Russian Entomol. J. 29(1): 73–82

The longicorn beetle tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) in the fauna of Asia. 12. Some remarks on the genera *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 (= *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019, syn.n.) and *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867, stat.resurr.

Жуки-дровосеки трибы Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) фауны Азии. 12. Некоторые замечания о родах *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 (= *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019, syn.n.) и *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867, stat.resurr.

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Neocerambyx*, *Massicus*, restored genus status, new synonymy, restored and new combinations.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Neocerambyx*, *Massicus*, восстановленный статус рода, новая синонимия, восстановленные названия и новые комбинации.

ABSTRACT. Critical remarks on taxonomic and nomenclatural changes to genera *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 and *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867 proposed by Lazarev [2019] are given. Some important morphological differences between these genera are presented. The genus *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867, **stat.resurr.** is reestablished from synonyms of *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861. The following new synonymy and new combinations are established: *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 = *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019, **syn.n.**, *Neocerambyx theresae* (Pic, 1946), **comb.n.**, *N. dierli* (Heyrovský, 1976), **comb.n.**, *N. rugicollis* (Gressitt, 1948), **comb.n.** The following specific combinations are restored: *Massicus pascoei* (J. Thomson, 1857), **comb.rest.**, *M. regius* Miroshnikov, 2019, **comb.rest.**, *M. ivani* Miroshnikov, 2017, **comb.rest.**, *M. valentinae* Miroshnikov, 2017, **comb.rest.**, *M. trilineatus* (Pic, 1933), **comb.rest.**, *M. taiwanus* Makihara et Niisato, 2014, **comb.rest.**, *M. fryi* Gahan, 1890, **comb.rest.**, *M. scapulatus* Hüdepohl, 1994, **comb.rest.**, *M. intricatus* (Pascoe, 1866), **comb.rest.**, *M. suffusus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, **comb.rest.**, *M. sufficiens* Holzschuh, 2018, **comb.rest.**, *M. punctulipennis* Holzschuh, 2018, **comb.rest.**, *M. venustus* (Pascoe, 1859), **comb.rest.**, *Neocerambyx gigas* (J. Thomson, 1878), **comb.rest.**, *N. grandis* Gahan, 1891, **comb.rest.**, *N. katarinae* Holzschuh, 2009, **comb.rest.**, *N. vitalisi* Pic, 1923, **comb.rest.** The following synonymy is preliminarily established: *Neocerambyx vitalisi* Pic, 1923 = *N. elenae* Lazarev, 2019.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Даны критические замечания о таксономических и номенклатурных изменениях к родам *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 и *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867, предложенных Лазаревым [2019]. Представлены некоторые важные морфологические различия между этими родами. Род *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867, **stat.resurr.** восстановлен из синонимов *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861. Установлены следующие новые комбинации и новая синонимия: *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 = *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019, **syn.n.**, *Neocerambyx theresae* (Pic, 1946), **comb.n.**, *N. dierli* (Heyrovský, 1976), **comb.n.**, *N. rugicollis* (Gressitt,

How to cite this article: Miroshnikov A.I. 2020. The longicorn beetle tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) in the fauna of Asia. 12. Some remarks on the genera *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 (= *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019, syn.n.) and *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867, stat.resurr. // Russian Entomol. J. Vol.29. No.1. P.73–82. doi: 10.15298/rusentj.29.1.10

1948), **comb.n.** Восстановлены комбинации следующих видовых названий: *Massicus pascoei* (J. Thomson, 1857), **comb.rest.**, *M. regius* Miroshnikov, 2019, **comb.rest.**, *M. ivani* Miroshnikov, 2017, **comb.rest.**, *M. valentinae* Miroshnikov, 2017, **comb.rest.**, *M. trilineatus* (Pic, 1933), **comb.rest.**, *M. taiwanus* Makihara et Niisato, 2014, **comb.rest.**, *M. fryi* Gahan, 1890, **comb.rest.**, *M. scapulatus* Hüdepohl, 1994, **comb.rest.**, *M. intricatus* (Pascoe, 1866), **comb.rest.**, *M. suffusus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, **comb.rest.**, *M. sufficiens* Holzschuh, 2018, **comb.rest.**, *M. punctulipennis* Holzschuh, 2018, **comb.rest.**, *M. venustus* (Pascoe, 1859), **comb.rest.**, *Neocerambyx gigas* (J. Thomson, 1878), **comb.rest.**, *N. grandis* Gahan, 1891, **comb.rest.**, *N. katarinae* Holzschuh, 2009, **comb.rest.**, *N. vitalisi* Pic, 1923, **comb.rest.** Предварительно установлена следующая синонимия: *Neocerambyx vitalisi* Pic, 1923 = *N. elenae* Lazarev, 2019.

Tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 in the fauna of Asia, despite a very significant progress in improving its supraspecific classification at the present stage [Miroshnikov, 2017, 2018b, 2019b, c; Miroshnikov, Tichý, 2019; Vitali et al., 2017a, b, and others], still includes a number of taxonomically complex and confusing groups that require a detailed revision. The genera *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 and *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867, as noted earlier [Miroshnikov, 2017, 2018a], belong to just such groups.

Relatively recently, I began to prepare for the revision of these two similar genera and closely related groups. By now, I have examined an extensive material, including the type specimens of many taxa, as well as described several new species [Miroshnikov, 2017, 2018a, 2019a]. However, many questions remain to be answered to obtain certain results of the revision.

The need for this work was caused solely by Lazarev's article [2019]. This publication contains the following main results [Lazarev, 2019: 1193–1195]*.

