

**Two new species of *Rhondia* Gahan, 1906 from China
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lepturinae: Rhagiini)**

Petr VIKTORA^{1,2}, Bin LIU¹

¹ Bin Insect Taxonomy Studio, No.16, Xizhaosi Street, Dongcheng District,
Beijing, P. R. China
e-mail: BinLiu_82@163.com

² Trebišovská 605, CZ-28401 Kutná Hora, Czech Republic
e-mail: viktora_print@centrum.cz

Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Rhagiini, *Rhondia*, China

Abstract. *Rhondia kabateki* sp. nov. and *Rhondia petrae* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan) are described. All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated. A list of presently known species of the genus *Rhondia* Gahan, 1906 is provided.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Rhondia* Gahan, 1906 was established by Gahan (1906) with a type species *Rhondia pugnax* (Dohrn, 1878), originally described as *Leptura*. This genus contains nine species in Palaearctic Region at present (Hubweber et al., 2010, Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2016).

In this paper, we describe two new species of the genus *Rhondia* from materials which were recently collected in Gongshan County (Yunnan, China) last year herein.

Rhondia kabateki sp. nov. and *Rhondia petrae* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan) are described and illustrated. The new species are compared to the congeners (*Rhondia fragosa* Holzschuh, 1998, *Rhondia maculithorax* Pu, 1992 and *Rhondia placida* Heller, 1923). A list of presently known species of the genus *Rhondia* Gahan, 1906 is provided.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of all specimens were taken by the Canon EOS 350D digital camera with the Sigma 105 mm macro lens. Microstructures of dissected parts were observed under the DNT DigiMicro Profi USB microscope. Composite images were created using the software Image Stacking Software Combine ZP. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Types depository. The type specimens designated herein will be deposited in following private collections, of which abbreviations are shown in the text: Collection of Bin Insect Taxonomy Studio, Beijing, China (BITS); Collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic (CPV).

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Rhagiini Kirby, 1837

Genus *Rhondia* Gahan, 1906

Fairmairia Podaný, 1964: 43 type species *Pachyta oxyoma* Fairmaire, 1889

Rhondiomorpha Matsushita, 1933: 180 type species *Rhondia formosa* Matsushita, 1931

Type species. *Leptura pugnax* Dohrn, 1878.

***Rhondia kabateki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-3)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Cikai Township, Gongshan County, Mt. Biluoxueshan, Galabo Village.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Yunnan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Biluoxueshan, Galabo Village' / 'Cikai Township, Gongshan County' / '6-VI-2017, 2597 m' / '27°45'9.66''N, 98°47'13.30''E, coll. Yinghui LI' (BITS); Paratypes: (1 ♂; 1 ♀): 'Yunnan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Biluoxueshan, Galabo Village' / 'Cikai Township, Gongshan County' / '26-V-2017, 2597 m' / '27°45'9.66''N, 98°47'13.30''E, coll. Yinghui LI' (BITS). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Rhondia kabateki* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)' / 'P. Viktora et B. Liu det., 2017'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Dorsal surface from ochre yellow to black. Body relatively wide, punctuate, shiny. Body length 12.15 mm (male paratype 12.40 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (4.40 mm), 2.76 times longer than wide.

Head. Posterior part of head black with dense punctuation, sparse pale pubescence and microgranulation, rather matte. Anterior part of head mainly orange with narrow longitudinal black furrow between antennae, with sparse longer pale setae, more shiny, with microgranulation and very sparse and very small punctures. Mandibles distinctly darker. Head longer than wide, widest through eyes, approximately as wide as pronotum. Clypeus brown, shiny, with long pale setae. Eyes dark, relatively large.

Maxillary palpus black with short and sparse pale setae, ultimate palpomere the longest.

Antennae black, filiform, slightly exceeding half elytral length, with microgranulation, small punctuation, short pale pubescence and longer pale setae in apex of antennomeres 1-10. Dense pale pubescence on outer side of antennomeres 1-4, which are more shiny than matte antennomeres 5-11. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 7 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.05 : 0.47 : 1.00 : 0.95 : 1.35 : 1.24 : 1.38 : 1.18 : 1.12 : 0.97 : 1.30.

