

**A new *Anaglyptus* species from Vietnam
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Anaglyptini)**

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Abstract. *Anaglyptus kontumensis* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum) is described, illustrated and compared.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 was established by Mulsant (1839) with a type species *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758), originally described as *Leptura*. This genus contains fifty seven species and subspecies in Palaearctic and Oriental Regions at present (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2016).

In this paper, I describe a new species of the genus *Anaglyptus* from materials recently collected in Vietnam.

Anaglyptus kontumensis sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum) is described and illustrated. The new species is compared to *Anaglyptus graphellus* Holzschuh, 2011, described from Laos (Hua Phan) and Vietnam (Lao Cai), the latter also mentioned from Yunnan province of China (Miroshnikov & Liu 2016), and *Anaglyptus arcanus* Miroshnikov, Bi & Lin, 2014, described from China (Xizang).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of holotype specimen 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.

Type depository. The type specimen designated herein will be deposited in the author collection, of which abbreviation is shown in the text: Collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic (CPV).

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Anaglyptini Lacordaire, 1869

Genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839

Type species. *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Anaglyptus kontumensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Vietnam, Kon Tum province, Ngoc Linh Mt.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Ngoc Linh Mt.' / 'Kon Tum prov.' / 'Vietnam' / '1900m, V. 2017', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Anaglyptus kontumensis sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2018'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body elongate, narrow, punctuate, from ochre yellow to black, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.35 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (3.06 mm), 3.7 times longer than wide.

Head partly reddish brown, partly black, short, distinctly narrower than pronotum at widest point. Dorsal surface with distinct granulated punctuation, covered by dense yellowish pubescence. Head with significant sharp tubercle between antennal insertions on both sides. Antennal insertions pale reddish brown, distinctly paler than antennomere 1. Clypeus pale brown, shiny, with pale setation. Eyes blackish brown, slightly longitudinally emarginate in the middle of inner side.

Maxillary palpus brown, palpomeres short. Ultimate palpomere longest, slightly dilated anteriorly, with a few short pale setae.

Antennae unicolored reddish brown, long and narrow, filiform. Scape with coarser and denser punctures than those in antennomeres 2-11. Antennae covered by yellowish pubescence, pubescence of antennomere 1 longer and denser than pubescence of antennomeres 2-11. Antennomeres with a few longer setae on inner side. Ultimate antennomere distinctly arcuate in apical quarter. Antennomeres 3-6 with distinct spines on inner side of apex. Spine in antennomere 3 longest. Antennae approximately 1.6 times exceeding body length (as in Fig. 1a). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.61 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 1.08 : 1.44 : 1.44 : 1.32 : 1.12 : 1.33 : 1.16 : 1.54.

Pronotum blackish brown with short and dense yellowish pubescence, dorsal surface with significant coarse punctation. Pronotum with almost parallel lateral margins, only slightly widened apically, as long as wide, widest behind half of pronotal length from base to apex. Anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum in middle with narrow longitudinal elevation with sparse pubescence. Dorsal surface presents small shallow depression from both sides of this elevation in apical quarter of pronotum and two indistinct large elevations from base up to two third of pronotal length near lateral margins.

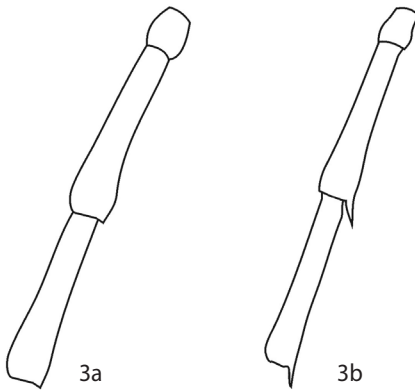
Scutellum roundly triangular, brown, with yellowish pubescence, significantly higher than level of elytra.



1a



2



3a

3b



1b

Fig. 1: *Anaglyptus kontumensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 2: *Anaglyptus graphellus* Holzschuh, 2011: male holotype, (reproduced courtesy of Luboš Dembický).

Fig. 3: Shape of male antennomeres 2-4: a- *Anaglyptus graphellus* Holzschuh, 2011; b- *Anaglyptus kontumensis* sp. nov.

Elytra 8.18 mm long and 3.06 mm wide (2.67 times longer than wide); from ochre yellow to black, with pubescence (partly yellowish, partly black) (as in Fig. 1a). Elytra elongate, slightly narrowing apically. Elytra with distinct punctuation, each elytron with distinct humeral tubercle and large tubercle near scutellum. Elytral apex straight with significant large spine from outer side.

Legs strong with yellowish pubescence and small-sized punctuation. Femora, meso- and metatibiae reddish brown, protibiae dark reddish brown, tarsi black, tarsal claws reddish brown. Femora club-shaped, tibiae distinctly widened apically, meso- and metatibiae slightly curved. Metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together 1.26 times longer than metatarsomere 1.

Ventral side of body partly black, partly reddish brown. Penultimate and ultimate ventrite reddish brown, distinctly paler than ventrite 3. Ventral side almost completely covered by whitish pubescence. Pubescence of ultimate and penultimate ventrites sparse and incomplete. Elytral epipleura narrow, ochre yellow with short sparse whitish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Anaglyptus graphellus* Holzschuh, 2011 (Fig. 2), described from Laos (Hua Phan) and *Anaglyptus arcanus* Miroshnikov, Bi & Lin, 2014, described from China (Xizang).

Anaglyptus kontumensis sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *A. graphellus* by significantly longer antennae than in *A. graphellus*, by antennomeres 3-6 with long spines on inner side of apex (shape of antennomeres 2-4 as in Fig. 3b), by distinctly wider protarsi than in *A. graphellus* and by different shape of pronotum (as in Fig. 1a); while *A. graphellus* has short antennae, narrow protarsi, spines in apex of antennomeres 3-6 indistinct (shape of antennomeres 2-4 as in Fig. 3a) and shape of pronotum as in Fig. 2.

Anaglyptus kontumensis sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *A. arcanus* by different shape of pronotum, by more or less unicolored antennae (reddish brown) and antennomeres 7-8 without dense white pubescence; while *A. arcanus* has narrower pronotum than *A. kontumensis*, antennae bicolor (antennomeres with distinctly darker apical half) and antennomeres 7-8 covered by dense white pubescence.

Etymology. Named after the type locality, Kon Tum province.

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

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