

New records and description of the female of *Paraclytus sapa* Viktora et Tichý, 2015 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Anaglyptini), with notes on the generic distribution area

Новые находки и описание самки *Paraclytus sapa* Viktora et Tichý, 2015 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Anaglyptini) с заметками о родовом ареале

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Paraclytus*, распространение, *P. sapa*, новые находки, северный Вьетнам.

**ABSTRACT.** The new records of *Paraclytus sapa* Viktora et Tichý, 2015 in northern Vietnam represent the southernmost limits of the distribution of the genus *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884. A description of the previously unknown female of this species is given. Some features of the generic distribution area are discussed.

**РЕЗЮМЕ.** Приведены новые находки *Paraclytus sapa* Viktora et Tichý, 2015 в северном Вьетнаме, определяющие самые южные пределы распространения рода *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884. Дано описание ранее неизвестной самки этого вида. Рассмотрены некоторые особенности родового ареала.

The genus *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884 shows an extensive and highly peculiar distribution pattern characterized by a sharply expressed disjunction with sufficiently clearly delineated western and eastern parts [Miroshnikov, 2014].

Until fairly recently, the Chinese localities Xiangshan, 24°55'N / 115°48'E (Xunwu County, Jiangxi Province), Mangshan Forest Park, 24°59'N / 112°50'E (Yizhang County, Hunan Province), and Weibaoshan Mountains, 25°12'N / 100°24'E (Yunnan Province) [of *P. albiventris* (Gressitt, 1937), *P. apicicornis* (Gressitt, 1937), and *P. irenae* (Holzschuh, 1993), respectively] were considered as the southernmost records of representatives of the genus, but it was thereby assumed that the genus is distributed even further south, in the north of Indochina [Miroshnikov, 2014].

It is noteworthy that this assumption was confirmed soon, already in 2015. Two species, *Paraclytus sapa* Viktora et Tichý, 2015 and *P. vietnamicus* Viktora et Tichý, 2015, collected in the Sapa Mountain area (~22°20'N / 103°51'E) of Lao Cai Province, Vietnam in 2014–2015, have been described [Viktora, Tichý, 2015]. At the same time or over the next few years some new *Paraclytus* species were also described from China and India but all their localities are situated to the north of Sapa Mountain [Viktora, Tichý, 2015; Viktora, Liu, 2018; Huang et al., 2020; Viktora, Weigel, 2021]. The southernmost of them are Pinghe reservoir, ~24°12'N / 100°18'E (Yun County, Yunnan Province) (*P. xiongi* Huang, Yan et Zhang, 2020) and Ailaoshan, 24°32'N / 101°01'E – 24°31'N / 101°00'E (Jingdong Yi Autonomous County, Yunnan Province) (*P. mengi* Viktora et Weigel, 2021) [Huang et al., 2020; Viktora, Weigel, 2021].

At the beginning of 2022, I have received two females of *P. sapa* collected in Mu Cang Chai District (~21°50'N / 104°06'E) of Yen Bai Province, Vietnam. At present, this area is the southernmost limits of the distribution of the genus *Paraclytus*.

The northernmost (as well as the easternmost) localities in the eastern part of the generic distribution area are some places of Iturup Island (Kuril Islands), in particular, the vicinities of Kurilsk and the valley of the Kurilka River, 45°14'N / 147°53'E – 45°12'N / 147°56'E (*P. excultus* Bates, 1884) [Kryvolutskaia, 1973; author's unpublished data].

It is curious that the northernmost localities in the western part of the generic distribution area are at nearly the same latitude as the northernmost localities in its eastern part and are located in the North Caucasus. These are the vicinities of Stavropol, 45°09'N / 41°52'E and Gelendzhik, 44°40'N / 38°08'E (*P. sexguttatus* (Adams, 1817)). The southernmost localities in the western part of the distribution area are situated in the various areas of the Alborz Mountains, in particular, the vicinities of Kalardasht, 36°28'N / 51°10'E, Mazandaran Province, Iran (*P. raddei* (Ganglbauer, 1882) and *P. reitteri* (Ganglbauer, 1882)) [Miroshnikov, 2014]. To the west, the distribution of the genus extends to the Stranzha Mountains near the Turkish-Bulgarian border, 41°54'N / 26°40'E — 42°03'N / 27°00'E (*P. sexguttatus*) [Georgiev, Stojanova, 2003; Georgiev, 2008; Miroshnikov, 2014]. The attribution of *Anaglyptus luteofasciatus* Pic, 1905, endemic to Greece, to the genus *Paraclytus* [Özdikmen, 2009] is wrong [Catalogue..., 2010; Miroshnikov, 2014; Catalogue..., 2020].

Coming back to the records of *P. sapa*, it should be noted that this species was described from a single male. In the present paper, the description of the female is given for the first time.

The material treated here belongs to the following private collections:

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

cTT — collection of Tomáš Tichý (Opava, Czech Republic).

*Paraclytus sapa* Viktora et Tichý, 2015

Figs 1–6.