Pronotum bicolor, black and orange (as in Fig. 1a), shiny, narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra in base, with very fine microgranulation and sparse very small punctures. Pronotum widest in base (1.07 times wider than long), narrowest in strangulate place near apex (as in Fig. 1a). Pronotum with sparse pale pubescence near sides in basal part and with a few long pale setae near posterior angles. Base bisinuate, posterior and anterior margin distinct and complete.

Scutellum orange, longly triangular, with very small sparse punctures and microrugosities.

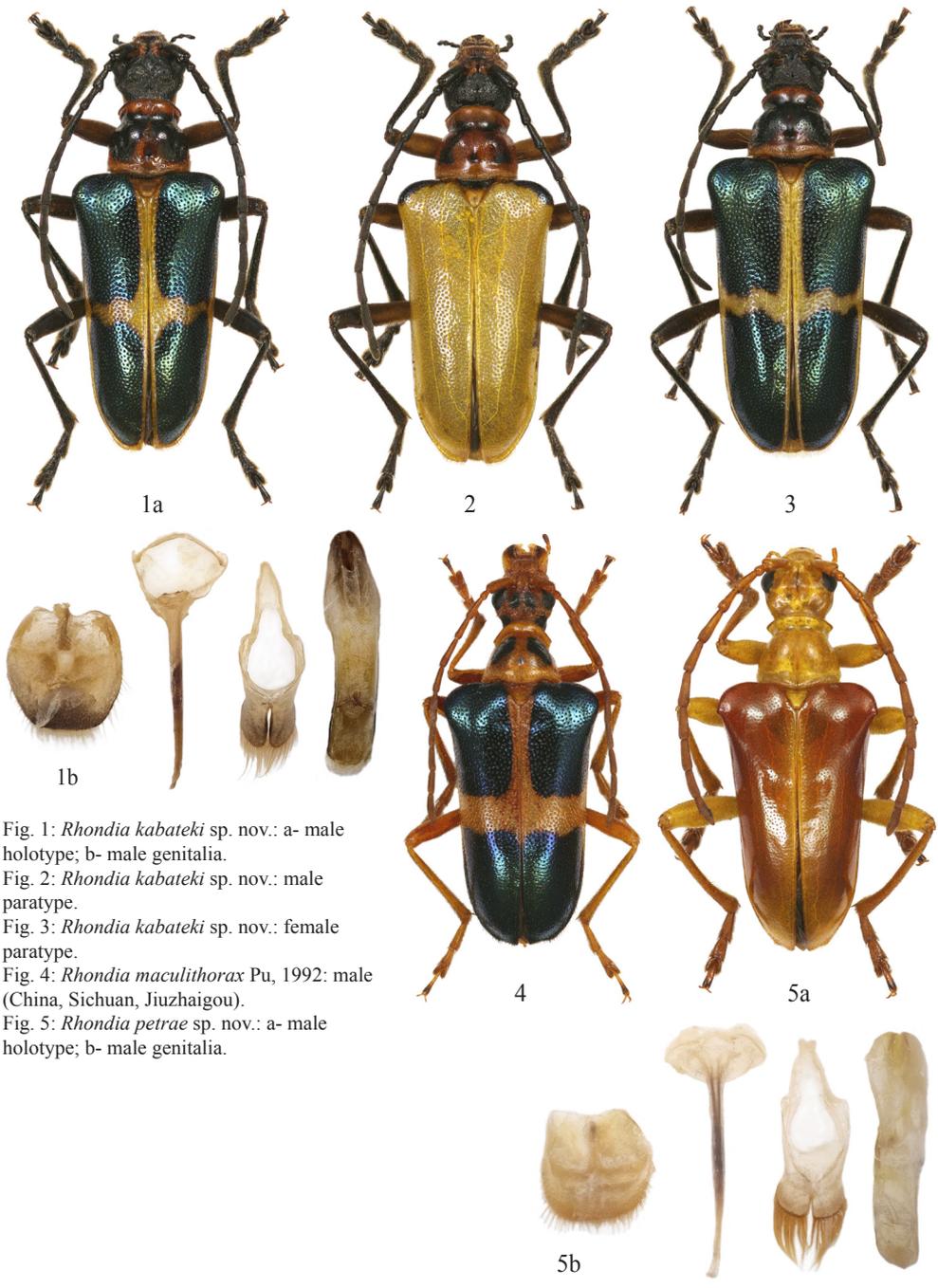


Fig. 1: *Rhondia kabateki* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.
 Fig. 2: *Rhondia kabateki* sp. nov.: male paratype.
 Fig. 3: *Rhondia kabateki* sp. nov.: female paratype.
 Fig. 4: *Rhondia maculithorax* Pu, 1992: male (China, Sichuan, Jiuzhaigou).
 Fig. 5: *Rhondia petrae* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Elytra 8.09 mm long and 4.70 mm wide (1.72 times longer than wide); relatively wide, narrowing apically, shiny, with dense punctuation and microgranulation, punctures larger, more times larger than those in pronotum. Lateral margins of humeral part arcuate. Apex of elytra with pale setation. Elytra greenish blue with metallic lustre and ochre yellow cross (as in Fig. 1a) and ochre yellow lateral margins. Each elytron rounded apically.

Legs with short pale pubescence, pubescence denser on tarsi and apical half of tibia. Legs with punctuation and microgranulation, punctures on tibia and tarsi distinctly larger than those in femora. Tibia and tarsi black, femora dark reddish brown. Metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body slightly shiny, with sparse pale pubescence and small punctuation. Prosternum orange, mesosternum black, metasternum and ventrites orange with irregular black spots. Elytral epipleura distinct, narrow, ochre yellow.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Variability. Male paratype with ochre yellow elytra and black spots in humera and another black spots in pronotum (as in Fig. 2), scutellum partly black. Ventral side of body with the same colouring as in holotype.