

# Little-known species of the genus *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from China, with descriptions of the male of *P. tibetanus* (Pic, 1914) and the female of *P. albiventris* (Gressitt, 1937)

## Малоизвестные виды жуков-дровосеков рода *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) из Китая с описанием самца *P. tibetanus* (Pic, 1914) и самки *P. albiventris* (Gressitt, 1937)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Anaglyptini, *Paraclytus*, малоизвестные виды, Китай.

ABSTRACT. New records of *Paraclytus tibetanus* (Pic, 1914), *P. albiventris* (Gressitt, 1937), *P. scolopax* (Holzschuh, 1999) and *P. primus* Holzschuh, 1992 are given in China. The first, previously unknown male and female are described for the former two species, respectively. Based on certain structural features of the *P. tibetanus* male, additional differences of this species from the probably most similar *P. excellens* Miroshnikov et Lin, 2012 are revealed. Detailed bibliography for each of the relevant species is presented.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Приведены новые находки *Paraclytus tibetanus* (Pic, 1914), *P. albiventris* (Gressitt, 1937), *P. scolopax* (Holzschuh, 1999) и *P. primus* Holzschuh, 1992, расширяющие сведения об их ареале в Китае. У первых двух видов описаны ранее неизвестные самец и самка. С учётом некоторых особенностей строения самца *P. tibetanus* даны дополнительные отличия этого вида от сходного с ним *P. excellens* Miroshnikov et Lin, 2012. Для каждого вида указана подробная библиография.

### Introduction

The genus *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884 has recently been reconsidered [Miroshnikov, 2012], and some new species from China have been added [Miroshnikov & Lin, 2012].

This publication puts on record a few little-known species of the genus which, albeit to a varying degree, thus extend their distribution areas in China. The previously unknown male and female are described for two

of the species, respectively, one of them also revealing additional morphological differences from the probably most similar congener.

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The material this paper is based on comes from the following institutional and private collections:

CAS — California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA;

IZAS — Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China;

MNHN — Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;

NMP — Národní Museum, Prague, Czech Republic;

cAM — coll. Alexandr Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia);

cPV — coll. Petr Viktora (Kutná Hora, Czech Republic);

cSM — coll. Sergey Murzin (Moscow, Russia);

cTT — coll. Tomáš Tichý (Opava, Czech Republic).

### *Paraclytus tibetanus* (Pic, 1914)

Figs 4–8, 11–14

*Anaglyptus tibetanus* Pic, 1914: 38 («Thibet»). Type locality: Tibet (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Wang & Hua, 2009: 161.

*Paraclytus tibetanus*: Winkler, 1929: 1182; Plavilstshikov, 1940: 499; Miroshnikov, 2012: 286; Miroshnikov & Lin, 2012: 247, color pl. 4, figs 12–14; Danilevsky, 2013: 179, 180.

