

The longicorn beetle tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) in the fauna of Asia. 16.
New or little-known species of the genus *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861

Жуки-дровосеки трибы Cerambycini Latreille, 1802
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) фауны Азии. 16.
Новые и малоизвестные виды рода *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Neocerambyx*, new or little-known species, Vietnam, China.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Neocerambyx*, новые и малоизвестные виды, Вьетнам, Китай.

ABSTRACT. New species, *Neocerambyx zubrzyckii* Miroshnikov, **sp.n.** and *N. paulae* Miroshnikov, **sp.n.** are described from Vietnam. New data on *N. theresae* (Pic, 1946) and *N. rugicollis* (Gressitt, 1948) are given, including the male of the former species is described for the first time. The lectotype of *Neocerambyx theresae* (Pic, 1946) is designated. Pictures of the species studied, including of the type specimens, are provided.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описаны новые виды *Neocerambyx zubrzyckii* Miroshnikov, **sp.n.** и *N. paulae* Miroshnikov, **sp.n.** из Вьетнама. Приведены новые данные о *N. theresae* (Pic, 1946) и *N. rugicollis* (Gressitt, 1948), в том числе впервые описан самец первого вида. Обозначен лектотип *Neocerambyx theresae* (Pic, 1946). Представлены иллюстрации исследуемых видов, в том числе типовых экземпляров.

In recent years, the number of species of the genus *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 has increased significantly, both through the description of new forms [Holschuh, 2020; Jacquot, 2020; Li et al., 2020] and in the result of the examination of various little-known taxa with the establishment of new combinations [Miroshnikov, 2020a]. At the same time, some of the recently described species [Lazarev, 2019] are highly questionable [Miroshnikov, 2020a, b]. In addition, the erroneous ideas of individual authors regarding the generic

attribution of a number of species have been published [Lazarev, 2019, 2020]. These ideas have been dealt with in Miroshnikov [2020a, b]. As the result of the aforementioned, the genus *Neocerambyx* currently contains no less than 22 species.

This paper describes additional two new species from Vietnam and presents new data on some little-known taxa.

The material treated in this work belongs to the following institutional and private collections:

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

MNHN — Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France);

USNM — National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington D.C., USA);

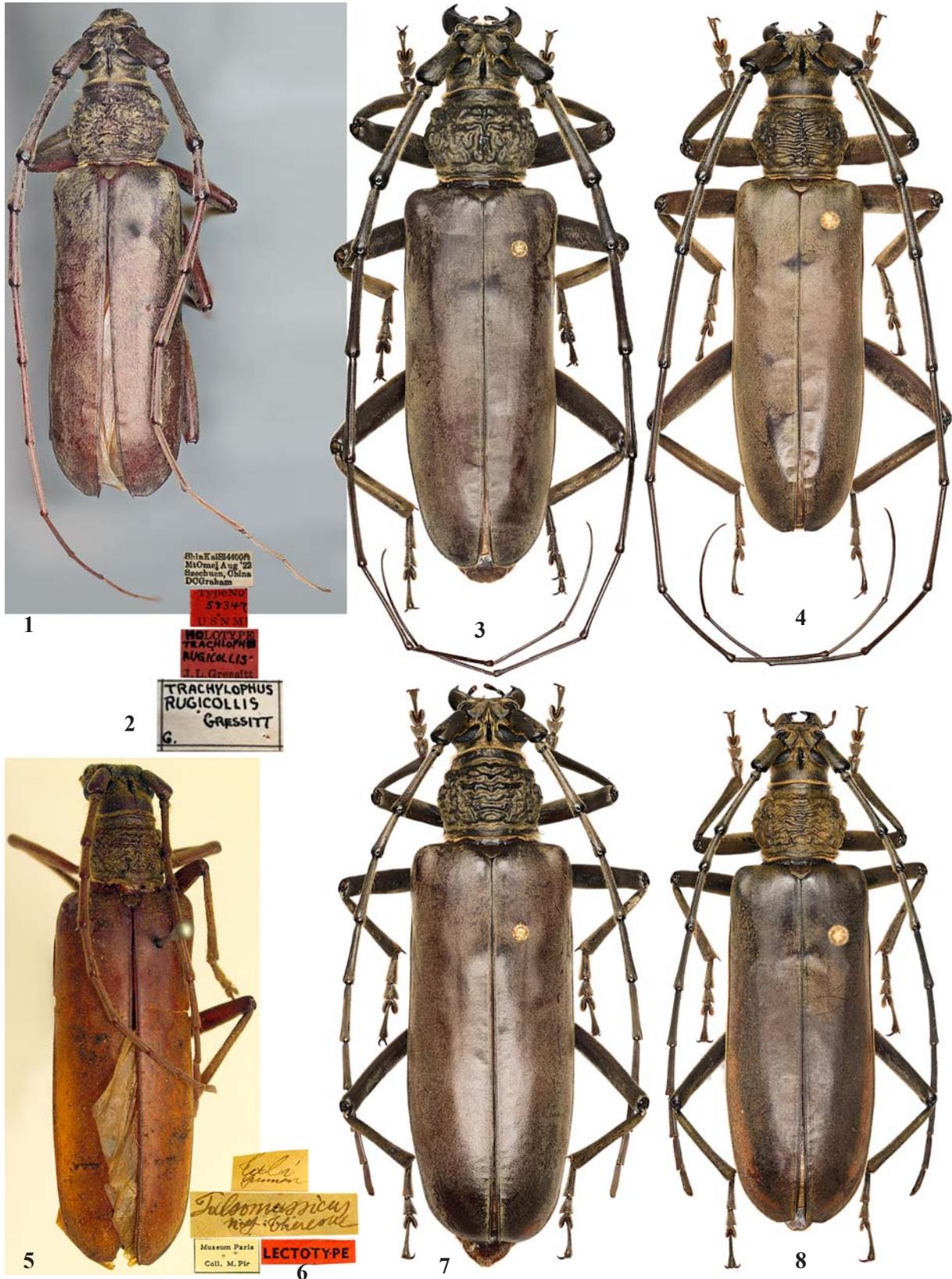
cAM — collection of Alexandr Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia);