It seems extremely strange to me that this author made such drastic taxonomic and nomenclatural changes without an extensive and detailed study of the genera in question and without meticulous considerations that this issue requires. In my opinion, his conclusions cannot be viwed positively, and taxonomic changes that he proposed make the supraspecific systematics of the groups in question more confusing.

In fact, the type species of the genus *Massicus* and the species most similar to it differ distinctly from the type species of the genus *Neocerambyx* and the species most similar to it. At the same time, the pretty clear differences in general are also observed between other members of the genera, although in some cases, individual features are in a transitional state. However, the general attribution of one form or another (or individual specimens) can be additionally determined by a combination of various traits characteristic of each genus.

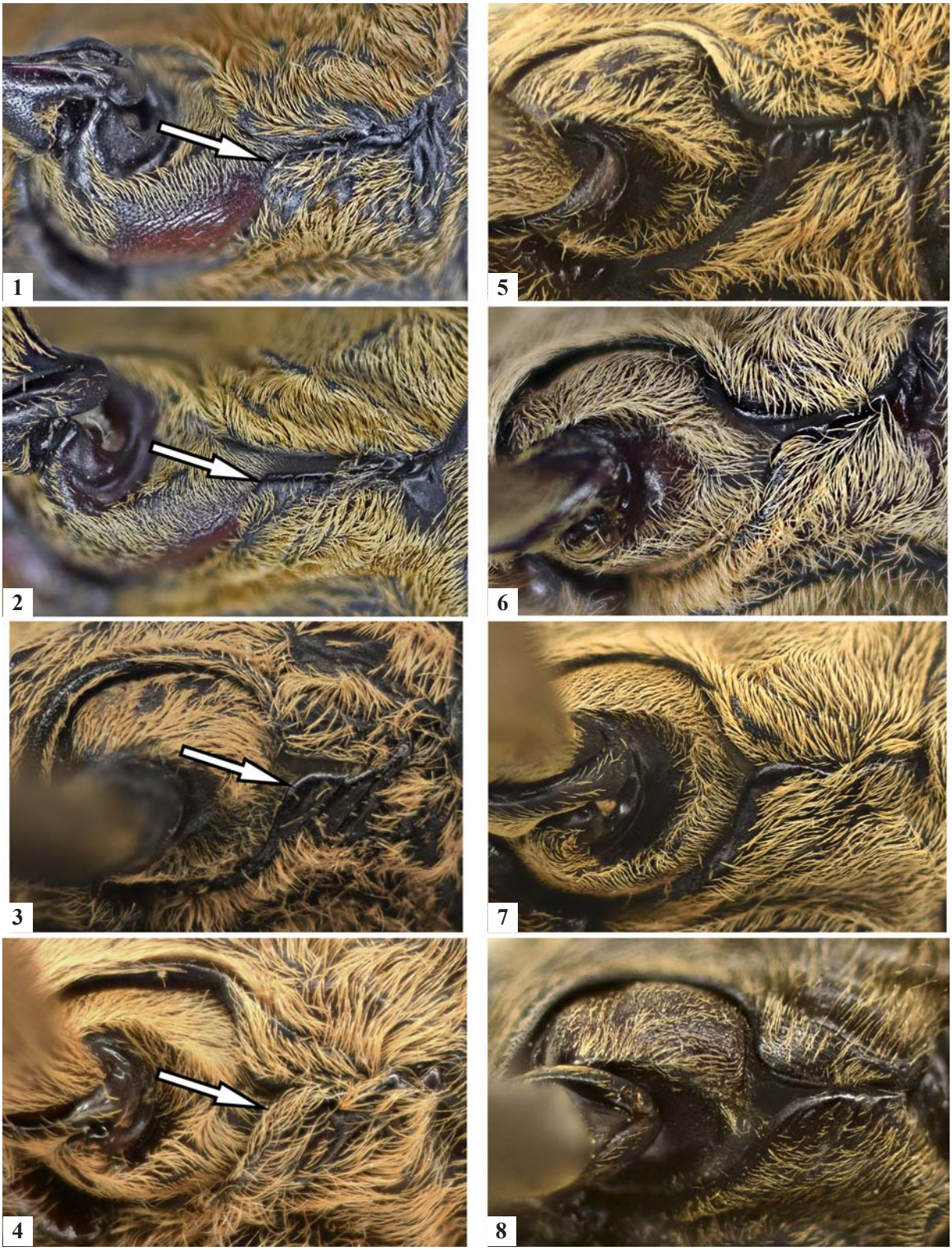
Species of *Massicus pascoei* (J. Thomson, 1857) group [containing the following species apart from the nominotypical, *M. regius* Miroshnikov, 2019, *M. ivani* Miroshnikov, 2017 and *M. valentinae* Miroshnikov, 2017 (here and further the names of the species groups and their compositions are given preliminarily)] share the following character states: the anterior coxal cavities externally with a relatively weakly developed triangular protrusion that in most cases extended into a narrow or very narrow, more or less long gap, thereby on the lower side of the protrusion at its base is usually formed an almost right or obtuse but sharply expressed rounded angle, as indicated by arrows in Figs 1–4; the external apical angle of antennomeres 5–10 or 6–10 with a clear sharp spine or at least very strongly sharpened, as in Figs 37–44, thereby a spine is often the most developed on antennomeres 8–10 or 9–10 and the shortest on antennomere 5 or/and 6; the last antennomere apically sharpened or with a sharp spine, but this structure in male and female looks somewhat variously (like *Spinidymasius* Miroshnikov, 2017 and some others), as

* "The species composition of *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867 and *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 were not generally accepted in scientific community. A precise application of morphological diagnosis for both genera shows its identity (sic!) and necessity of an introduction of a new genus, which is described bellow. …

