

Six new species of the Clytini Mulsant, 1839 from Oriental Region (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae)

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Abstract. *Ischnodora victima* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Cao Bang), *Perissus gontrani* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Sabah), *Perissus illector* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Kalimantan), *Perissus profestus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong), *Rhaphuma margarita* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Dak Lak) and *Xylotrechus enucleatus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum) are described. All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated. *Clytocera luteofasciata* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 is transferred to the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858 as *Rhaphuma luteofasciata* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970).

INTRODUCTION

The present paper offers results of examination of a material of Cerambycidae, recently collected by local collectors in several places of Vietnam and Borneo Island. Descriptions of six new species of Clytini in four genera are given as follows: *Ischnodora victima* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Cao Bang), *Perissus gontrani* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Sabah), *Perissus illector* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Kalimantan), *Perissus profestus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong), *Rhaphuma margarita* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Dak Lak) and *Xylotrechus enucleatus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum) are described and illustrated. The new species are compared to the congeners (*Ischnodora sejugata* Holzschuh, 1991, *Perissus andreae* Chevrolat, 1863, *Perissus confertus* Dauber, 2010, *Perissus filipes* Holzschuh, 2016, *Perissus grallarius* Pascoe, 1869, *Perissus indistinctus* Gressitt, 1940, *Perissus laetus* Lameere, 1893, *Perissus latepubens* Pic, 1950, *Perissus testaceoapicalis* Pic, 1935, *Rhaphuma luteofasciata* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970), *Xylotrechus schweisi* Holzschuh, 1995 and *Xylotrechus scrobipunctatus* Dauber, 2003).

Clytocera luteofasciata Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 is transferred to the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858 as *Rhaphuma luteofasciata* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collections:

BM Bishop Museum, Honolulu, U.S.A;

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

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Ischnodora* Chevrolat, 1863

Type species. *Ischnodora macra* Chevrolat, 1863.

Ischnodora victima sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Vietnam, Cao Bang prov.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Cao Bang' / 'Vietnam' / 'V. 2018', (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Ischnodora victima* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2018'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence. Complete body length with pygidium 8.4 mm. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.68 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.6 mm), 4.8 times longer than wide.

Head black, relatively short, widest through the eyes, only slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point. Head with reticulate punctuation, covered by sparse long white pubescence. Eyes golden brown, emarginated. Clypeus brown, shiny, with long white setation. Mandibles blackish brown, shiny, with long pale pubescence in edges.

Maxillary palpus brown with blackish margins. Ultimate palpomere widened to apex, axe-shaped.

Antennae filiform, blackish brown. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomeres with distinct punctuation. Antennomeres 1-4 with sparse longer white pubescence, antennomeres 1-5 covered by denser short white pubescence. Antennomeres 1-6 with yellowish setation in inner side. Antennae reaching two thirds elytral length. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.59 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 0.79 : 0.83 : 0.72 : 0.70 : 0.60 : 0.60 : 0.51 : 0.65.

Pronotum black, elongate, undulate in lateral margins (as in Fig. 1a), 1.7 times longer than wide at base and 1.3 times longer than wide at widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Dorsal surface with coarse reticulation, covered by sparse long white pubescence and a few pale erect setae. Anterior margin slightly arcuate, base slightly excised.

Scutellum black, semielliptical, covered by dense white pubescence.

Elytra 4.95 mm long and 1.6 mm wide (3.1 times longer than wide); narrow, elongate, with medium-sized punctuation, punctuation in basal third sparser. Elytra black with pale yellow transverse stripes and ochre apical quarter (as in Fig. 1a). Black places covered by black pubescence, pale yellow stripes covered by white pubescence, ochre apical quarter covered by yellowish pubescence. Elytra with long pale setation, in basal third and elytral apex denser. Elytral apex cut, each elytron with short spine in outer and inner side of apex.