cGZ — collection of Greg Zubrzycki (Gdansk, Poland).

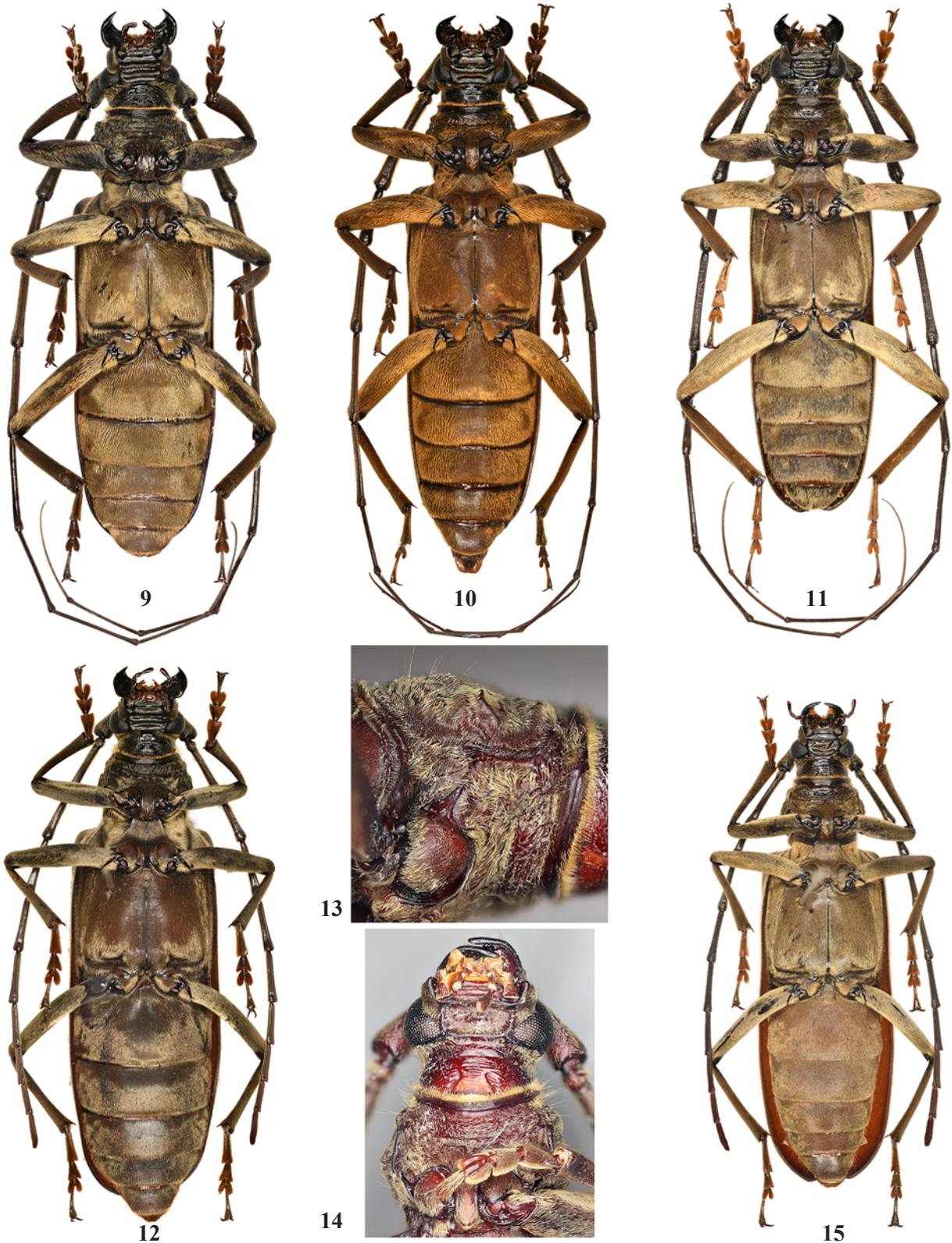
Neocerambyx zubrzyckii Miroshnikov, **sp.n.**
Figs 3, 7, 9, 12, 16–17, 22–23, 27, 30, 33.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (cAM) (Figs 3, 9), Vietnam, Quang Nam Province, Tay Giang, Axan Mt., 1300 m, 09.2019 (local collector). Paratypes: 1♂, 2♀ (cGZ), 1♀ (cAM) (Figs 7, 12), same label as holotype.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species belongs to the *pellitus*-group [sensu Miroshnikov, 2020a] and seems to be especially similar to *N. bakboensis* Miroshnikov, 2018, but differs by the less bright recumbent setation of the antennae, legs and partly