The traditional definitions of *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867 (type species *Cerambyx pascoei* J. Thomson, 1857) and *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 (type species *Cerambyx paris* Wiedemann, 1821) are not adequate. It was generally accepted that males of *Neocerambyx* have strongly swollen 3rd – 4th antennal joints and 3rd joint not much longer than 4th. In males of *Massicus* 3rd – 4th antennal joints are not swollen and 3rd joint is much longer than 4th. See, for example a key by Gressitt & Rondon [1970: 55]: *Massicus*: "Antennal segment 3 much longer than 4; 3 and 4 not usually swollen; prothorax not toothed at side"; *Neocerambyx*: "Antennal segment 3 not much longer than 4; 3 and 4 often swollen apically or preapically; prothorax often obtuse or bluntly toothed at side". But according to Hüdepohl [1990: 255] several *Neocerambyx* have "antennal segment 3 much longer than 4". In fact males of *Neocerambyx paris* (Wiedemann, 1821) – the type species of the genus *Neocerambyx* have thin 3rd – 4th antennal joints and 3rd joint much longer than 4th as in the type species of *Massicus*. So, *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 = *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867, **syn.n.**

All species of former *Neocerambyx* with really strongly swollen 3rd – 4th antennal joints in males and 3rd joint not much longer than 4th must be separated in a new genus *Bulbocerambyx* **gen. n.** (type species *Neocerambyx grandis* Gahan 1891). Besides the new genus is characterized by regularly oval lateral sides of prothorax without lateral tubercles, 1st antennal joint usually without apical spine, females antennae are often relatively short slightly surpassing elytral middle. *Bulbocerambyx* **gen. n.** includes at least four species: *B. grandis* (Gahan 1891), **comb.n.**, *B. gigas* (Thomson, 1878), **comb.n.**, *B. katarinae* (Holzschuh, 2009), **comb.n.** and *B. vitalisi* (Pic, 1923), **comb.n.**

Neocerambyx J. Thomson, 1861, **sensu n.** includes at least: *N. paris* (Wiedemann, 1821), *N. bakboensis* Miroshnikov, 2018, *N. luzonicus* Hüdepohl, 1987, *N. pellitus* (Itzinger, 1943), *N. raddei* Blessig, 1872, *N. pubescens* Fisher, 1936, *N. fryi* (Gahan, 1890), **comb.n.**, *N. intricatus* (Pascoe, 1866), **comb.n.**, *N. ivani* (Miroshnikov, 2017), **comb.n.**, *N. pascoei* (Thomson, 1857), **comb.n.**, *N. philippensis* (Hüdepohl, 1990), **comb.n.**, *N. punctulipennis* (Holzschuh, 2018), **comb.n.**, *N. scapulatus* (Hüdepohl, 1994), **comb.n.**, *N. subregularis (*Schwarzer, 1931), **comb.n.**, *N. sufficiens* (Holzschuh, 2018), **comb.n.**, *N. suffusus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb.n.**, *N. taiwanus* (Makihara et Niisato, 2014), **comb.n.**, *N. trilineatus* (Pic, 1933), **comb.n.**, *N. unicolor* (Gahan, 1906), **comb.n.**, *N. valentinae* (Miroshnikov, 2017), **comb.n.**, *N. venustus* (Pascoe, 1859), **comb.n.**, *N. atratulus* (Holzschuh, 2018), **comb.n.** and *N. regius* (Miroshnikov, 2019), **comb.n.**".



Figs 1–8. *Massicus* (**stat.resurr.**) spp., anterior coxal cavities: 1 — *M. pascoei* **comb.rest.**; 2 — *M. regius* **comb.rest.**; 3 — *M. ivani* **comb.rest.**; 4 — *M. valentinae* **comb.rest.**; 5 — *M. trilineatus* **comb.rest.** (specimen from Vietnam); 6 — *M. taiwanus* **comb.rest.**; 7 — *M. fryi* **comb.rest.** (specimen from Western Malaysia); 8 — *M. intricatus* **comb.rest.**; 2 — paratype; 3–4 — holotypes; 1–5, 7–8 — males; 6 — female.

Рис. 1–8. *Massicus* (**stat.resurr.**) spp., передние тазиковые впадины: 1 — *M. pascoei* **comb.rest.**; 2 — *M. regius* **comb.rest.**; 3 — *M. ivani* **comb.rest.**; 4 — *M. valentinae* **comb.rest.**; 5 — *M. trilineatus* **comb.rest.** (экземпляр из Вьетнама); 6 — *M. taiwanus* **comb.rest.**; 7 — *M. fryi* **comb.rest.** (экземпляр из Западной Малайзии); 8 — *M. intricatus* **comb.rest.**; 2 — паратип; 3–4 — голотипы; 1–5, 7–8 — самцы; 6 — самка.

in Figs 37–44; the dense recumbent setation of the pronotal disc forms a very characteristic pattern of two longitudinal, symmetrical, more or less wide stripes, as in Figs 19–30; the elytra with a uniform, dense, recumbent, light setation; the dense recumbent setation in general yellow or ocher-yellow tones, often brighter on the pronotum.

Massicus trilineatus (Pic, 1933) (Figs 5, 29–30) and *M. taiwanus* Makihara et Niisato, 2014 (Figs 6, 26) are very similar to the *pascoei*-group, but in these species, a clear spine can only be on antennomeres 8–10 or 9–10, while the last antennomere apically is devoid of the spine, only obtuse or narrowly rounded. However, these species are hardly to be considered as a separate group.