Pygidium brown with black lateral margins, punctured, covered by white pubescence.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, with distinct punctuation. Metatibiae

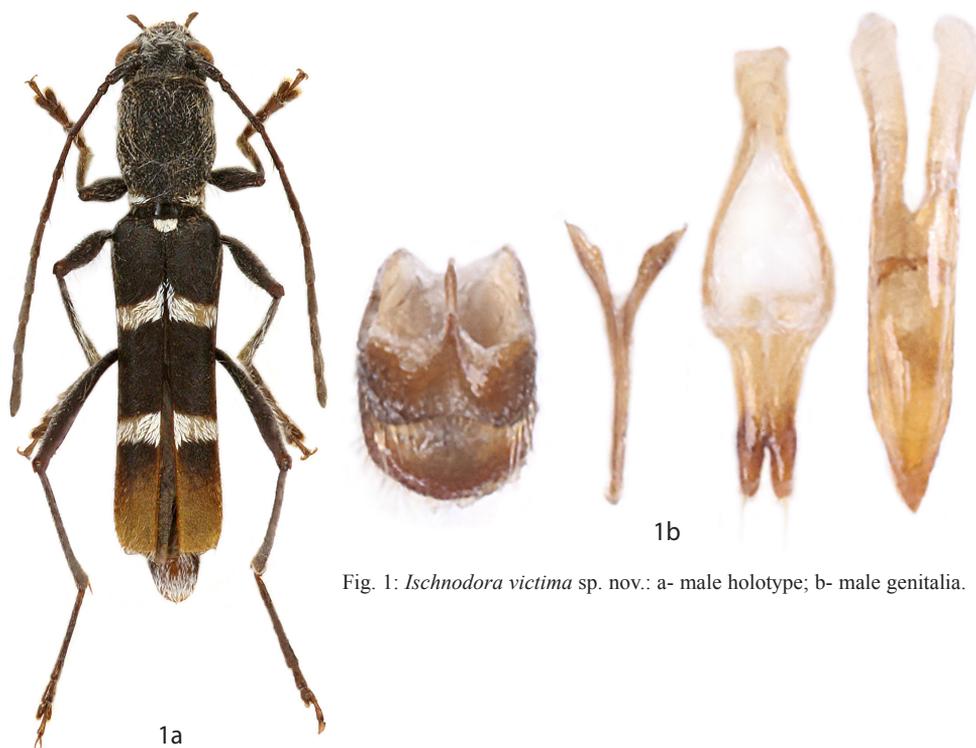


Fig. 1: *Ischnodora victima* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Profemora with sparse white pubescence and pale setation, meso- and metafemora with long erect setation. Metatibiae with sparse pale setation, pro- and mesotibiae covered by dense pale setation. Tarsi long, metatarsomere 1 2.3 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, covered by sparse long setation. Meso- and metathorax with stripe of dense white pubescence. Abdominal segments 1-2 with stripe of dense white pubescence in apical third. Elytral epipleura narrow, basal half black, apical part brown.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Ischnodora sejugata* Holzschuh, 1991. *Ischnodora victima* sp. nov. distinctly differs from *I. sejugata* mainly by wider and more transverse white strip in basal elytral third and by apical quarter of elytra ochre, covered by yellowish pubescence; while *I. sejugata* has elytra completely black with white stripes (apical quarter of elytra black with narrow stripe of white pubescence in apex).

Perissus testaceoapicalis Pic, 1935 from Vietnam is also similarly colored, but it has significantly wider body and different shape of white stripe in basal elytral third.

Etymology. From Latin *victima* (it means „victim”).

Distribution. Vietnam (Cao Bang).

Genus *Perissus* Chevrolat, 1863

Type species. *Perissus x-littera* Chevrolat, 1863.

Perissus gontrani sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

Type locality. Malaysia, Borneo, Ranau.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Malaysia, Borneo' / 'Ranau' / '6. iii. 2007' / 'local collector', (CPV).

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

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 2. Body black, elongate, narrowing apically, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.5 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.8 mm), 4.16 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum, with reticulation, covered by relatively sparse yellowish pubescence. Anterior part with a few long pale setae. Frons wide, flat, reticulated. Eyes golden brown, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus pale brown, shiny, with yellowish setation. Mandibles blackish brown.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, with long pale setae, palpomeres short. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically, axe-shaped.