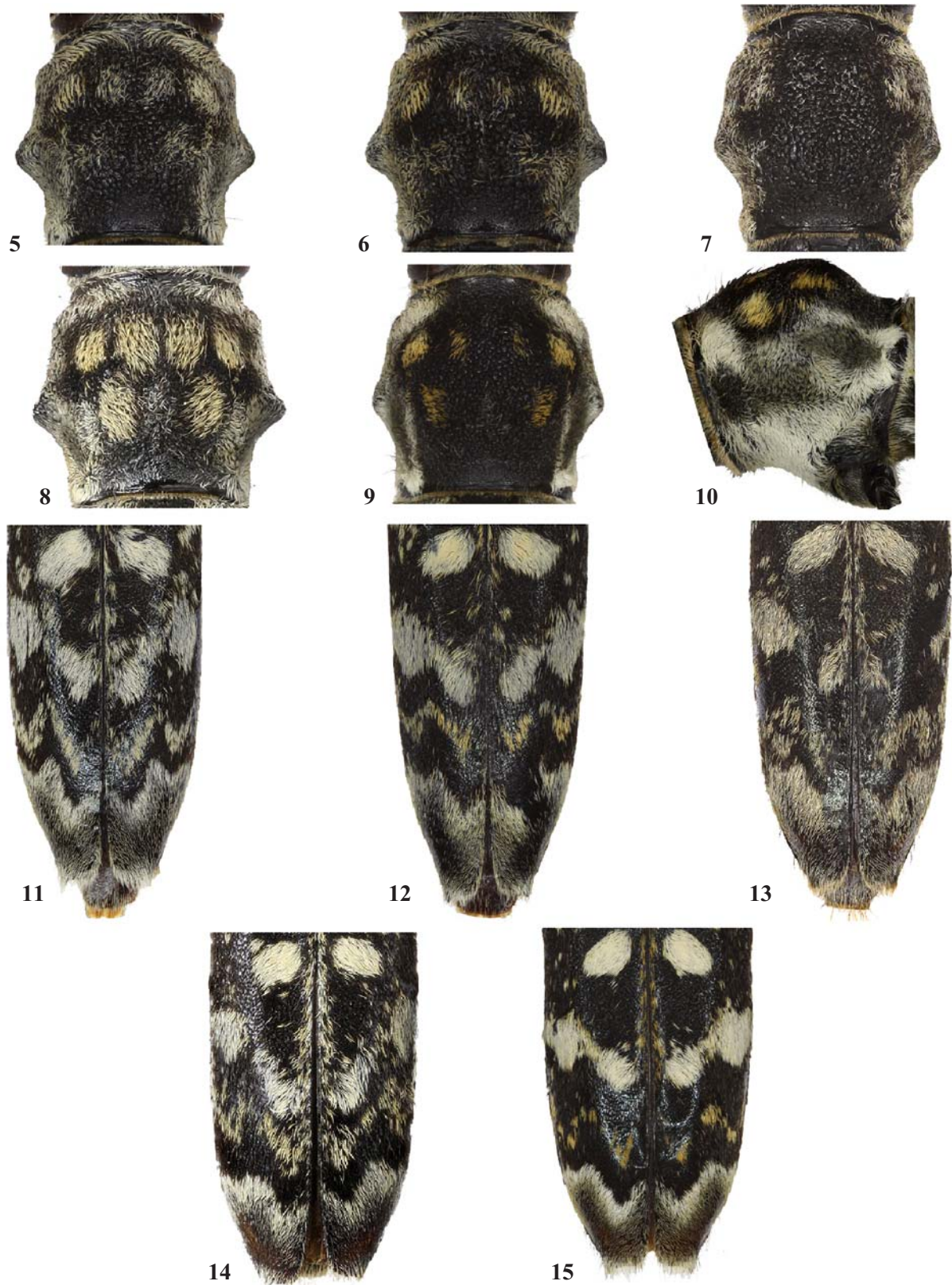
*Anaglyptus (Anaglyptus ?) tibetanus*: Gressitt, 1951: 303, 305

*Anaglyptus (Anaglyptus) tibetanus*: Catalogue..., 2010: 144.

MATERIAL. 1♂ [IZAS, IOZ(E)1905688], China, Yunnan Prov., Fugong County, Lumadengxiang, Yaping, Shibali, 2500 m, 27°9′54″N, 98°46′48″E, 10.08.2005, leg. Y. Liu; holotype (by monotypy), ♀ (MNHN), “Thibet Coll. Le Moul’t”, “*tibetanus* Pic type”, “type”; 2♀ [IZAS, IOZ(E)1905691–92], “China, Yunnan Prov.,



Figs 1–4. *Paraclytus* spp.: 1–3 — *P. albiventris*; 4 — *P. thibetanus*; 1, 4 — male (1 — holotype); 2 — female; 3 — labels of holotype.  
 Рис. 1–4. *Paraclytus* spp.: 1–3 — *P. albiventris*; 4 — *P. thibetanus*; 1, 4 — самец (1 — голотип); 2 — самка; 3 — этикетки голотипа.



Figs 5–15. *Paraclytus* spp.: 5–8, 11–14 — *P. thibetanus*; 9–10, 15 — *P. excellens*; 5–10 — pronotum; 11–15 — apical part of the elytra; 5–9, 11–15 — dorsal view; 10 — lateral view; 5–6, 11–12 — females from Qiqi; 7, 13 — female, holotype; 8, 14 — male; 9–10, 15 — female, holotype.  
 Рис. 5–15. *Paraclytus* spp.: 5–8, 11–14 — *P. thibetanus*; 9–10, 15 — *P. excellens*; 5–10 — переднеспинка; 11–15 — верхняя часть надкрылий; 5–9, 11–15 — сверху; 10 — сбоку; 5–6, 11–12 — самки из «Qiqi»; 7, 13 — самка, голотип; 8, 14 — самец; 9–10, 15 — самка, голотип.

Gongshan County, Qiqi Reserve, 2100 m", "Sino-America Exped., N27.43, E98.34, 9.07.2000, H.B. Liang".

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL. *Paraclytus excellens*: holotype, ♀ [IZAS, IOZ(E)1905690], China, Yunnan Prov., Lushui, Yaojiaping, 2450 m, 1.06.1981, leg. X. Zhang (Figs 9–10, 15).