Massicus fryi Gahan, 1890 (Figs 7, 45) and *M. scapulatus* Hüdepohl, 1994 (the *fryi*-group) are very similar to the *pascoei*-group, but differ in the absence of a pattern of two symmetrical longitudinal stripes on the pronotal disc, as well as by the somewhat peculiar light coloration of a dense recumbent setation in the former species. Besides this, in males of both species, the last antennomere is very or extremely long.

It is important to note here that in the above representatives of the genus, male antennomeres 3–5 have a noticeably different structure, from antennomere 3 being moderately inflated apically, slender, strongly elongate and antennomeres 4 and 5 being slender in *M. valentinae* to antennomere 3 being very clearly inflated in the apical part, much more robust, noticeably shorter and antennomeres 4 and 5 being much more robust in *M. ivani*.

In *Massicus intricatus* (Pascoe, 1866), *M. suffusus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, *M. sufficiens* Holzschuh, 2018 and *M. punctulipennis* Holzschuh, 2018 (the *intricatus*-group), the structure of the anterior coxal cavities is the same as in the species of the *pascoei*-group and the *fryi*-group, as in Figs 8–10; the external apical angle of antennomeres 5–10 is devoid of the sharp spine; the last antennomere apically is devoid of the spine; the pronotum with a somewhat peculiar sculpture and recumbent setation; the apex of elytra also has a somewhat peculiar shape, this being very similar among all members of the group. The taxonomic status of this group needs to be clarified, but in any case its species do not belong to the genus *Neocerambyx*, and therefore they should be returned to the genus *Massicus* for now.

Massicus venustus (Pascoe, 1859) (the *venustus*-group) is characterized by the peculiar structure of the antennae, in particular, the presence of a sharp spine not only at the external apical angle of some antennomeres, but also at their inner apical angle (like the representatives of some other genera of the tribe), and the presence of a cicatrix (apical carina) on antennomere 1, as well as by some other somewhat peculiar traits. I have studied this species so far only from photographs of the type and other specimens. Its generic attribution needs to be clarified, but in any case it does not belongs to the genus *Neocerambyx* and, therefore this species should be returned to the genus *Massicus* for now.

Massicus subregularis Schwarzer, 1931 and *M. philippensis* Hüdepohl, 1990 I have also studied only from photographs of the type specimens and their generic attribution, like that of the previous taxon, needs to be clarified, although *M. subregularis* most likely belongs to the genus *Massirachys* Vitali, Gouverneur et Chemin, 2017.

With respect to *Massicus theresae* (Pic, 1946) and *M. dierli* Heyrovský, 1976 that are missed by Lazarev in his publication [2019], as well as in relation to some other taxa, the relevant comments are given below.

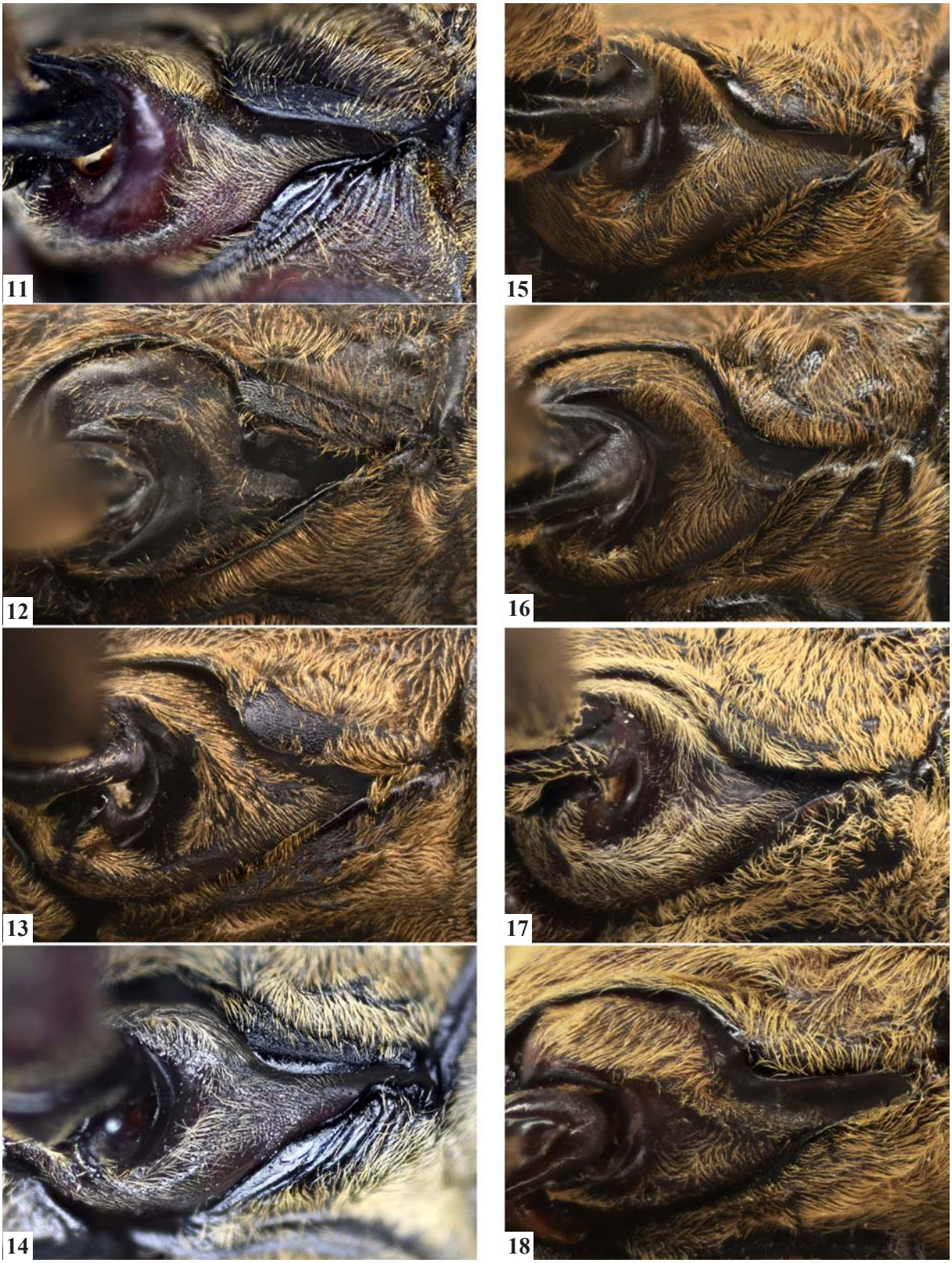
In *Neocerambyx paris* (Wiedemann, 1821), *N. luzonicus* Hüdepohl, 1987, *N. luzonicus pseudoparis* Hüdepohl, 1990 (the status of this taxon needs to be clarified), *N. gigas* (J. Thomson, 1878), *N. grandis* Gahan, 1891, *N. katarinae* Holzschuh, 2009 and *N. opulentus* Holzschuh, 1998 forming the *paris*-group, the anterior coxal cavities externally with a large or at least very-well developed triangular protrusion, especially so usually in male, thereby the lower side of the protrusion, as a rule, without sharp bends, can only be curved at obtuse angle, as in Figs 11–13; the external apical angle of antennomeres 5–10 without a sharp spine, at the most, the angle is sharpened or sometimes