Antennae blackish brown, with distinct punctuation, reaching three fifths elytral length. Scape with long yellowish pubescence, transverse placed. Antennomeres 2-11 covered by dark pubescence, with ochre setation in inner side. Antennomeres 5-10 distinctly serrate. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.93 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 0.98 : 1.08 : 0.97 : 0.98 : 0.80 : 0.76 : 0.55 : 0.88.

Pronotum black, semicircular, 1.5 times longer than wide at base and as long as wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin arcuate, base only slightly arcuate. Dorsal surface with distinct reticulation, yellowish grey pubescence (denser near margins) and erect pale setation (as in Fig. 2).

Scutellum black, widely triangular, with sparse yellowish grey pubescence.

Elytra 4.92 mm long and 1.8 mm wide (2.73 times longer than wide); black, with dense punctuation, narrowing apically, partly with short black pubescence, partly with yellowish grey pubescence (as in Fig. 2). Elytral apex with longer pale setation, cut.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown, with distinctly paler brown tarsi, with distinct punctuation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence and ochre setation. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.95 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, covered by whitish pubescence and pale setation. Elytral epipleura black, narrow.

Male. Unknown.

Fig. 2: *Perissus gontrani* sp. nov.: female holotype.



Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Perissus andreae* Chevrolat, 1863 and *Perissus confertus* Dauber, 2010, described from Borneo, and *Perissus grillarius* Pascoe, 1869, described from Indonesia (Seram).

Perissus gontrani sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *P. andreae* mainly by shape of pronotum, which is semicircular with distinctly arcuate lateral margins and by different dorsal surface of pronotum, which is with distinct reticulation; while *P. andreae* has pronotum more angular with only slightly arcuate lateral margins and dorsal surface of pronotum granulated.

Perissus gontrani sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *P. confertus* mainly by elytra more narrowing apically, by shape of pronotum, which is

semicircular with distinctly arcuate lateral margins and by different shape of pale spots on elytra (*P. gontrani* has more oblique transverse stripe in basal elytral third and semicircular spot near suture in elytral apex); while *P. confertus* has parallel elytra, pronotum with less arcuate lateral margins and dense white pubescence in basal edges near lateral margins, pale stripe in basal elytral third transverse perpendicular, elytral apex with pale pubescence in apical margins.

Remark. In description of *P. confertus* (Dauber 2010: 565) is incorrectly stated sex of holotype, holotype is female based of picture (Dauber 2010: 579, fig. 1).

P. grillarius distinctly differs from *P. gontrani* mainly by different shape of pronotum, which is elongated with distinct white spots of pubescence near base, and by wider scutellum, covered by dense white pubescence.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Gontran Drouin (Sainte Hénédine, Québec, Canada), my friend and a specialist in beetles family Cerambycidae.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah).

***Perissus illector* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 3)

Type locality. Indonesia, Kalimantan, Mt. Bawang.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'SW Kalimantan' / 'Mt. Bawang' / 'X. 2017' / 'local collector leg.', (CPV).

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

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 3. Body black, robust, slightly narrowing apically, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.7 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.65 mm), 3.66 times longer than wide.

Head black, relatively short, widest through the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum, wide in base. Head with distinct reticulation, frons with longitudinal narrow glabrous stripe in middle. Posterior part with short sparse yellowish pubescence, anterior part and frons with long sparse whitish pubescence and a few long pale setae. Eyes dark, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus brown, glabrous, shiny, with yellowish setae. Mandibles black, with whitish pubescence in edges.

Maxillary palpus brown with yellowish setation, palpomeres short. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically, axe-shaped.