Figs 1-8. *Neocerambyx* spp., habitus and labels: 1-2 — *N. rugicollis* (photographs by Alexander Konstantinov); 3, 7 — *N. zubrzyckii* sp.n.; 4-6, 8 — *N. theresae* (5-6 — lectotype; photographs by Gérard Chemin); 1-3 — holotypes; 7 — paratype; 1, 3-4 — males; 5, 7-8 — females.
 Рис. 1-8. *Neocerambyx* spp., общий вид и этикетки: 1-2 — *N. rugicollis*, голотип (фотографии А. Константинова); 3, 7 — *N. zubrzyckii* sp.n.; 4-6, 8 — *N. theresae* (5-6 — лектотип; фотографии Ж. Шемена); 1-3 — голотипы; 7 — паратип; 1, 3-4 — самцы; 5, 7-8 — самки.



Figs 9–15. *Neocerambyx* spp.: 9, 12 — *N. zubrzyckii* sp.n.; 10 — *N. bakboensis*; 11, 15 — *N. theresae*; 13–14 — *N. rugicollis* (photographs by Alexander Konstantinov); 9–10, 13–14 — holotypes; 12 — paratype; 9–11, 13–14 — males; 12, 15 — females; 9–12, 15 — habitus, ventral view; 13 — prothorax, lateral view; 14 — head, ventral view, and prosternum.

Рис. 9–15. *Neocerambyx* spp.: 9, 12 — *N. zubrzyckii* sp.n.; 10 — *N. bakboensis*; 11, 15 — *N. theresae*; 13–14 — *N. rugicollis* (фотографии А. Константинова); 9–10, 13–14 — голотипы; 12 — паратип; 9–11, 13–14 — самцы; 12, 15 — самки; 9–12, 15 — общий вид снизу; 13 — переднегрудь сбоку; 14 — голова снизу и простернум.