9

10

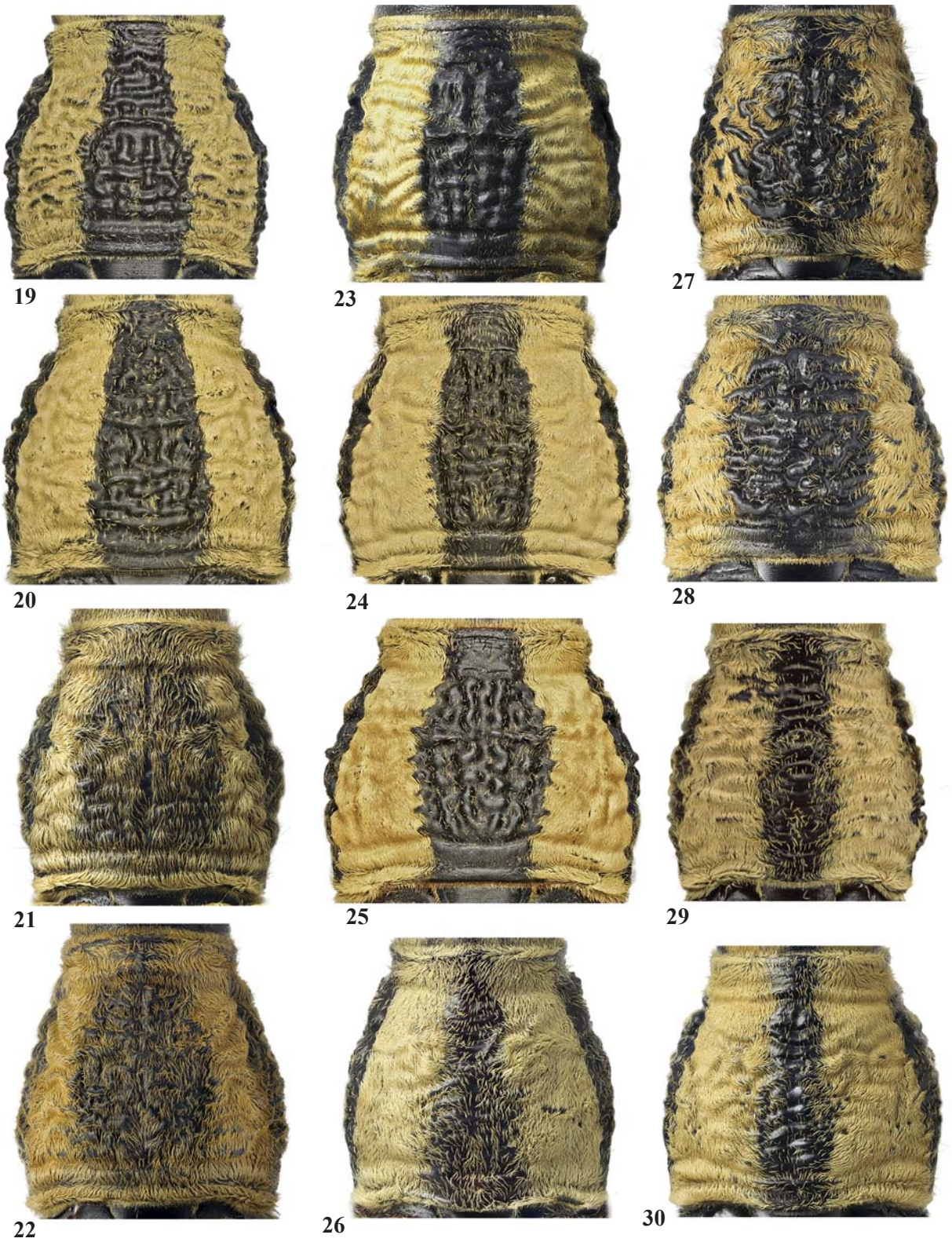
Figs 9–10. *Massicus* (**stat.resurr.**) spp., anterior coxal cavities: 9 — *M.* prope *sufficiens* **comb.rest.**, male; 10 — *M. punctulipennis* **comb.rest.**, female.