Antennae very short, reaching humeri, with indistinct punctuation. Antennomeres 1-10 blackish brown, antennomere 11 paler. Antennomeres 1-4 with long and sparse whitish pubescence, antennomeres 5-11 covered by short and dense whitish pubescence. Antennae with long ochre yellow setation in inner side. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomeres 5-11 distinctly wider than antennomeres 2-4. Antennomere 1 longest, antennomere 2 shortest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.47 : 0.50 : 1.00 : 1.01 : 1.03 : 0.90 : 0.83 : 0.67 : 0.70 : 0.70 : 0.61.

Pronotum black, with arcuate lateral margins, 1.37 times longer than wide at base and 1.1 times longer than wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Anterior margin arcuate, base almost straight. Dorsal surface reticulated, with very short black pubescence in black places and yellowish and whitish pubescence (as in Fig. 3). Pubescence in lateral margins, near basal angles and anterior margin from ventral side distinctly denser and paler. Pronotum with a few long pale and erect setae.

Scutellum black, semielliptical, covered by dense yellow pubescence.

Elytra 6.32 mm long and 2.65 mm wide (2.38 times longer than wide); black, with dense medium-sized punctuation, narrowing apically, covered by black and yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 3). Elytral apex with yellowish setation, undulate, each elytron with thorn in outer side of apex.

Legs long and narrow, black, with punctuation and reticulated punctuation. Profemora with medium-sized punctuation, mesofemora with very large and coarse reticulated punctures, metafemora with sparse large and shallow punctures. Femora with longer yellowish pubescence and pale setation, tibiae with denser pale pubescence and setation. Tarsi covered by long yellowish pubescence. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.9 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Fig. 3: *Perissus illector* sp. nov.: female holotype.



Ventral side of body black, with distinct punctuation, almost completely covered by dense whitish pubescence and pale setation. Elytral epipleura black, with short dark pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Perissus laetus* Lameere, 1893, described from Cambodia, and *Xylotrechus scrobipunctatus* Dauber, 2003, described from Indonesia (Sumatra).

Perissus illector sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *P. laetus* mainly by shape of pronotum, which is more elongate, by different dorsal surface of pronotum, which is with distinct reticulation and by different shape of colour spots on elytra (especially almost completely covered basal third by yellow pubescence in *P. illector*); while *P. laetus* has wider pronotum with dorsal surface granulated.

Perissus illector sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Xylotrechus scrobipunctatus* mainly by

different shape and colour of pronotum, by distinctly shorter antennae and by frons without carina.

Etymology. From Latin *illector* (it means „seducer”).

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan).

***Perissus profestus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 4)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Di Linh District.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ‘Vietnam’ / ‘Di Linh, Lam Dong’ / ‘IV. 2017’ / ‘local collector leg.’, (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: ‘Perissus profestus sp. nov.’ / ‘HOLOTYPUS’ / ‘P. Viktora det., 2018’.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 4a. Body from reddish brown to black, elongate, parallel, with punctuation, granulation and pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.28 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.13 mm), 3.88 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum at widest point, with reticulated punctuation, with longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions.

