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Epiclytus hirsutus (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), comb.n. ex *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839, a species from northern Laos (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

Epiclytus hirsutus (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), comb.n. ex *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 — вид из северного Лаоса (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Clytini, *Epiclytus hirsutus*, новая комбинация, северный Лаос.

ABSTRACT. Based on a study of a photograph of the holotype and on the original description of *Anaglyptus hirsutus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, this species is transferred to the genus *Epiclytus* Gressitt, 1935. Hence, *Epiclytus hirsutus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb.n.** ex *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839, is proposed.

РЕЗЮМЕ. На основании изучения фотографии голотипа и оригинального описания *Anaglyptus hirsutus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 этот вид переведён в состав рода *Epiclytus* Gressitt, 1935. Таким образом, предлагается новая комбинация *Epiclytus hirsutus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb.n.** ex *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839.

Introduction

During my studies on the genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839, including its representatives from Indochina, I have long paid attention to some features noted in the original description of *A. hirsutus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, from northern Laos, which are not too characteristic of this genus. This holds especially true for the species from East and Southeast Asia.

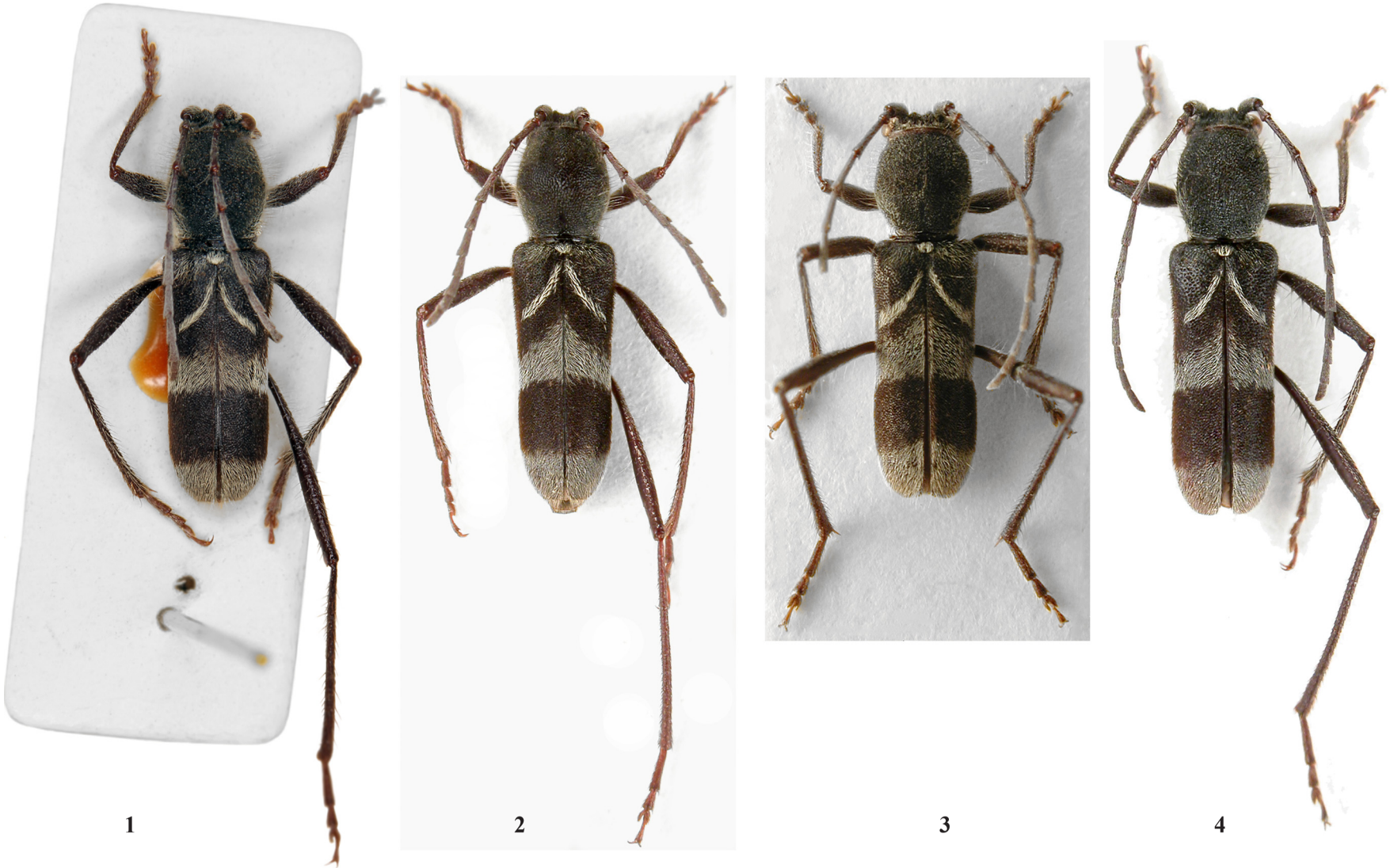
Recently, having received from Dr. Nobuo Ohbayashi (Kamimiyada, Miura City, Japan) a quality photograph of the holotype of this species, I have come to the conclusion that *A. hirsutus* actually belongs to the genus *Epiclytus* Gressitt, 1935. Such an opinion has also contributed to by good pictures of the holotype and 2 paratypes of *Epiclytus bicornutus* Holzschuh, 1995, received from Mr. Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic).