Рис. 9–10. *Massicus* (**stat.resurr.**) spp., передние тазиковые впадины: 9 — *M.* prope *sufficiens* **comb.rest.**, самец; 10 — *M. punctulipennis* **comb.rest.**, самка.



Figs 11–18. *Neocerambyx* spp., anterior coxal cavities: 11 — *N. paris*; 12 — *N. grandis* **comb.rest.**; 13 — *N. katarinae* **comb.rest.**; 14 — *N. vitalisi* **comb.rest.**; 15 — *N. pellitus*; 16 — *N. bakboensis*, holotype; 17 — *N. raddei*; 18 — *N. theresae* **comb.n.** (specimen from Yunnan, China); 11–17 — males; 18 — female.

Рис. 11–18. *Neocerambyx* spp., передние тазиковые впадины: 11 — *N. paris*; 12 — *N. grandis* **comb.rest.**; 13 — *N. katarinae* **comb.rest.**; 14 — *N. vitalisi* **comb.rest.**; 15 — *N. pellitus*; 16 — *N. bakboensis*, голотип; 17 — *N. raddei*; 18 — *N. theresae* **comb.n.** (экземпляр из Юньнани, Китай); 11–17 — самцы; 18 — самка.



Figs 19–30. *Massicus* (**stat.resurr.**) spp., pronotum: 19–20 — *M. pascoei* **comb.rest.**; 21–22 — *M. valentinae* **comb.rest.**; 23–25 — *M. regius* **comb.rest.**; 26 — *M. taiwanus* **comb.rest.**; 27–28 — *M. ivani* **comb.rest.**; 29–30 — *M. trilineatus* **comb.rest.** (29 — specimen from Vietnam; 30 — specimen from Taiwan); 21, 27 — holotypes; 22–25, 28 — paratypes; 19, 21, 23–24, 27, 29 — males; 20, 22, 25–26, 28, 30 — females.

Рис. 19–30. *Massicus* (**stat.resurr.**) spp., переднеспинка: 19–20 — *M. pascoei* **comb.rest.**; 21–22 — *M. valentinae* **comb.rest.**; 23–25 — *M. regius* **comb.rest.**; 26 — *M. taiwanus* **comb.rest.**; 27–28 — *M. ivani* **comb.rest.**; 29–30 — *M. trilineatus* **comb.rest.** (29 — экземпляр из Вьетнама; 30 — экземпляр с Тайваня); 21, 27 — голотипы; 22–25, 28 — паратипы; 19, 21, 23–24, 27, 29 — самцы; 20, 22, 25–26, 28, 30 — самки.

strongly sharpened only on antennomeres 8–10 or 9–10 (an angle can be with a tuft of long thin setae that sometimes imitates a sharp spine), while the angle of antennomere 7 can only be more or less strongly drawn towards the external side, as in Figs 46, 48–52; the last antennomere apically is devoid of the spine, only more or less narrowly rounded or obtuse, as in Figs 46–52; the pronotal disc with a somewhat various recumbent setation, as in Figs 31–36, but never forming a pattern of distinct longitudinal stripes that characteristic of the *pascoei*-group of the genus *Massicus*; the elytra with a recumbent setation forming an iridescent pattern that is similar or, conversely, somewhat different in those or other species; the coloration of recumbent setation in general differs clearly from that of the *pascoei*-group species.

In *Neocerambyx unicolor* (Gahan, 1906) (see also comments below) and *N. vitalisi* Pic, 1923 (the *unicolor*-group), *N. pubescens* Fisher, 1936 (the *pubescens*-group) and *N. raddei* (Blessig, 1872) (the *raddei*-group), the structure of the anterior coxal cavities (Figs 14, 17), the external apical angle of antennomeres 5–10 (Fig. 50), the last antennomere apically (Fig. 50) is the same as in the species of the *paris*-group, but the elytra with a uniform recumbent setation that does not form an iridescent pattern. The pronotum of *N. pubescens* usually with a peculiar complex pattern of dense, recumbent, light setae (sometimes partly abraded on the disc), but this pattern, as a rule, is clearly differs from that of the *pascoei*-group of the genus *Massicus*.

In *Neocerambyx pellitus* Hitzinger in Breuning et Hitzinger, 1943, *N. theresae* (Pic, 1946), **comb.n.** and *N. bakboensis* Miroshnikov, 2018 (the *pellitus*-group), *N. dierli* (Heyrovský, 1976), **comb.n.** and *N. atratulus* (Holzschuh, 2018) (the *dierli*-group), the structure of the anterior coxal cavities (Figs 15–16, 18) is the same as in the species of the four previous groups of the genus. However, in some specimens, especially in the females, the triangular protrusion can be narrower than usual, but it, as a rule, is distinctly wider than the narrow gap that characteristic of some *Massicus*. In all five species, the external apical angle of antennomeres 5–10 without a sharp spine, the last antennomere apically is devoid of the spine, the elytra with a uniform recumbent setation that does not form an iridescent pattern. It must be noted that *N. theresae* **comb.n.** (I have studied two females from Yunnan, as well as the pictures of one of the syntypes, female) seems to be especially similar to *N. bakboensis*, but differs by the less bright recumbent setation of the body, antennae and legs, the somewhat

Figs 31–36. *Neocerambyx* spp., pronotum: 31 — *N. paris*; 32 — *N. luzonicus pseudoparis*; 33 — *N. luzonicus*; 34 — *N. gigas* **comb.rest.**; 35 — *N. grandis* **comb.rest.**; 36 — *N. katarinae* **comb.rest.**; 32–33 — holotypes (photographs by Luboš Dembický); 31–33, 35–36 — males; 34 — female.