body, especially so on the venter, as in Figs 9, 12 (cf. Fig. 10); the less transverse antennomere 2, as in Figs 16–17 (cf. Figs 18–19); the shorter median groove between the eyes and partly on the vertex, as in Figs 16–17 (cf. Figs 18–19); the structure of the male pronotum, including its wider shape, the somewhat peculiar sculpture of the disc, as in Fig. 16 (cf. Fig. 18); the structure of the submentum, in particular, the narrower area on its each lateral side bearing a less strongly expressed, less coarse puncturation, as indicated by arrows in Figs 22–23 (in *N. bakboensis*, the submentum with a wider area on each lateral side, bearing a more strongly expressed, coarser puncturation, as indicated by arrows in Fig. 24); the structure of the male genitalia, including the shape of the apical part of the penis, tegmen and tergite 8, as in Figs 27, 30, 33 (cf. Figs 28, 31, 34). *Neocerambyx zubrzyckii* sp.n. can also be compared to *N. theresae* (Pic, 1946), but is distinguished through the coarser, somewhat peculiar sculpture of the pronotum, as in Figs 16–17 (cf. Figs 20–21); the structure of the submentum, in particular, the nearly straight posterior margin, as indicated by arrows in Figs 22–23 (in *N. theresae*, the posterior margin of the submentum is broadly rounded, as indicated by arrows in Figs 25–26); the less elongated antennomeres 3–8 in the male, as in Fig. 3 (cf. Fig. 4); the structure of the male genitalia, as in Figs 27, 30, 33 (cf. Figs 29, 32, 35); the larger body sizes.

DESCRIPTION. Body length 55–60.1 mm, humeral width 15.7–17 mm, thereby holotype 59.1 mm and 16.4 mm, respectively. Head, pronotum, scutellum, legs, except for coxae partly, antennae completely or almost entirely, prosternum mostly, mesosternum entirely or mostly black; elytra dark reddish brown; metasternum, visible part of abdomen black-brown or dark reddish brown; apical part of prosternal process and coxae partly red-brown and dark red-brown tones.

Head with very well-developed antennal tubercles, especially so in male; with a very deep, pretty wide median groove between eyes and partly on vertex; eyes moderately convex; genae long; submentum with very coarse transverse folds, in addition, with a rough, partly dense puncturation, this being most expressed on each lateral side; neck ventrally and laterally with very clear and sharp transverse folds; antennae of male significantly longer than body, reaching beyond apex of elytra by apical part of antennomere 7, in female distinctly not reaching the apex of elytra; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11 in male (holotype taken as an example), 32 : 6 : 58 : 37 : 57 : 55 : 57 : 55 : 48 : 62, in female (one of the paratypes taken as an example), 25 : 4 : 36 : 23 : 34 : 31 : 29 : 24 : 22 : 18 : 20; antennomere 1 without coarse sculpture, only with a small dense puncturation, apical external angle rounded; antennomere 2 slightly transverse; external apical angle of antennomeres 5–10 without spine; last antennomere rounded apically.

Pronotum 1.25–1.3 or 1.17–1.2 times as wide as long in male and female, respectively (in male of *N. bakboensis*, 1.15–1.18 times); at base distinctly wider than at apex; usually with a sharp or distinct constriction at apex and base, respectively; on disc clearly or slightly convex in male and female, respectively; with coarse, irregular, partly or predominantly transverse folds, thereby in holotype with longitudinal folds in middle part of disc, as in Fig. 16.

Scutellum triangular, with small distinct punctures.

Elytra moderately elongated, 2.42–2.59 times as long as humeral width; predominantly barely/slightly narrowed towards apex or about parallel-sided starting from base in male and female, respectively; with a very small and very dense puncturation; apical external angle obtuse, sutural angle with a short denticle.

Prosternum with a deep transverse groove in front of middle, with rough, irregular, more or less short folds and

wrinkles in front of it and with coarse, partly transverse and longitudinal folds behind groove; prosternal process with a distinct or very well-expressed apical tubercle; mesosternal process without tubercle dorsally, between coxae distinctly or very clearly wider than prosternal process; meso- and metasterna and abdominal sternites with a very small dense puncturation; metasternum with a very sharp median groove; last (visible) abdominal sternite at apex in male widely rounded, in female with a shallow emargination; last (visible) abdominal tergite at apex in male narrowly and shallowly emarginate, in female with a less noticeable emargination.

