

***Molorchus (Nathrioglaphyra) smetanai* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)  
from South China**

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**Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Molorchus*, China, Chekiang**

**Abstract.** *Molorchus (Nathrioglaphyra) smetanai* sp. nov. is described from South China, Chekiang, Tien-mu-shan. *M. alashanicus* Semenov et Plavilstshikov, 1936 is included in the subgenus *Nathrioglaphyra* Sama, 1995; the diagnosis of the subgenus is specified.

## INTRODUCTION

The author is very glad to dedicate the new handsome species to a great Czech entomologist Aleš Smetana.

## DESCRIPTION

### ***Molorchus (Nathrioglaphyra) smetanai* sp. nov.**

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): “China, Chekiang, Tien-mu-shan, 14.vi.1937, E. Svenson”. Paratype (1 ♂): “China, Chekiang, Tien-mu-shan, 15.v.1937, E. Svenson”. Both specimens are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

**Other material studied.** *Molorchus (Nathrioglaphyra) alashanicus* Semenov et Plavilstshikov, 1936. ♀ - holotype with 3 labels: 1) Alashan. mountains, Tszosto Gorge, 20.v.08, Kozlov (in Cyrillic); 2) *Coenoptera alashanica* m. Typ. A. Semenov-Tian-Shansky det. iv.22; 3) *Molorchus alashanicus* n. typ. A. Semenov-Tian-Shansky et Plav. det. 35 - preserved in Zoological Institute (Sankt-Petersburg).

*Molorchus (Nathrioglaphyra) heptapotamicus* Plavilstshikov, 1940. 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Kazakhstan, upper level of Ily river valley, 23.4.1961, 16.5.1961, 28.6.1963, A.Badenko & I.Kostin leg. - author’s collection; 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, Chilik, 26.iv.1976, B. Mamaev leg. - author’s collection; 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, Talassky Alatau, Daybaba, 28.vi.1963, A. Badenko leg. - author’s collection.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, paratypes of *Molorchus amygdali* Holzschuh, 1979 Uzbekistan, Aman-Kutan, 1200 m, 2.v.1977, Jiří Lorenc leg. - author’s collection.

**Description.** Only two males known; body brown, elytra legs and antennae a little lighter; genae extremely short, temples also short; antennae 11-jointed, a little longer or a little shorter than body; 1<sup>st</sup> joint strongly convex, widest near middle, about 2 times longer than wide, a little shorter than 4<sup>th</sup> joint; joints 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> similar in length (the shortest is 4<sup>th</sup>, the longest is 5<sup>th</sup>); joints 1<sup>st</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> with long erect setae; 5<sup>th</sup> joint and others distal with very short recumbent pubescence typical for *Glaphyra*; prothorax strongly elongated (but shorter than elytra), about



◀ Fig. 1. ♂, holotype of *Molorchus (Nathrioglaphyra) smetanai* sp. nov.

▲ Fig. 2. ♀ – holotype of *Molorchus (Nathrioglaphyra) alashanicus* Semenov & Plavilstshikov, 1936.

1.7 times longer than basal width, with distinct long lateral tubercles situated behind middle, about as wide anteriorly, as posteriorly; pronotum with 5 shining callosities: large anterior pair, smaller posterior pair and a central elongated one; with big distinct very dense irregular punctation, three dots are disposed between anterior callosities; with several long erect setae; with a posterior transverse stripe of recumbent white pubescence interrupted in the middle; scutellum subcircular, covered with white pubescence; elytra about parallelsided, diverging along middle, regularly independently rounded apically, both about 1.5-1.7 (holotype) times longer than basal width; relatively smooth, slightly convex; with distinct sparse punctation and sparse short erect setae; sternum of metathorax and metepisternum shining with several erect setae, with narrow transverse band of white pubescence (which also includes posterior coxae); legs with long erect setae; femora clavate, with very narrow basal parts of all femora and strongly convex distal parts; anterior coxal cavities closed posteriorly; 3<sup>rd</sup> tarsal joints slightly bilobed emarginated to about base; 1<sup>st</sup> joint of posterior tarsi much longer than 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> combined; last abdominal sternite truncated, pygidium widely rounded, postpygidium

strongly modified - central emargination is so deep that the whole segment look bilobed; body length in holotype: 5 mm, width (at humeri): 1mm; body length in paratype: 3.8 mm, width (at humeri): 0.8 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is close to *M. alashanicus* Semenov et Plavilstshikov, 1936 (known up to now after a single female from Alashan Mountains) because of similar body color and pubescence, shape and sculpture of elytra; similar pronotal sculpture, similar shape of legs, similar proportions of antennal joints (Fig. 2); but differs by strongly elongated prothorax, much denser elytral punctation, deep emargination of 3<sup>rd</sup> tarsal joint.

*Molorchus (Nathrioglaphyra) smetanai* sp. nov. is similar to *Molorchus (Nathrioglaphyra) heptapotamicus* Plavilstshikov, 1940 but differs by elongated shape of 3<sup>rd</sup> tarsal joints, presence of fine recumbent pubescence on distal antennal joints; strongly elongated prothorax.

**Taxonomical notes.** The new species has the most peculiar character of *Molorchus (Nathrioglaphyra) heptapotamicus* Plavilstshikov, 1940 (the type species of subgenus *Nathrioglaphyra* Sama, 1995) - strongly modified postpygidium with so deep posterior emarginated that makes the whole segment bilobed. This character allows one to include it in *Nathrioglaphyra*. On the other hand, *M. (N.) smetanai* sp. nov. has several characters, which show its affinity to the subgenus *Glaphyra* Newman, 1840 and makes upgrading of *Glaphyra* to genus rank less acceptable: narrow 3<sup>rd</sup> tarsal joints with deep emarginations to about base and presence of fine pubescence on distal antennal joints. Besides, anterior coxal cavities in *Nathrioglaphyra* are closed just as in *Glaphyra*. The allegation of open anterior coxal cavities in *Nathrioglaphyra* by Sama (2002) was just a mistake. So, the main characters of *Nathrioglaphyra* are: deeply bilobed postpygidium in males and totally brown color of body legs and antennae.

Unfortunately, males are not known in *Molorchus alashanicus* Semenov et Plavilstshikov, 1936. But general appearance of a female with typical structure and pubescence of antennae, prothorax, elytra and legs allow one to accept its attribution to the subgenus *Nathrioglaphyra*. Postpygidium of *Molorchus alashanicus* males is supposed to be strongly emarginated.

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