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 3. Body length 12.90 mm. Colour of female the same as in male holotype, body large and more robust than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Rhondia maculithorax* Pu, 1992 described from Sichuan (Fig. 4). *Rhondia kabateki* sp. nov. differs from *R. maculithorax* by wider pronotum and by darker legs, antennae, maxillary palpus and posterior part of head (black or reddish brown, while these parts of *R. maculithorax* are orange). Dorsal surface compare Figs. 1 and 4.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Petr Kabátek (Prague, Czech Republic), our good friend who is specialist in Cerambycidae bionomics and kindly provided *Rhondia maculithorax* for this study.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

Rhondia petrae sp. nov.

(Fig. 5)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Cikai Township, Gongshan County, Mt. Gaoligongshan, Heiwadi, Shuanglaw Village.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Yunnan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Gaoligongshan, Heiwadi, Shuanglaw Village' / 'Cikai Township, Gongshan County' / '22-VI-2017, 2451 m, 27°45'27.45''N, 98°36'15.88''E' / 'Sweep Flower, *Castanopsis* sp., coll. Yinghui LI' (BITS); Paratypes: (3 ♂♂): same data as holotype; (3 ♂♂): 'Yunnan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Biluoxueshan, Galabo Village' / 'Cikai Township, Gongshan County' / '6-VI-2017, 2597 m' / '27°45'9.66''N, 98°47'13.30''E, coll. Yinghui LI' (BITS, CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Rhondia petrae* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)' / 'P. Viktora et B. Liu det., 2017'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 5a. Dorsal surface from ochre yellow to brown. Body relatively wide, punctate, strongly shiny. Body length 11.95 mm (male paratypes 9.05-10.70 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (4.70 mm), 2.54 times longer than wide.

Head ochre yellow with yellow spots in posterior part and black narrow strip between eyes, with microgranulation and very small and sparse punctuation. Anterior part and clypeus with longer pale setae. Mandibles distinctly darker than clypeus. Head longer than wide, widest through the eyes, approximately as wide as pronotum. Clypeus shiny. Eyes dark, relatively large.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow with short and sparse pale setae.