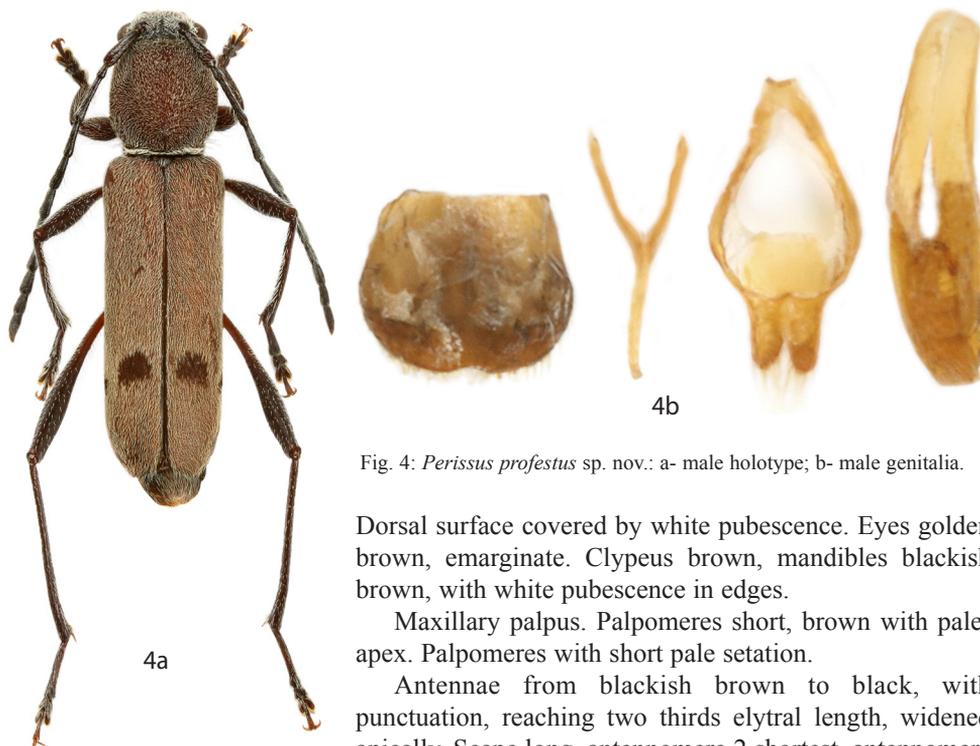


Fig. 4: *Perissus profestus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Dorsal surface covered by white pubescence. Eyes golden brown, emarginate. Clypeus brown, mandibles blackish brown, with white pubescence in edges.

Maxillary palpus. Palpomeres short, brown with paler apex. Palpomeres with short pale setation.

Antennae from blackish brown to black, with punctuation, reaching two thirds elytral length, widened apically. Scape long, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomeres with white pubescence, in antennomeres 8-11 pubescence very short. Antennomeres 1-8 with long pale setation in inner side. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.89 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 0.72 : 0.57 : 0.54 : 0.47 : 0.40 : 0.41 : 0.60.

Pronotum reddish brown, with distinct granulation, disc with distinct elevations in middle near anterior margin and basal quarter near base. Lateral margins arcuate. Pronotum 1.41 times longer than wide at base and 1.06 times longer than wide at widest point (middle of pronotum). Dorsal surface covered by sparse whitish pubescence, lateral margins near base with long pale erect setation. Anterior margin and base almost straight.

Scutellum black, triangular, with punctuation and white pubescence.

Elytra 5.7 mm long and 2.13 mm wide (2.67 times longer than wide); reddish brown, parallel, with granulated punctuation, covered by sparse whitish and black pubescence (as in Fig. 4a). Elytral apex indistinctly cut, without spines.

Legs long and narrow, dark brown, femora near base paler. Legs covered by sparse white long setation, in pro- and mesotibiae setation denser. Tarsi relatively short. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metafemora exceeding elytral apex. Metatarsomere 1 2.1 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body dark brown with blackish brown abdominal segments, covered by white pubescence (except three stripes in abdominal segments 3-5), and pale setation. Elytral epipleura reddish brown with sparse pale pubescence.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Perissus filipes* Holzschuh, 2016, described from Laos (Hua Phan), *Perissus indistinctus* Gressitt, 1940, described from China (Hainan), and *Perissus latepubens* Pic, 1950, described from China (Sichuan).

Perissus profestus sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *P. filipes* and *P. latepubens* by distinctly longer antennae (reaching two thirds elytral length), by distinctly smaller scutellum and by elytra and pronotum reddish brown, almost completely covered by sparse whitish pubescence; while *P. filipes* and *P. latepubens* have shorter antennae (reaching humeral part of elytra), pronotum and elytra covered by denser yellowish pubescence.

Perissus profestus sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *P. indistinctus* mainly by different shapes of colour spots on elytra and by distinctly shorter metatarsi.

Etymology. From Latin *profestus* (it means „ordinary”).

Distribution. Vietnam (Lam Dong).

Genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858

Type species. *Clytus quadricolor* Castelnau et Gory, 1835.

Rhaphuma luteofasciata (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970) comb. nov.

(Fig. 5)



Clytocera luteofasciata Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: 254, fig. 39d.