Рис. 31–36. *Neocerambyx* spp., переднеспинка: 31 — *N. paris*; 32 — *N. luzonicus pseudoparis*; 33 — *N. luzonicus*; 34 — *N. gigas* **comb.rest.**; 35 — *N. grandis* **comb.rest.**; 36 — *N. katarinae* **comb.rest.**; 32–33 — голотипы (фотографии Л. Дембицкого); 31–33, 35–36 — самцы; 34 — самка.

peculiar shape of antennomere 2, scutellum and last (visible) sternite of the female at the apex, the structure of the prosternal process, the smaller body sizes, at least so on average, and other some traits.

Besides this, *Trachylophus rugicollis* Gressitt, 1948, the holotype of which I have recently studied from high-quality photographs (through the courtesy of Dr. Alexandr S. Konstantinov, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., U.S.A.), in fact, belongs to the genus *Neocerambyx* (*Neocerambyx rugicollis* (Gressitt, 1948), **comb.n.**). This species can be included in the *pellitus*-group.

The genus *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019, established for *B. grandis*, *B. gigas*, *B. katarinae* and *B. vitalisi* and differing from *Neocerambyx* sensu Lazarev in the structure of male antennomeres 3 and 4, seems to me clearly artificial and far-fetched. It is very strange that the author of this "new" genus has completely ignored the structure of male antennomeres 3 and 4 in many other species. What to do with *N. unicolor*, for example, which is very similar to *B. vitalisi*, including the structure of these antennomeres? What to do with *N. pubescens*, *N. raddei*, *M. ivani*, *M. fryi* and some other species that also have male antennomeres 3 and 4 being inflated (swollen) in one shape or another? In what

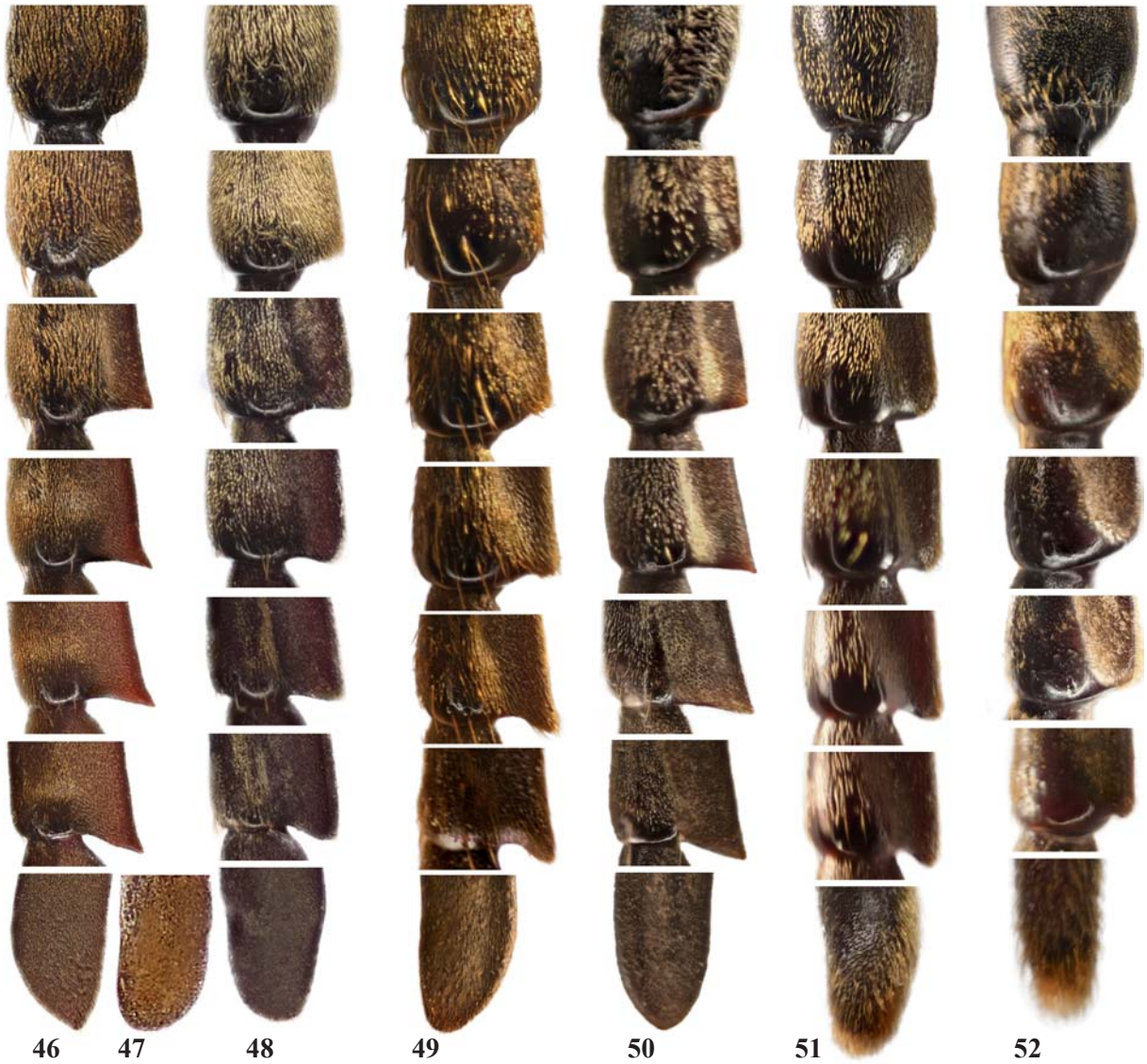
Figs 37–45. *Massicus* (**stat.resurr.**) spp., apex of antennomeres: 37, 41 — *M. pascoei* **comb.rest.**; 38, 43 — *M. regius* **comb.rest.**; 39, 42 — *M. ivani* **comb.rest.**; 40, 44 — *M. valentinae* **comb.rest.**; 45 — *M. fryi* **comb.rest.** (specimen from Western Malaysia); 38–40, 43 — paratypes; 42, 44 — holotypes; 37–40 — females; 41–45 — males; 37–42 — apex of antennomeres 5–11; 43–44 — apex of antennomeres 5–7 and 11; 45 — apex of antennomeres 5–7.