Legs moderately long; femora and tibiae quite robust in male; metatarsomere 1 barely longer than tarsomeres 2 and 3 combined in length.

Recumbent setation predominantly yellowish, partly with a golden tint (in *N. bakboensis*, recumbent setation mainly bright, golden yellow, brightest on venter, as in Fig. 10), densest mainly on venter and legs, least dense on elytra, resulting in their looking dark.

Genitalia as in Figs 27, 30, 33.

ETYMOLOGY. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to Mr Greg Zubrzycki (Gdansk, Poland), who kindly provided a very valuable material for study and generously shared some specimens.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam: Quang Nam Province.

Neocerambyx theresae (Pic, 1946)

Figs 4–6, 8, 11, 15, 20–21, 25–26, 29, 32, 35.

Falsomassicus theresae Pic, 1946: 7. Type locality: China (according to the original description); [China] Yunnan, Tali [now Dali] (according to the label of the lectotype). Gressitt, 1951: 141.

Falsomassicus thersae (misspelling): Hua, 2002: 209; Wang, Hua, 2009: 171.

Massicus therease (misspelling): Hua et al., 2009: 459.

Massicus theresae: Catalogue..., 2010: 161; Chen et al., 2019: 132.

Neocerambyx theresae: Miroshnikov, 2020a: 79; Catalogue..., 2020: 219.

MATERIAL. Lectotype, ♀, here designated (MNHN) (photograph; Fig. 5), “Tali, Yunnan”, “*Falsomassicus* n.g. *theresae*”, “Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic”, “Lectotype” (Fig. 6) + Lectotype ♀ *Falsomassicus theresae* Pic, 1946, A. Miroshnikov des., 2021; 1♀ (cLD), China, Yunnan, Habashan, 1–6.07.2005, leg. E. Kuëera; 1♀ (cAM) (Figs 8, 15), China, Yunnan, Baoshan City, Longyang Distr., Nankang Baohuzhan, 2056 m, 24°49′22.49″N / 98°46′55.38″E, 29.09.2018, leg. Meiyang Lin; 1♂ (cAM), same label, but taken on 7.10.2018; 2♂ (cAM) (Figs 4, 11), China, Yunnan, Tengchong County, Wuhexiang, Xiaodifangcun, 2173 m, 24°10′09.13″N / 98°46′00.17″E, 1.10.2019, leg. Meiyang Lin; 1♀ (cAM), China, Tengchong County, Wuhexiang, Zhengdingzhan, 1873 m, 24°51′05.94″N / 98°44′14.56″E, 3.10.2019, leg. Mei-Ying Lin; the series of the males and females collected by Meiyang Lin, which bear the above labels (IZAS) (photographs).

REMARKS. According to Tavakilian and Chevillote [2021], two syntypes (both females) of this species are kept in MNHN.

Through the courtesy of Mr Gérard Chemin (Champigny-sur-Marne, France), I studied one of these syntypes from photographs and designated it as a lectotype.

MORPHOLOGICAL NOTES. According to the original description [Pic, 1946], the body length is 37 mm.

In the specimens kindly provided by Dr Meiyang Lin (IZAS) and Mr Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic), the body length and humeral width are as follows: 43.5–45.3 mm and 11.1–11.9 mm, respectively, in males, 43.7–46.3 mm and 12.3–13 mm, respectively, in females.

Male (Figs 4, 11). Closely resembles a female, but head larger; antennae much longer than body, reaching beyond apex



Figs 16–26. *Neocerambyx* spp.: 16–17, 22–23 — *N. zubrzyckii* sp.n.; 18–19, 24 — *N. bakboensis*; 20–21, 25–26 — *N. theresae*; 16, 18, 22, 24 — holotypes; 17, 19, 23 — paratypes; 16, 18, 20, 22, 24–25 — males; 17, 19, 21, 23, 26 — females; 16–21 — head, dorsal view, and pronotum; 22–26 — head, ventral view.

Рис. 16–26. *Neocerambyx* spp.: 16–17, 22–23 — *N. zubrzyckii* sp.n.; 18–19, 24 — *N. bakboensis*; 20–21, 25–26 — *N. theresae*; 16, 18, 22, 24 — голотипы; 17, 19, 23 — паратипы; 16, 18, 20, 22, 24–25 — самцы; 17, 19, 21, 23, 26 — самки; 16–21 — голова сверху и переднеспинка; 22–26 — голова снизу.

of elytra by antennomere 7, most of antennomeres much more elongated; femora and tibiae more robust; genitalia as in Figs 29, 32, 35. Male features are given here for the first time.