Until very recently, this species was known only from a single female holotype from Tibet, without exact locality data. Two more females, both somewhat different morphologically from the holotype, have since been reported from Qiqi Nature Reserve Station in the extreme northwest of Yunnan Province [Miroshnikov & Lin, 2012]. The first male described below (Fig. 4) stems from a little south of the above locality, namely, Shibali, Yaping.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE. Body length 13.0 mm, humeral width 3.6 mm. Coloration generally as in female, but antennomeres 7–11 brownish-red, apex except last antennomere black (right antenna of this specimen, starting from antennomere 7, strongly deformed, but identical in coloration to left antenna).

Pronotum transverse, with lateral tubercles as strongly developed (Fig. 8) as in females from Qiqi (Figs 5–6).

Elytra slightly shorter than in all three females known, 2.53 times as long as wide at base; moderately narrowing from base towards apex; base of each elytron with a crest-shaped tubercle as well developed as in females.

Pattern on pronotum and elytra formed by spots and fasciae of dense light setae generally very similar to that in females from Qiqi; spots on disk of pronotum much more strongly than in all three females; these spots, as well as some spots and some sparse setae on elytra, tinted light beige like in the females from Qiqi, yet without bright creamy yellow tones partly present in the latter females.

REMARKS. The slightly shorter elytra and obviously brighter red antennomeres 7–11 of the male as compared to the female somewhat reinforce the similarity *P. tibetanus* to *P. excellens* Miroshnikov et Lin, 2012. However, these species differ well enough in some characters not discussed previously [Miroshnikov & Lin, 2012]. Thus, in *P. tibetanus* the internal apical angle of antennomere 3 has a small denticle or is at least sharp both in the females from Qiqi and in the male, in the holotype showing even a very clear denticle, whereas *P. excellens* this angle is not sharp. In *P. tibetanus*, antennomeres 2–6 clothed with more or less dense white pubescence (in the male, antennomeres 3–4 partly with dark setae as well), on the internal side with long, suberect setae, mainly or entirely light in the females, in part so in the male, while antennomeres 2–5 in *P. excellens* are devoid of white pubescence, antennomere 6 on the dorsal side in the basal part and on the ventral side in the distal two-thirds with white pubescence, and antennomeres 2–6 on the internal side with long, suberect, black setae. The apex of the pronotum in *P. tibetanus*, in comparison with *P. excellens*, with a narrower fascia of light setae, which is obviously more strongly extended from the lateral side to the median line (at least so in the females from Qiqi and in the male, whereas in the holotype possibly partly obliterated in the middle part). Dense light setation on the sides of pronotum base between the edge and lateral tubercle in *P. tibetanus* is more or less uniform (Figs 5–8), whereas in *P. excellens* it forms a peculiar pattern, including a long, narrow, longitudinal, dorsal fragment as shown in Figs 9–10. The fascia of light setae behind the middle of the elytra in *P. tibetanus* is generally more oblique (Figs 11–14) as compared to *P. excellens* (Fig. 15). Moreover, given the body size in the newly described male of *P. tibetanus* fails to exceed that of the females, *P. excellens* currently remains a larger species.

### *Paraclytus albiventris* (Gressitt, 1937)

Figs 1–3

*Aglaophis albiventris* Gressitt, 1937: 455, pl. 4, fig. 6. Type locality: China, SE Kiangsi Province, Hong San (= Hong Shan), 1570 m (according to the original description and the label of the holotype); Gressitt, 1938: 56.

*Anaglyptus (Aglaophis) albiventris*: Gressitt, 1951: 303, 305; Hua, 1982: 24; Catalogue..., 2010: 143.

*Anaglyptus albiventris*: Hua, 1987: 8; Zhang et al., 1989: 26; Hua, 2002: 192.

*Paraclytus albiventris*: Miroshnikov, 2012: 286; Danilevsky, 2013: 179.

MATERIAL. China: holotype, ♂ (CAS), "Hong San, SE Kiangsi, China, VI-23-[19]36"; "L. Gressitt Collection"; "Holotype *Anaglyptus* [sic!] *albiventris* Gressitt"; "California Academy of Sciences Type No 7463"; handwritten label "Hong San, 5.300 ft. VI-23-[19]36" (Fig. 3); 1♀ [IZAS, IOZ(E)1859054], Guangxi Prov., Xing'an County, Maoershan Nature Reserve, Gaozhai, Donglingjie, 900–1000 m, 25°51'46"N, 110°29'37"E, 15.07.2007, leg. S.-E. Wang.