Antennae filiform, slightly exceeding half elytral length, with microgranulation, small punctuation, short pale pubescence and slightly longer pale setae in apex of antennomeres 1-10. Antennomeres 1-5 paler and more shiny than brown and matte antennomeres 6-11. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.90 : 0.40 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 1.35 : 1.20 : 1.28 : 1.21 : 1.15 : 1.05 : 1.14.

Pronotum ochre yellow with paler yellow spots, strongly shiny, narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra in base, with very fine microgranulation and sparse very small punctures. Pronotum widest in base (1.1 times wider than long), narrowest in strangulate place near apex (as in Fig. 5a). Pronotum almost glabrous. Apical half of lateral margins with narrow longitudinal black strip reaching the narrowest place. Base bisinuate, posterior margin distinct and complete.

Scutellum yellow, longly triangular.

Elytra 8.00 mm long and 4.70 mm wide (1.7 times longer than wide); relatively wide, narrowing apically, shiny, with dense punctuation and microgranulation, punctures larger. Apex of elytra with sparse dark setation. Elytra pale reddish brown, near suture and apex distinctly paler. Each elytron angly terminated. Lateral margins of humeral part angled.

Legs with short pale and dark pubescence, pubescence denser on tarsi and apical half of tibia. Legs with punctuation and microgranulation. Punctures on tarsi and tibia distinctly larger than those in femora. Tibia and tarsi pale brown, femora ochre yellow. Metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body slightly shiny with sparse pale pubescence. Prosternum and mesosternum ochre yellow, metasternum ochre yellow with black spot in apex, ventrites pale brown with dark spots in sides. Elytral epipleura distinct, pale brown, narrow.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 5b.

Variability. Some paratypes with darker spots on pronotum.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Rhondia placida* Heller, 1923 and *Rhondia fragosa* Holzschuh, 1998, but *Rhondia petrae* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species mainly by bicolor dorsal surface and apex of elytra angly terminated; while *R. placida* and *R. fragosa* have unicolored dorsal surface and apex of elytra rounded.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to first author's daughter Petra.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

A LIST OF THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *RHONDIA* GAHAN, 1906

<i>Rhondia attelaboides</i> Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1997: 101	China (Yunnan)
<i>Rhondia bicoloripes</i> Pic, 1957: 75	China (Fujian)
<i>Rhondia bispinosa</i> Holzschuh, 1998: 7	China (Sichuan)
<i>Rhondia formosa</i> Matsushita, 1931: 400	Taiwan
<i>Rhondia formosa</i> var. <i>cyanea</i> Tamanuki & Mitono, 1939: 207	
<i>Rhondia fragosa</i> Holzschuh, 1998: 8	China (Hubei)
<i>Rhondia kabateki</i> sp. nov.	China (Yunnan)
<i>Rhondia maculithorax</i> Pu, 1992: 618	China (Sichuan)
<i>Rhondia hubeiensis</i> W.-K. Wang & Jiang, 1994: 192	
<i>Rhondia oxyoma</i> (Fairmaire, 1889): 58	China (Sichuan)
<i>Rhondia petrae</i> sp. nov.	China (Yunnan)
<i>Rhondia placida</i> Heller, 1923: 72	China (Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi)
<i>Rhondia pugnax</i> (Dohrn, 1878): 459	China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan, Xizang), India, Laos, Myanmar

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. Our sincere thanks are due to Petr Kabátek (Prague, Czech Republic) for providing us with material from his collection, Yinghui Li (Nanning, China) for collecting these magnificent materials, Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic) and Nobuo Ohbayashi (Mirua, Japan) for providing pictures of several holotypes, Roman Hergovits (Bratislava, Slovakia) and Eduard Jendek (Bratislava, Slovakia) for help with taking pictures. Special thanks go to Vladimír Novák (Prague, Czech Republic) and Liang He (Beijing, China) for indispensable help with the compilation of the manuscript and critical comments on the manuscript of the present paper.

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Received: 10.12.2017

Accepted: 30.12.2017

Printed: 31.3.2018