However, all males and females I have studied are preliminarily attributed to *N. theresae*, since I was only able to compare them with photographs of the lectotype of this species.

***Neocerambyx rugicollis* (Gressitt, 1948)**
Figs 1–2, 13–14.

Trachylophus rugicollis Gressitt, 1948: 48. Type locality: “W. China, Szechuan Prov., Shin-kai-si, Mt. Omei, 4400 ft.” (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Gressitt, 1951: 145; Hua, 2002: 235; Hua et al., 2009: 187; Wang, Hua, 2009: 189; Catalogue..., 2010: 162; Lingafelter et al., 2013: 126, fig. 29a, b; Lingafelter et al., 2014: 313, fig. 147m, n; Chen et al., 2019: 135; Catalogue..., 2020: 221.

Neocerambyx rugicollis: Miroshnikov, 2020a: 80; Jacquot, 2020: 24–25.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (USNM) (photograph; Fig. 1), “Shin Kai Si, 4400 ft., Mt. Omei, Szechuen, China, Aug. [19]22, D.C. Graham”, “Holotype *Trachlophus* [= *Trachylophus*] *rugicollis* J.L. Gressitt”, Type No 58347 USNM”, “*Trachylophus rugicollis* Gressitt” (Fig. 2).

REMARKS. Until now, a photograph of the general view of the holotype of this little-known species has only been

published [Lingafelter et al., 2013; Lingafelter et al., 2014].

Through the courtesy of Dr Alexander S. Konstantinov (Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., USA), I have recently examined the holotype from high-quality photographs of some details of structure and transferred this species from the genus *Trachylophus* Gahan, 1888 to *Neocerambyx* [Miroshnikov, 2020a]. Some of the photographs of the holotype are given here for the first time.

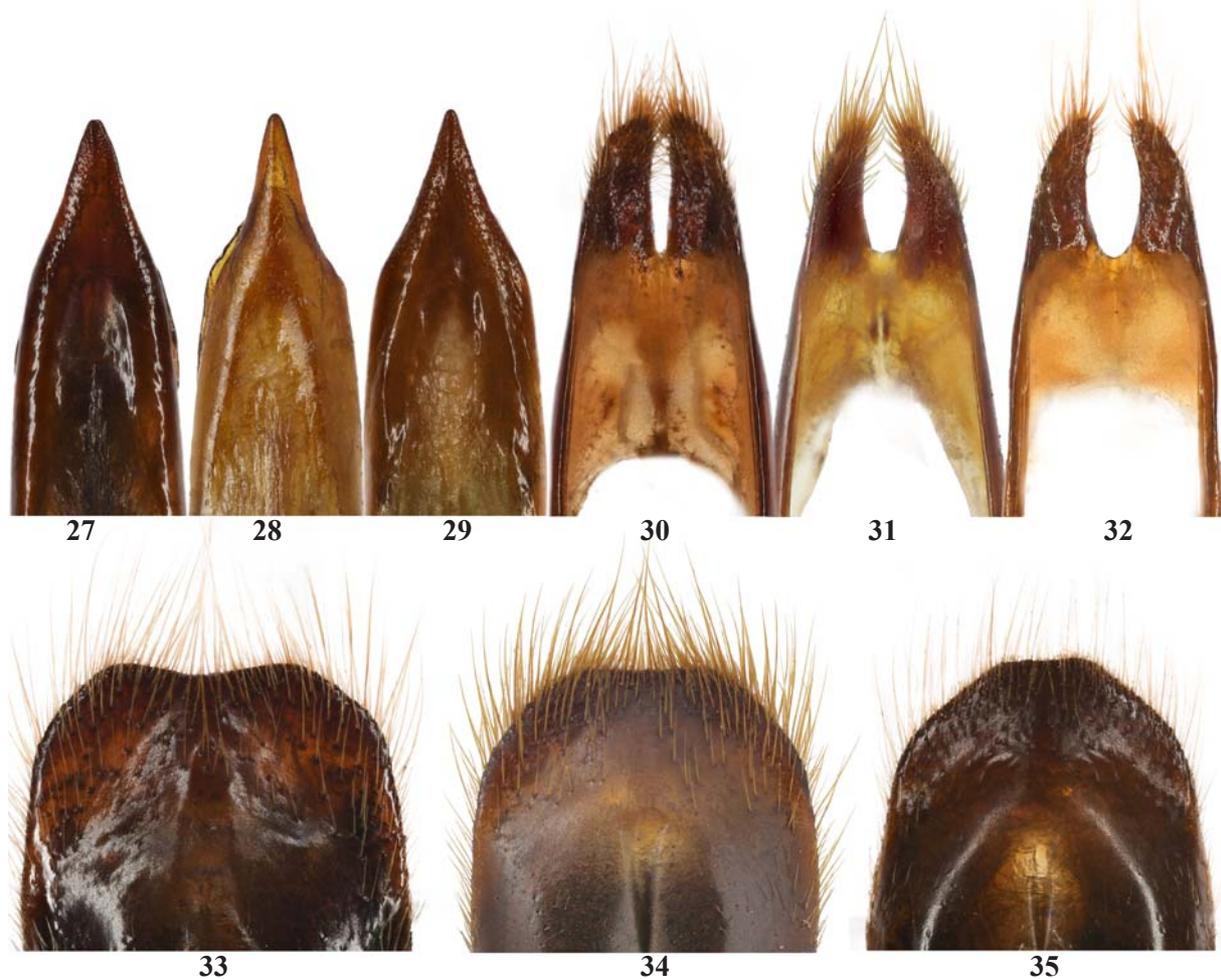
The body length is 32.5–33 mm [Gressitt, 1948; Jacquot, 2020].