Type locality. S Vietnam, Dalat.

Type material. (♀): 'Dalat, 1550 m, S. Vietnam, 11.IX.1960, Gressitt legit', (BM).

Additional material. (1 ♀): 'XI. 2017, Vietnam' / 'Dak Lak' / 'TayNguyen/CentHigh.', (CPV).

Remark. Based on the present studies of description, holotype photo and additional material of *Clytocera luteofasciata* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 it is clear, that this is representative of the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858. The main feature is the length of the antennae and episterna of metathorax straight (Gahan 1906: 240). *Clytocera luteofasciata* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 does not belong to the genus *Clytocera* Gahan, 1906 and is transferred to the genus *Rhaphuma*.

Distribution. Vietnam (Dak Lak, Lam Dong).

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Fig. 5: *Rhaphuma luteofasciata* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970): female.

Rhaphuma margarita sp. nov.

(Fig. 6)

Type locality. Vietnam, Dak Lak Province.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Dak Lak' / 'Vietnam' / 'TV. 2017', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♀): 'Dak Lak' / 'Vietnam' / 'III. 2018'; (1 ♀): 'Dak Lak' / 'Vietnam' / 'TV. 2018', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Rhaphuma margarita sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)' / 'P. Viktora det., 2018'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 6. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, from pale brown to black, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.3 mm (female paratypes from 10.3 to 13.0 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (2.2 mm), 4.7 times longer than wide.

Head black, widest through the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, with distinct and relatively coarse punctuation, with longitudinal narrow furrow between eyes. Head covered by dense yellow pubescence, anterior part with a few long setae. Eyes dark brown, emarginate. Clypeus pale brown, shiny, with yellow pubescence. Mandibles pale brown with blackish apex, shiny, with yellow pubescence in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with pale setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically, with rounded apex.

Antennae pale brown, filiform, with small-sized punctuation and pale pubescence. Pubescence in antennomeres 1-4 longer and sparser than in antennomeres 5-11. Antennomeres 2-7 with yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 7-9 serrate. Antennomeres without spines, antennomeres 3-4 with sharp apex in inner side (not rounded). Antennae not reaching elytral apex (reaching nine tenths elytral length). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.66 : 0.23 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.95 : 0.86 : 0.89 : 0.82 : 0.76 : 0.69 : 0.85.

Pronotum black, narrow, elongate, on sides finely arcuate. Dorsal surface with distinct coarse punctuation, partly covered by yellow pubescence, partly covered by dark pubescence (as in Fig. 6). Disc with long sparse pale setation. Pronotum 1.55 times longer than wide at base and 1.3 times longer than wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Anterior margin slightly arcuate, base slightly undulated.

Scutellum black, widely triangular with rounded apex, covered by yellow pubescence.

Elytra 6.73 mm long and 2.2 mm wide (3 times longer than wide); slightly narrowing apically, with small-sized punctuation, from pale brown to blackish brown (pale brown in places with yellow pubescence). Elytra covered by yellow and black pubescence (as in Fig. 6). Elytral apex slightly undulate, each elytron with sharp edge in outer side of apex.

Legs very long and narrow, pale brown, covered by short pale pubescence and longer yellowish setation. Legs with shallow punctuation. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Apex of tibiae and tarsi with denser yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.13 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, covered by yellow pubescence and pale setation, pubescence paler and denser than those in elytra. Abdominal segments with stripes without yellow



Fig. 6: *Rhaphuma margarita* sp. nov.: female holotype.

pubescence, only with pale setation in basal one fifths. Elytral epipleura brown with dark pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Rhaphuma luteofasciata* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970) (Fig. 5).

Rhaphuma margarita sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *R. luteofasciata* mainly by paler (unicolored pale brown) legs and antennae, by distinctly different shapes of dark spots on pronotum and elytra (especially in apical part of elytra); while *R. luteofasciata* has blackish brown legs and antennomeres slightly darker in apical parts, elytral apex with distinctly wider dark edge.

Etymology. From Latin *margarita* (it means „pearl”).