This species has hitherto been known only from a single male holotype (Figs 1, 3) described from Hong San, Jiangxi Province. The modern transcription of Hong San must be "Xiangshan" [Zhang et al., 1989]. Hong San may be just a local pronunciation version of Xiangshan, located in Xunwu County, Jiangxi Province. The coordinates of the Xiangshan Nature Reserve are about 24°55'59"N, 115°48'55"E. The female reported below (Fig. 2) has been collected much more west of that locality, namely, at Donglingjie, Maoershan Nature Reserve, Guangxi Province. This greatly extends the distribution area of *P. albiventris*.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE. Body length 16.2 mm, humeral width 4.4 mm (male holotype: 15.5 and 4.2 mm, respectively). Both general coloration and pattern on elytra as in the male, but red spot behind humeri of each elytron better developed and more strongly extended angularly behind; elytra like in the male, partly with a weak, metallic, greenish-blue sheen.

Antennae about reaching the fascia at apex of elytra (in the male, much longer than body); internal apical angle of antennomeres 3 and 4 with a sharp spine, longer in antennomere 3, this spine in both antennomeres being slightly better developed than in the male.

Pronotum globular, hardly longitudinal (length to width ratio, 1.04), in contrast to being slightly longitudinal in the male (length to width ratio, 1.1).

Elytra 2.53 times as long as wide at base; moderately narrowing from base towards apex, approximately as in the male; internal apical angle, in contrast to the male, only pointed, not extended into an obvious denticle.

Setation generally as in the male, but the fascia of dense white setae before apex of elytra strictly transverse, non-oblique, while white setae in the form of a ring at apex of femora almost reaching the edge, much less strongly denuding the surface of femora than in the male; this is especially evident from the dorsal side.

### *Paraclytus scolopax* (Holzschuh, 1999)

*Anaglyptus scolopax* Holzschuh, 1999: 40, Abb. 55. Type locality: China, Gansu Province, 70 km W Wudu, 2000–2400 m (according to the original description). Catalogue..., 2010: 145;

*Paraclytus scolopax*: Miroshnikov, 2012: 286; Danilevsky, 2013: 179.

MATERIAL. 1♀ [IZAS, IOZ(E)1904702], China, Gansu Prov., Wenxian County, Bikou, 32°44'00"N, 105°14'12"E, 19.05.1992, leg. H.-J. Wang.

This species has hitherto been known only from the literature, and only from the type locality. The present record at Bikou somewhat extends the distribution of *P. scolopax* to the southeast.

***Paraclytus primus* Holzschuh, 1992**

*Paraclytus primus* Holzschuh, 1992: 42, Abb. 51. Type locality: China, NE Sichuan, Nanping, Bai He (according to the original description). Hua et al., 2009: 463; Özdikmen, 2009: 329; Catalogue..., 2010: 145; Miroshnikov, 2012: 286; Miroshnikov & Lin, 2012: 249, color pls 5–6; figs 17–20, 22, 24–25; Danilevsky, 2013: 179, 180.

MATERIAL. China: 1♂ [IZAS, IOZ(E)1904706], Shaanxi Prov., Ningshan County, Huoditang, Pingheliang, 2015–2450 m, 33°28'53"–17"N, 108°29'27"–45"E, 1.06.2007, leg. M.-Y. Lin; 1♀ [IZAS, IOZ(E) 1904707], Shaanxi Prov., Zhouzhi County, Houzhenzizhen, Laoxianchengcun – Qinlingliang, 1745–2020 m, 33°48'54"–04"N, 107°44'37"–49"E, 27.05.2007, leg. M.-Y. Lin.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL. China: 1♂ (cPV), Sichuan Prov., Jiuzhaigou, 12–17.06.2000, leg. E. Kučera; 1♂ (NMP), Sichuan Prov., Jiuzhaigou, 11–16.06.2001, leg. E. Kučera; 1♂ (cTT), Sichuan Prov., Jiuzhaigou, 10–12.06.2007, leg. E. Kučera; 2♂ (cAM), Sichuan Prov., Pingwu env., 2000 m, 27.06.2011, leg. A. Gorodinsky; 1♂ (cSM), Shaanxi Prov., Houzhenzi env., 1350–2000 m, 14.–24.06.1999, leg. S. Murzin; 1♀ (cTT), Shaanxi Prov., Tiantaishan forest park, 1950 m, 33°16'N, 107°05'E, 10.06.2010, leg. J. Turna.

This species has recently been recorded from several localities in the north of Sichuan Province and in the southwest of Shaanxi Province [Miroshnikov & Lin, 2012]. The present record in Pingheliang Nature Reserve to some degree extends the distribution area of *P. primus* to the east.

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