Рис. 37–45. *Massicus* (**stat.resurr.**) spp., вершина члеников усиков: 37, 41 — *M. pascoei* **comb.rest.**; 38, 43 — *M. regius* **comb.rest.**; 39, 42 — *M. ivani* **comb.rest.**; 40, 44 — *M. valentinae* **comb.rest.**; 45 — *M. fryi* **comb.rest.** (экземпляр из Западной Малайзии); 38–40, 43 — паратипы; 42, 44 — голотипы; 37–40 — самки; 41–45 — самцы; 37–42 — вершина 5–11-го члеников усиков; 43–44 — вершина 5–7-го и 11-го члеников усиков; 45 — вершина 5–7-го члеников усиков.

genus should be placed *N. dierli* and *N. atratulus* if antennomere 3 of the male in these species is very peculiarly and strongly inflated at the apex? Using Lazarev's approaches to solving taxonomic problems, the reasonable answers to these questions can hardly be found.

Therefore, it seems to me quite obvious that in *Neocerambyx*, male antennomeres 3 and 4 just have the various shapes, as in *Massicus*, but in the former the only more sharply expressed, extreme options of the structure of these antennomeres are observed.

On the basis of the above, I consider it necessary to establish the following: *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867, **stat.resurr.** (the genus is reestablished from synonyms of *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861); *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 = *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019, **syn.n.**; *Massicus pascoei* (J. Thomson, 1857), **comb.rest.**, *M. regius* Miroshnikov, 2019, **comb.rest.**, *M. ivani* Miroshnikov, 2017, **comb.rest.**, *M. valentinae* Miroshnikov, 2017, **comb.rest.**, *M. trilineatus* (Pic, 1933), **comb.rest.**, *M. taiwanus* Makihara et Niisato, 2014, **comb.rest.**, *M. fryi* Gahan, 1890, **comb.rest.**, *M. scapulatus* Hüdepohl, 1994, **comb. rest.**, *M. intricatus* (Pascoe, 1866), **comb.rest.**, *M. suffusus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, **comb.rest.**, *M. sufficiens* Holzschuh, 2018, **comb.rest.**, *M. punctulipennis* Holzschuh, 2018, **comb.rest.**, *M. venustus* (Pascoe, 1859), **comb.rest.**, *Neocerambyx gigas* (J. Thom-



Figs 46–52. *Neocerambyx* spp., apex of antennomeres: 46 — *N. gigas* **comb.rest.**; 47 — *N. paris*; 48, 51 — *N. grandis* **comb.rest.**; 49, 52 — *N. katarinae* **comb.rest.**; 50 — *N. vitalisi* **comb.rest.**; 46–50 — females; 51–52 — males; 46, 48–52 — apex of antennomeres 5–11; 47 — apex of antennomere 11.

Рис. 46–52. *Neocerambyx* spp., вершина члеников усиков: 46 — *N. gigas* **comb.rest.**; 47 — *N. paris*; 48, 51 — *N. grandis* **comb.rest.**; 49, 52 — *N. katarinae* **comb.rest.**; 50 — *N. vitalisi* **comb.rest.**; 46–50 — самки; 51–52 — самцы; 46, 48–52 — вершина 5–11-го члеников усиков; 47 — вершина 11-го членика усиков.

son, 1878), **comb.rest.**, *N. grandis* Gahan, 1891, **comb.rest.**, *N. katarinae* Holzschuh, 2009, **comb.rest.**, *N. vitalisi* Pic, 1923, **comb.rest.**

Only two new combinations proposed by Lazarev [2019], namely in relation to *Neocerambyx unicolor* (Gahan, 1906) and *N. atratulus* (Holzschuh, 2018), are correct. But, as can be seen from the original publication, these combinations have been established at random.

Neocerambyx elenae Lazarev, 2019, in my opinion, is an extremely doubtful species. According to Lazarev [2019: 1196], "The new species is very close to *N. atratulus* (Holzschuh, 2018) described from Darjeeling (North India)". In fact, *N. elenae* is very similar to *N. vitalisi* (but not at all to *N. atratulus*!) and most likely is its synonym. So, *Neocerambyx vitalisi* Pic, 1923 = ?*N. elenae* Lazarev, 2019. Besides this, Lazarev [2019] has described a new species from a specimen heavily greased, therefore some of its diagnostic features are clearly misleading.

Acknowledgements. I am very grateful to Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic), Philippe Jacquot (Montboucher-sur-Jabron, France), Alexandr S. Konstantinov (Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., U.S.A.), Alexey Yu. Solodovnikov (Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen, Denmark) for the helpful provision of some pictures and/or valuable information. I give special thanks to my wife Tatiana P. Miroshnikova for having rendered great help in the preparation of almost all photographs and to Kirill V. Makarov (Moscow Pedagogical State University, Russia) who has also helped in the preparation of the several pictures.

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