Epiclytus hirsutus (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb.n.**
Fig. 1

Anaglyptus hirsutus Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 : 279, 280, fig. 43, e. (Type locality, according to the original description: Laos, Vientiane Province, Tha Ngone); Hua, 1984 : 6.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀ (Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA; N 8438) (photograph), Laos, Vientiane Prov., km 17, Tha Ngone, 170 m, 28.IV.1962, in burned clearing; Rondon coll. (according to the original description).

REMARKS. This species, based both on the picture of the holotype and on the original description, is characterized by a small body (8.8 mm long); very convex and weakly emarginate eyes; subparallel and monochromously black elytra almost fully rounded at the apex; long and slender fore legs and very long and slender middle and hind legs, with the metafemora far exceeding (about 2/5 of their extent) the elytral apex and the mesofemora evidently exceeding the middle of the elytra; a short scutellum widely rounded in the apical part, as well by the elytral pattern of dense recumbent light setae, as in Fig. 1. To my opinion, such a combination of features clearly shows that *A. hirsutus* belongs to the genus *Epiclytus*. In comparison with that genus, the eyes in *Anaglyptus* are more deeply emarginate and usually less strongly convex, the elytra noticeably or evidently narrowed towards the apex, as a rule, their external apical angle in all East and Southeast Asian representatives being produced into a distinct tooth or long, often very long spine. Yet even in the western species which are deprived of such a tooth or spine the elytra in most cases or very often show an evident obtuse or right external apical angle [see, e.g., Miroshnikov, 2014, p. 119]; the legs are usually clearly shorter, at least the metafemora can only be reaching the elytral apex, sometimes barely or evidently (but not more than 1/8 their length) exceeding it; and the scutellum is narrowed towards the apex, as a rule, very often being sharpened apically. At least I do not know any *Anaglyptus* forms, in which the scutellum is broadly rounded in the apical part, like it is the



Figs 1–4. *Epiclytus* spp.: 1 — *E. hirsutus* **comb.n.** (photograph by Nobuo Ohbayashi); 2–4 — *E. bicornutus* (2, 4 — photographs by Luboš Dembický; 3 — after Holzschuh, 1995, but photograph in colour, reproduced courtesy of Luboš Dembický); 1, 3 — holotypes; 2, 4 — paratypes; 1–2 — females; 3–4 — males.

Рис. 1–4. *Epiclytus* spp.: 1 — *E. hirsutus* **comb.n.** (фотография Н. Обаяси); 2–4 — *E. bicornutus* (2, 4 — фотографии Л. Дембицкого; 3 — по Holzschuh, 1995, но фотография цветная, предоставленная Л. Дембицким); 1, 3 — голотипы; 2, 4 — паратипы; 1–2 — самки; 3–4 — самцы.

case in *Epiclytus*. In addition, none of *Anaglyptus* species seems to shows an elytral pattern strongly resembling that in *A. hirsutus*, especially considering the background colour of the elytral integument.

At the same time, *A. hirsutus* is very similar to *Epiclytus bicornutus* Holzschuh, 1995 (Figs 2–4), described from northern Thailand, and, taking into account that the latter species occurs in northern Laos as well [Niisato, 2005], the differences between these species generally require a detailed study.

Based on all above evidence, I formally transfer *Anaglyptus hirsutus* to *Epiclytus*, **comb.n.** Keeping in mind that the genus *Epiclytus* is a member of the tribe Clytini, the structure of both metepimeron and metepisternum must be revised in *E. hirsutus*, because, according to Gressitt & Rondon [1970], some of the main differences between the tribes Anaglyptini and Clytini lie in these characters.

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