A new species of the genus *Trypogeus* Lacordaire, 1869 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from China

**NEW SPECIES: Trypogeus guangxiensis** Miroshnikov & Liu, sp. n.

**ABSTRACT.** A new species, *Trypogeus guangxiensis* Miroshnikov et Liu, sp. n., is described from the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China. Thus, the fauna of that country currently contains 4 species of the genus *Trypogeus* Lacordaire, 1869. A key to the Chinese species is given, based on male characters.

**INTRODUCTION.** Until recently, only two species of the genus *Trypogeus* Lacordaire, 1869 have been known to occur in China [Pic, 1903; Gressitt, 1951; Miroshnikov, 2014; Vives, 2015]. Besides this, as noted by Miroshnikov [2014], the determination of the male of *T. aureopubens* (Pic, 1903), recorded from the Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan [Weigel et al., 2013], requires clarification. Through the courtesy of Dr. Andreas Weigel (Wernburg, Germany), of us (A.M.) has been privileged to restudy this male. Eventually, A. Weigel has since correctly identified that specimen as representing *T. superbus* (Pic, 1922), a species earlier reported only from Vietnam and Laos [Pic, 1922, 1927; Miroshnikov, 2014; Vives, 2015].

The present paper puts on record another, new species from the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The holotype is kept in the collection of the Bin Insect Taxonomy Studio, Beijing, China (cBITS).

As a result, the fauna of China currently encompasses 4 species of *Trypogeus*. A key to them is also presented, based until now on male characters.

**DIAGNOSIS.** This new species differs from all continental congeners by the curved metatibiae in the male (Figs 8–11, 13) and seems to be especially similar to *T. gressitti* Miroshnikov, 2014, from which it differs clearly, besides a shape of the metatibiae, in the other characters of the male, in particular, a completely dark scutellum, and from both former species also by the presence of only four discal tubercles of the pronotum, the slightly shorter antennae, a weak punctuation and darker coloration of the elytra, except for a light fascia at their base, the structure of the genitalia. Besides this, *T. guangxiensis* sp. n. differs from three other Chinese species by the elytra noticeably stronger diverging along suture at the apex (Figs 8, 11–13), as well as from *T. aureopubens* (Pic, 1903) by a dichromatic (dark and light) coloration and less strongly developed lateral tubercles of the pronotum, from *T. sericeus* (Gressitt, 1951) by the evidently darker elytra, except for a light fascia at their base, from *T. superbus* (Pic, 1922) by a completely dark scutellum, and from both former species also by the presence of only four discal tubercles of the pronotum and slightly shorter antennae.

**DESCRIPTION.** Male. Body length 13.2 mm, humeral width 3.75 mm. Head dorsally predominantly between eyes and in area of antennal tubercles black-brown, remaining parts red-yellow, on ventral and lateral sides black and dark brown with a partly dark red-brown gula; eyes mainly brown; mandibles mostly black; in dorsal view, antennomeres 2 and 4 partly, antennomeres 3 mostly red-yellow and yellowish-red, remaining parts black-brown and dark brown, partly with a
Figs 1–7. *Trypogeus guangxiensis* sp.n., holotype male: 1–2 — habitus; 3 — head and pronotum; 4 — head; 5 — apex of penis; 6 — tergite VIII; 7 — apical part of tegmen; 1, 3, 6 — dorsal view; 2, 4–5, 7 — ventral view.

Рис. 1–7. *Trypogeus guangxiensis* sp.n., голотип, самец: 1–2 — общий вид; 3 — голова и переднеспинка; 4 — голова; 5 — вершина пениса; 6 — 8-й тергит; 7 — вершинная часть тегмена; 1, 3, 6 — сверху; 2, 4–5, 7 — снизу.
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red tint, only apical external angle of antennomeres 8–9 yellowish, antennomeres 10–11 beige, thereby last antennomere slightly infuscate apically; in ventral view, antennomeres 1–4 and 10–11 about the same coloration as on dorsal side, antennomeres 5–6 partly red-yellow and partly dark brown, antennomeres 7–9 almost entirely dark brown and brown, only over a small part reddish-yellow; pronotum by a wide fascia at apex, by a narrow fascia at base, by a median, wide, longitudinal stripe with a peculiar pattern and on lateral tubercles apically black-brown, remaining surface red-yellow, as in Figs 1, 3; scutellum completely dark brown; elytra with a contrasting red-yellow fascia at base, as in Fig. 1, behind with a complicated pattern consisting of brown and dark brown tones and partly along lateral margin black; pron- and mesosterna entirely, metasternum on episterna, adjoining lateral surface and in apical part black-brown and brown, remaining surface yellow; (visible) sternites 1–4 brown with different tones, last (visible) sternite mainly reddish, last (visible) tergite almost completely red-yellow; femora yellow, in basal part apically black-brown, tibiae entirely and tarsi mostly black, two last tarsomeres partly red-brown, coxae almost completely yellow.

Head noticeably narrower than pronotum at level of lateral tubercles; dorsally with a very dense and confluent


punctuation; a clear, longitudinal median groove; with moderately developed antennal tubercles; mandibles long, strongly curved, right mandible, like in all congeners, with a large tooth at inner margin; eyes deeply emarginate, slightly convex, with not too large, but distinct ocelli; genae short; ventral side between eyes in area of submentum with a coarse, but not too deep, scabrous punctuation; well-expressed transverse wrinkles on gula; on either side of it with a sharp, irregular, sparse punctuation and a clearly rugose sculpture; antennae noticeably longer than body, about reaching the apex of elytra by antennomere 9.

Pronotum at level of lateral tubercles 1.35 or 1.27 times as wide as width at base and length, respectively; apex barely wider than base; lateral tubercles very well-developed, shaved at apex; disk with four well-developed tubercles, two at base and further two in the middle; with a very dense and confluent punctures and a most delicate punctuation.

Scutellum triangular, subequal in length and width at base.

Elytra 2.11 times as long as humeral width; regularly strongly narrowed towards apex; noticeably diverging along suture at apex; each elytron rounded at apex; with a weak punctuation.

Prosternal process very narrow between coxae; mesosternal process moderately wide; metasternum with a small, dense, rugose punctuation; metepisterna very wide, moderately narrowed towards apex; sternites with a small, dense, partly heterogeneous punctuation; last (visible) sternite with a well-developed emargination at apex.

Legs relatively robust, moderately long; femora thickened, but not claviform; metatibiae very noticeably curved about the middle (Fig. 8); metatibiae very clearly curved about the middle (Fig. 8); elytra noticeably weaker diverging along suture at apex (Fig. 8); pronotum on disk with four clear tubercles; scutellum completely dark (Figs 1, 3).................................

KEY TO CHINESE SPECIES OF *TRYPOGEUS*, BASED ON **M** CHARACTERS

1. Metatibiae straight, at least without clear curvature in the middle (Figs 11–13); elytra noticeably weaker diverging along suture at apex (Figs 11–13); pronotum on disk with five clear tubercles, if with four ones (in *T. superbus*), then scutellum usually completely light............................... 2

2. Head dorsally and pronotum with combined black-brown (or dark brown) and red-yellow coloration, only head can be completely dark (in *T. sericeus*); scutellum dark or light ......................................................... 3

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. We are very grateful to Kirill V. Makarov (Moscow Pedagogical State University, Russia) who has helped with the preparation of all photographs and to Jinteng Zhao (Guangxi, China) for the offer of this invaluable material used in this study and his magnificent field work. The first author’s sincere thanks also go to Andreas Weigel for the opportunity to study a specimen of *Trypogeus superbus* from his collection.

References


