

## Description of a new species of the genus *Euseboides* Gahan, 1893 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Desmiphorini) from China

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**Abstract.** *Euseboides* Gahan, 1893 is a Lamiinae genus distributed from Northwestern India to Southern Ryukyu Islands of Japan. In the present paper, *Euseboides liubini* sp. nov. is described from China (Yunnan) and illustrated. As a result, the number of the species in the genus is increased to eleven.

### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Euseboides* Gahan, 1893 was erected by its author for *E. plagiatus* Gahan, 1893 from Sikkim of India. Over the years, additional species have been described from India, Thailand, Vietnam, and China (including Hainan and Taiwan). Finally, Huang et al. (2015) described two species more (*E. motuoensis*, *E. reni*) and revised the genus completely, including color illustration of several type specimens, description of male genitalia of some species and proposal of a key to all genus species, though the material used in the study did not come from the type area and some conclusions might be misleading (especially specimens from Chongqing and Guizhou determined as *E. gorodinskii* Holzschuh, 2006).

The genus distribution ranges from Northwestern India to Southern Ryukyu Islands. It belongs to a group of Lamiinae with unstable tribal placement inside the subfamily and currently it is regarded as a member of large Desmiphorini tribe; see Huang et al. (2015) for a review.

After careful examination of specimens collected during several expeditions to various areas in the wider Himalayan range, we take the opportunity and in the following lines describe a new species of the genus from Northwestern Yunnan, China. The new species is related first of all to *E. gorodinskii*, the westernmost species of the genus, and also to two species from Sikkim (*E. plagiatus* Gahan, 1893 and *E. plagiatooides* Breuning, 1950). Further two species occurring in the Himalayas, *E. motuoensis* and *E. reni*, do not seem to be so closely related to the aforementioned species especially due to shorter and wider body and clear transverse narrow whitish fascia in the apical third of elytra. Note finally that a species described as *E. truncatipennis* Breuning, 1949 from almost the same area as the species newly described here (Kambaiti, just across the border in Myanmar) actually does not belong to *Euseboides* since it was transferred to *Mimozotale* (*Parazotale*) Breuning, 1975 by Huang et al. (2015).

To summarize, *Euseboides liubini* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan) is described and illustrated below according to female specimens and compared to a female of *E. gorodinskii* collected together with its types in Himachal Pradesh (India).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material examined during the study of the new species described below is deposited especially in private collections of the authors. Some other private collections were studied as well. Moreover, the second author have recently had a chance to visit various collections, both private and public, in Asia, Europe and the US, and study the material they houses, including several specimens of *Euseboides*. We should mention especially BMNH (The Natural History Museum, London, UK), CAS (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA), NHRS (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden), SWUC (Institute of Entomology, College of Plant Protection, Southwest University, Chongqing, China), and USNM (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA).

The type material will be deposited in the collections with the following acronyms:

CPV private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;

CTT private collection of Tomáš Tichý, Opava, Czech Republic.

Slash (/) separates data in different rows on locality and determination labels.

## TAXONOMY

### Tribe Desmiphorini Thomson, 1860

### Genus *Euseboides* Gahan, 1893

**Type species.** *Euseboides plagiatus* Gahan, 1893.

### *Euseboides liubini* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

**Type locality.** China, Yunnan, road from Liuku to Pianma.

**Type material.** Holotype (♀): 'SW China, Yunnan prov.' / 'Gaoligong Shan mts.' / 'road from Liuku to Pianma' / 'cca 3000m alt.' / '25°58.538'N, 98°42.613' E' / '5. vi. 2013, P. Viktora lgt.' (CPV). Paratype: (♀): same data as holotype (CTT). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Euseboides liubini* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)' / 'P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2017'.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1. Body length 14.8 mm (female paratype 15.5 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (3.6 mm), approximately 4.1 times longer than wide. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, narrowing apically, punctuate, with pubescence.

Head slightly longer than wide, widest through the eyes, very slightly narrower than pronotum in the middle. Dorsal surface black with dense punctuation and dense yellowish



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Fig. 1: *Euseboides liubini* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 2: *Euseboides liubini* sp. nov.: head (front view).



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Fig. 3: *Euseboides gorodinskii* Holzschuh, 2006: female (India, Himachal Pradesh; CPV).

Fig. 4: *Euseboides gorodinskii* Holzschuh, 2006: head (front view).

pubescence. Clypeus and base of mandibles reddish brown, rest of mandibles black and shiny (as in Fig. 2). Eyes large, black, distinctly emarginated. Anterior part of head with dark long setae and pale short setae. Labrum with distinct punctures.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish brown with pale pubescence. Ultimate palpomere the largest.

Antennae long, filiform, distinctly longer than body length (as in Fig. 1). Antennae with short and dense pale pubescence and very small punctures. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomeres 3 and 4 the longest. Antennomeres 1-2 blackish brown, antennomeres 3-11 bicolored (basal part brown, distinctly paler than blackish brown apical part). Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.88 : 0.14 : 1.00 : 1.00 : 0.78 : 0.70 : 0.65 : 0.57 : 0.50 : 0.44 : 0.48.

Pronotum from brown to black, narrow, short (1.19 times wider than long), anterior and posterior margins slightly arcuate, lateral margins with a few black tubercles (as in Fig. 1), each with dark long setae. Dorsal surface with dense punctuation, punctures relatively large. Pronotum covered by yellowish pubescence, somewhere dense (as in Fig. 1).

Scutellum black, semielliptical, rounded, covered by yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 11.4 mm long and 3.6 mm wide; brown, narrowing apically, with dense punctuation, punctures relatively large. Each elytron with large, but indistinct tubercle in humeral part and longitudinal carina from base to apex. Each elytron terminated laterally by large and long thorn (as in Fig. 1). Dorsal surface of elytra with irregular whitish pubescence (as in Fig. 1).

Legs blackish brown with pale pubescence, slender, relatively short. Metatibia slightly widened apically, protibia club-shaped apically, mesotibia club-shaped and widened apically, curved in outer side. Metatarsomere 1 approximately the same length as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, covered by yellowish pubescence. Elytral epipleura brown, narrow, with yellowish pubescence.

**Male.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species is *E. gorodinskii* (Figs. 3-4). *Euseboides liubini* sp. nov. distinctly differs from *E. gorodinskii* by scutellum longer and rounded, mesotibia club-shaped and widened apically, punctuation of pronotum distinctly shallower and pubescence of elytra whitish; *E. gorodinskii* has scutellum shorter and sharp in apex, mesotibia normally shaped, punctures of pronotum deep and coarse and pubescence of elytra yellowish.

Further two related species, *E. plagiatus* and *E. plagiatoides* differ through less pubescent and not so dark elytra with more apparent whitish markings in apical half and different shape of outer thorn that prolongs the elytra (slightly shorter and less sharp in the former, while slightly longer and much sharper in the latter, when compared to the new species). Moreover, scutellum of *E. plagiatoides* is not rounded as in the new species, but rather trapezoidal.

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to Mr. Liu Bin (Beijing, China), our friend and a specialist in Cerambycidae.

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan).

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