Distribution. Vietnam (Dak Lak).

Genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860

Type species. *Clytus sartorii* Chevrolat, 1860.

Xylotrechus enucleatus sp. nov.

(Figs. 7-8)

Type locality. Vietnam, Kon Tum, Mang Den.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ‘Mang Den’ / ‘Kon Tum’ / ‘Vietnam’ / ‘V. 2018’, (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: ‘*Xylotrechus enucleatus* sp. nov.’ / ‘HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)’ / ‘P. Viktora det., 2018’.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 7a. Body black, elongate, narrowing apically, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.96 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.88 mm), 3.7 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, widest through the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, with coarse reticulated punctuation and granulation, frons with longitudinal carina in middle. Head covered by sparse relatively long yellowish pubescence except middle of frons,

head in anterior part with long yellowish setation. Eyes goldenish, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus pale brown with dark margins. Mandibles blackish brown with yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus brown with pale setation, palpomeres short. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened and rounded apically.

Antennae blackish brown, short, filiform, with punctuation. Antennomeres 1-5 with longer yellowish pubescence, antennomeres 6-11 with dense short whitish pubescence. Antennomeres 2-7 with yellowish setation in inner side. Antennae reaching one third elytral length from base to apex. Antennomeres 2-7 relatively narrow, antennomeres 8-11 distinctly wider. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.00 : 0.49 : 1.00 : 1.02 : 1.07 : 0.97 : 0.91 : 0.76 : 0.79 : 0.61 : 0.76.

Pronotum black, slightly convex, elongate, long, narrow (distinctly narrower than elytra in humeral part), with only slightly arcuate lateral margins; 1.52 times longer than wide at base and 1.29 times longer than wide at widest point (behind half of pronotum from base to apex). Anterior margin slightly arcuate, base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense coarse reticulation, covered partly by black, partly by yellow sparse pubescence (as in Fig. 7a). Yellow pubescence near basal margin denser. Dorsal surface of pronotum with sparse long erect pale setation in basal third.

Scutellum black, triangular with rounded apex, completely covered by dense yellow pubescence.

Elytra 4.37 mm long and 1.88 mm wide (2.32 times longer than wide); distinctly narrowing apically, with dense punctuation, punctures in basal third larger than those in apical third. Elytra black, covered by relatively sparse black and yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 7a). Pubescence in black places with goldenish gloss. Basal part of elytra with long erect pale setation. Elytral apex slightly undulate, with indistinct thorn in outer side.

Pygidium black, shiny, with distinct punctuation and long sparse yellowish setation.

Legs blackish brown, long and narrow, with punctuation. Femora with yellowish pubescence, tibiae with whitish pubescence. Pubescence in metafemora shorter than in pro- and mesofemora. Mesofemora with long erect pale setation. Apical parts of tibiae with dense yellowish setation. Tarsi dark brown, covered by long yellowish setation. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.0 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, with punctuation, almost completely covered by dense yellowish pubescence (pubescence distinctly paler than in elytra), abdominal segments 1-2 completely covered by dense yellowish pubescence, abdominal segment 3 covered by dense yellowish pubescence in apical two thirds, abdominal segment 4 covered by dense yellowish pubescence only narrow in apex, rest with sparse long yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura with dark goldenish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 7b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 8. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.06 mm. Female without distinct differences, colour the same as in male, antennae slightly shorter than in male.



7a



8

Fig. 7: *Xylotrechus enucleatus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 8: *Xylotrechus enucleatus* sp. nov.: female paratype.



7b

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Xylotrechus schweisi* Holzschuh, 1995, described from northern Thailand.

Xylotrechus enucleatus sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *X. schweisi* by slightly narrower pronotum with different shape of colour spots and mainly by shape and location of yellow stripes on elytra. Curved stripe of yellow pubescence in basal half of each elytron reaching one third of elytral length from base to apex in *X. enucleatus*; while this curved stripe of yellow pubescence reaching almost half of elytra in *X. schweisi*.

Etymology. From Latin *enucleatus* (it means „simple“).

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

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