Male. Length 8.0–11.0 mm; breadth 1.5–2.0 mm.

Body slender, pale yellowish-testaceous. The thorax and abdomen rather densely clothed with whitish pubescence.

Head somewhat densely punctured with a shallow longitudinal trench. Eyes black, superior lobe smaller than inferior lobe. The area between antennal insertions and eyes densely covered with white pubescence. Antennae about one-third longer than the body; first segment densely punctate, shorter than the third; the third about one-third longer than the fourth, which is only half as long as the fifth.

Prothorax nearly one-third longer than broad, sub-cylindrical, a little wider in the middle than towards each end; the surface impunctate and dull. Legs with femora pedunculate-clavate. Fore and middle femora brown, hind femora black. First hind tarsal segment about as long as next two combined.

Scutellum densely covered with white pubescence. Elytra rather densely punctate, and very sparsely pubescent; the punctures very minute on the apical third and larger and more distinct anteriorly. Sides subparallel, gradually slightly narrowing apically. Basal fourth of

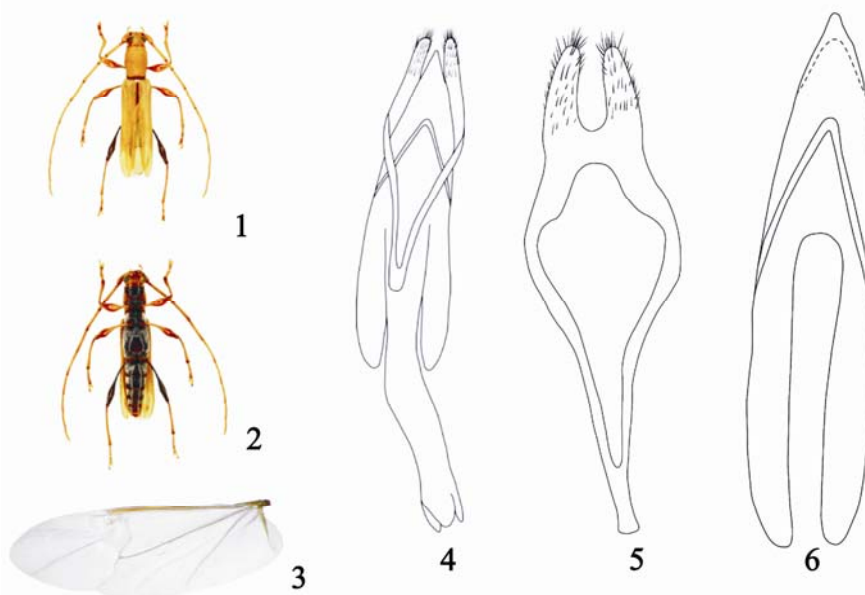
elytral suture black.

Hindwing. In this paper, the venation terms we use follow the nomenclature proposed by Kukulová-Peck & Lawrence, 1993. Colorless and transparent; MP_{3+4} forks into MP_3 and MP_4 , MP_{3+4} weak; R4 straight; MS curve; A_{3+4} weaker than Cu.

Genital organs (male). lateral lobes short, apex narrow, apical and lateral margin with short setae; roof short; ring long, merged at terminal; median lobe and median struts curved; median struts about 1.4 times longer than median lobe; apex of median lobe pointed; median struts apart; internal sac about as long as median lobe and median struts combined.

Distribution. China (Yunnan: Jinghong City, Baoshan City); Myanmar.

Specimen examined: 1♂, **China:** Yunnan, Jinghong City, 25-V-2011, collected by Lichao TIAN; 1♂, Baoshan City, 18-V-2011, collected by Guiqiang HUANG.



Figures 1–6. *Stenodryas ventralis*. 1. Dorsal view; 2. Ventral view; 3. Hind wing; 4. Genital organs of male, ventral view; 5. Tegmen, dorsal view; 6. Median lobe, ventral view.

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