*Paraclytus sapa* Viktora et Tichý, 2015: 108. Type locality: Vietnam, Lao Cai Prov., Sapa Mt. (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

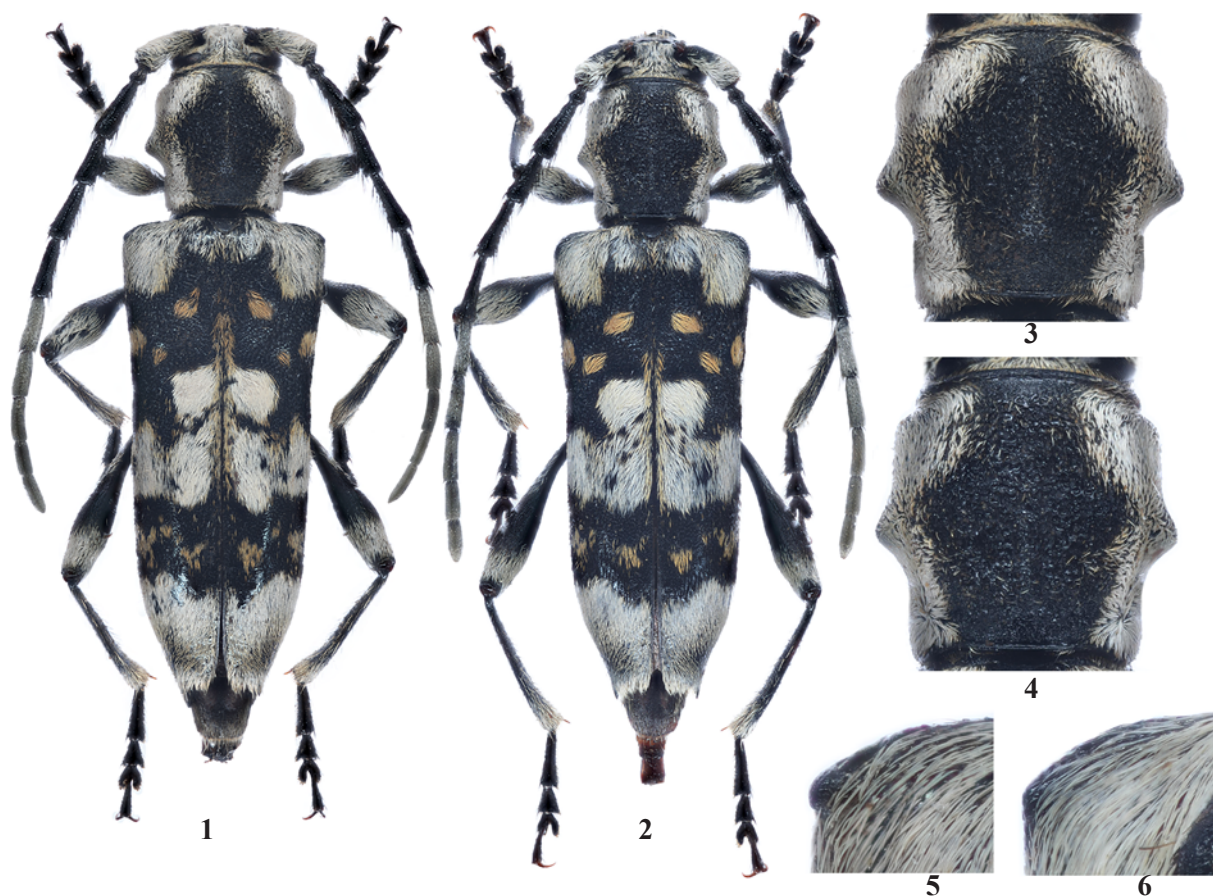
MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂ (cTT) (photograph); 1♀ (cAM) (Fig. 1), Vietnam, Yen Bai Province, Mu Cang Chai District, ~21°50'N / 104°06'E, 04.2021, local collector; 1♀ (cAM) (Fig. 2), same locality, 06.2021, local collector.

MORPHOLOGICAL NOTES. Holotype male. Body length 14.56 mm, humeral width 4.12 mm [Viktora, Tichý, 2015].

DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE. Closely resembles a male. Body length 15.5–15.9 mm, humeral width 4.35–4.45 mm.

Antennae shorter than body, barely not reaching or freely reaching the apical fascia of elytra; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 36 : 7 : 28 : 22 : 28 : 27 : 25 : 20 : 19 : 16 : 21 (one of the females taken as an example); antennomere 2 subequal in length and width; in one of the females apical internal angle of antennomeres 3 and 4 with a weakly expressed spine (see Note below).

Pronotum more or less distinctly transverse, 1.06–1.12 times as wide as long; at base barely or slightly wider than at



Figs 1–6. *Paraclytus sapa*, females: 1–2 — habitus; 3–4 — pronotum; 5–6 — humeral angle.

Рис. 1–6. *Paraclytus sapa*, самки: 1–2 — общий вид; 3–4 — переднеспинка; 5–6 — плечевой угол.

apex; with very well-developed lateral tubercles, as in Figs 3–4, and with a distinct median tubercle in basal part in front of middle, similar to the male.

Elytra clearly narrowed towards apex, 2.35–2.4 times as long as humeral width; base tuberculiform elevated, each elytron there with a sharp keel-shaped, backwards sloping tubercle; humeral angle with a barely developed or well-expressed tubercle rounded apically, as in Figs 5–6 (that is not listed in the description of the holotype male); apical external angle drawn into a long sharp spine, like in male.

Last (visible) abdominal sternite at apex widely rounded laterally and truncate or barely emarginate in middle; last (visible) abdominal tergite almost the same in structure apically.

Distribution and coloration of setation of antennae and dorsum, as in Figs 1–2, and resembles that of a male (thereby it should be taken into account that the setation of the elytra of the holotype male is partly abraded).

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam: Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces.

NOTE. In some of my works, including those in collaboration [Miroshnikov, 2014, 2015; Miroshnikov et al., 2014], devoted to the representatives of the genera *Paraclytus* and *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839, one and the same misprint was made requiring correction. In all cases, the fragment of the morphological description “apical external angle of antenno-  
mere.../antennomeres... with... spine” should be read as “apical internal angle of antenno-  
mere.../antennomeres... with... spine”.

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