DISTRIBUTION. China: Sichuan.

According to Jacquot [2020], *N. rugicollis* has been also recorded in Yunnan (Yingjiang County, Tongbiguan). The records for some other provinces [Chen et al., 2019] requires reliable confirmation. Niisato and Oh [Catalogue..., 2020: 23–24] have already excluded Taiwan and also Korea which were mentioned for this species in the same publication [Chen et al., 2019].

***Neocerambyx paulae* Miroshnikov, sp.n.**
Figs 36–40.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀ (cAM) (Fig. 36), Vietnam, Quang Binh Province, Le Thuy distr., Lam Thuy env., 04.2020 (local collector). Paratype: 1♀ (cGZ), same label as holotype.



Figs 27–35. *Neocerambyx* spp., male genitalia: 27, 30, 33 — *N. zubrzyckii* sp.n., holotype; 28, 31, 34 — *N. bakboensis*, paratype; 29, 32, 35 — *N. theresae*; 27–29 — apical part of penis; 30–32 — apical part of tegmen; 33–35 — apical part of tergite 8.

Рис. 27–35. *Neocerambyx* spp., гениталии самца: 27, 30, 33 — *N. zubrzyckii* sp.n., голотип; 28, 31, 34 — *N. bakboensis*, паратип; 29, 32, 35 — *N. theresae*; 27–29 — верхняя часть пениса; 30–32 — верхняя часть тегмена; 33–35 — верхняя часть 8-го тергита.



Figs 36–43. *Neocerambyx* spp.: 36–40 — *N. paulae* sp.n. (38 — photograph by Greg Zubrzycki); 41–43 — *N. paris*; 36–37, 39–40 — holotype; 38 — paratype; 36–42 — females; 43 — male; 36 — habitus; 37–38, 42–43 — head, dorsal view, and pronotum; 39 — head, ventral view, and prosternum; 40–41 — right antennomeres 6–11.

Рис. 36–43. *Neocerambyx* spp.: 36–40 — *N. paulae* sp.n. (38 — фотография Грега Зубжицкого); 41–43 — *N. paris*; 36–37, 39–40 — голотип; 38 — паратип; 36–42 — самки; 43 — самец; 36 — общий вид; 37–38, 42–43 — голова сверху и переднеспинка; 39 — голова снизу и простернум; 40–41 — 6–11-й правые членики усиков.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species belongs to the *paris*-group [sensu Miroshnikov, 2020a] and seems to be especially similar to *N. paris* (Wiedemann, 1821), but differs by the sculpture of the head, in particular, the longer median groove, distinctly extending beyond the anterior margin of the eyes, as in Figs 37–38 (cf. Figs 42–43); the presence of the partly isolated impression on both sides of the median groove near the lower margin of the eyes, as in Figs 37–38 (cf. Figs 42–43); the structure of the pronotum, in particular, the narrower constriction at the apex, the quite peculiar sculpture of the disc in the middle part of the basal half, as in Figs 37–38 (cf. Figs 42–43); the shape of the external apical angle of antennomeres 6–9, as in Fig. 40 (cf. Fig. 41); the less strongly developed recumbent light setation of the head and pronotum in general, and some other traits.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 68–75 mm, humeral width 18.9–23.8 mm, thereby holotype smallest. Dorsum, antennae, mostly legs black; colouration of venter mainly combines black-brown and reddish brown tones.

Head with well-developed antennal tubercles; with a very deep, predominantly wide, median groove between eyes and partly antennal tubercles; eyes moderately convex; with small dense, partly rugose puncturation at vertex and nech dorsally, partly with rough dense punctures at antennal tubercles; very distinctly impressed behind upper lobes of eyes on inner part, thereby with a partly isolated suboval or roundish impression on both sides of median groove; genae long; submentum predominantly with very distinct dense punctures, partly with a rugose sculpture in middle part, as in Fig. 39; neck with more or less rough transverse wrinkles both ventrally and laterally; antennae about reaching the last fifth of elytra; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11 (holotype taken as an example), 35 : 6 : 39 : 23 : 34 : 32 : 33 : 28 : 25 : 20 : 22; antennomere 1 with coarse transverse folds ventrally and mainly less coarse transverse folds on inner side of basal part, in addition, with a distinct dense puncturation, apical external angle rounded; antennomere 2 barely transverse; external apical angle of antennomeres 6–10 not drawn downwards, as in Fig. 40 (in *N. paris*, apical external angle at least of antennomeres 6–8 usually distinctly drawn downwards in shape of a tooth, at least so in female, as in Fig. 41), devoid of spine; last antennomere rounded apically.

Pronotum 1.22–1.26 times as wide as long; at base clearly wider than at apex; with a sharp narrow constriction at apex, as in Figs 37–38 (in *N. paris* with a sharp comparatively wide constriction at apex, as in Figs 42–43); on disc slightly convex; with coarse and very coarse, irregular, partly transverse folds, in middle part of basal half with a peculiar area also bearing transverse folds, but much less coarse than the rest ones, as in Fig. 37–38, on sides of this area without a long longitudinal deep groove, only with transverse coarse and very coarse folds (in *N. paris*, middle part of basal half of disc with a peculiar area bearing only gentle transverse wrinkles or mainly smooth surface excluding distinct small punctures; on sides of this area with a very well-expressed, longitudinal, somewhat sinuous, deep groove, as in Figs 42–43); in addition, with a distinct, small, mostly dense puncturation.

Scutellum triangular, with small dense punctures.

Elytra 2.24–2.26 times as long as humeral width; about parallel-sided in basal half starting from base; with a very small, dense and very dense, partly rugose puncturation; apical external angle rounded, sutural angle with a short denticle.

Prosternum with a moderately deep transverse groove in front of middle, with rough, more or less short, mostly transverse wrinkles in front of it and with more or less coarse transverse folds behind groove; prosternal process strongly

broadened in last third, as in Fig. 39, with a distinct, but not too strong apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae more than 1.6 times as wide as prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; meso- and metasterna and abdominal sternites with a very small dense puncturation; metasternum with a well-developed groove, this being most sharp in posterior part; last (visible) abdominal sternite at apex broadly rounded, barely emarginate; last (visible) abdominal tergite at apex with a more distinct emargination.

Legs moderately long; metatarsomere 1 distinctly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined in length.

Recumbent setation on head dorsally, pronotum, antennae and partly legs mainly yellow and yellowish tones, on remaining parts grey and greyish; elytra with a recumbent setation forming an iridescent pattern like in *N. paris* and other closely related species.

ETYMOLOGY. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to Ms Paula Rylko (Gdansk, Poland), a friend of Mr Greg Zubrzycki, who steadfastly supports his passion for entomology.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam: Quang Binh Province.

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