

New species of the genus *Trichorondonia* Breuning, 1965 from China (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Acanthocinini)

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Abstract. *Trichorondonia kabateki* sp. nov. from China (Sichuan) is described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

Breuning (1965: 60) described the genus *Trichorondonia* with the type species *Trichorondonia hybolasioides* Breuning, 1965 from Khammouan Province in Laos. *Trichorondonia* contains two known species (*T. hybolasioides* Breuning, 1965 from Laos (Khammouan) and China (Guangxi), and *T. pilosipes* (Pic, 1907), described from China (type locality: “Chine Orientale”) (Xu, Li & Huang 2021, Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2024)).

In the present paper, a new species of the genus *Trichorondonia* is described from materials which were collected in Sichuan, China in 2012. The habitus of the female holotype is illustrated.

The new species is compared to similar congeners (*Trichorondonia hybolasioides* Breuning, 1965 and *Trichorondonia pilosipes* (Pic, 1907)).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of all specimens and genitalia photographs were taken using a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1–5× Macro lens on a bellows attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. Each photograph was taken as several partially focused images and afterwards composed in the Helicon Focus 3.20.2 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Type material of *Trichorondonia kabateki* sp. nov. is deposited in the following collection: CPV collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

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

TAXONOMY

Genus *Trichorondonia* Breuning, 1965

Type species: *Trichorondonia hybolasioides* Breuning, 1965: 61.

Trichorondonia kabateki sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. China, Sichuan, 31 km NW Jiuzhaigou, 2048 m alt., Zhongcha village, 33°18.615' N, 103°58.537' E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'C CHINA, Sichuan prov.' / '31 km NW Jiuzhaigou, 2048m' / 'Zhongcha vill. 33°18.615' N, / '103°58.537' E, 3. and 5. VII. 2012' / 'P. Kabátek lgt.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Trichorondonia kabateki sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2024'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1. Body from brown to blackish brown, relatively wide but elongate, punctate, with pubescence and setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.0 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (3.6 mm), 2.77 times longer than wide.

Head blackish brown, small and short, widest across the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense irregular micropunctuation and very sparse large-sized punctuation, very finely wrinkled, semi-matte, almost completely covered by long and dense ochre yellow pubescence (several ochre shades) and by very long, sparse, erect yellowish setation. Frons transverse, head with narrow, shiny longitudinal furrow between eyes. Eyes large, golden, finely faceted, distinctly emarginate (not divided into two parts). Antennal insertions close together, significantly elevated. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellowish, shiny, partly with micropunctuation, with very long yellowish setation, labrum slightly prolonged anteriorly. Mandibles from blackish brown to black (largely black), shiny, with yellowish setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, shiny, with indistinct micropunctuation and sparse yellowish setation. Palpomeres narrow, last palpomere the longest, drop-shaped, distinctly narrowed apically into very narrow rounded tip.

Antennae with eleven antennomeres, antennomeres pale reddish brown with darker apex (antennal scape darker in full length), shiny, with dense small-sized punctuation. Antennomeres covered by ochre yellow pubescence (several ochre shades) and by very long, erect setation of several shades (as in Fig. 1). Antennomeres slightly widened apically, without spines, antennal scape club-shaped, large, antennomere 11 the narrowest. Antennae distinctly exceeding elytral apex at antennomere 9 (as in Fig. 1). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 4 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.17 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 1.31 : 0.93 : 0.83 : 0.77 : 0.68 : 0.66 : 0.60 : 0.58.

Pronotum blackish brown, transverse, narrower than elytra, the narrowest at base, 1.35 times wider than long at the widest point (tips of conical tubercles before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins prolonged into distinct conical tubercle, pronotal disc only slightly convex with two distinct tubercles in middle, anterior margin almost straight,

Fig. 1. *Trichorondonia kabateki* sp. nov., female holotype: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view.



base undulate. Pronotal surface with dense micropunctuation, very finely wrinkled. Pronotum covered by long ochre yellow pubescence of several shades and different densities, pronotal disc with small spots and two distinct, longitudinal undulate stripes with darker pubescence (as in Fig. 1a). Pronotum with very long, erect yellowish setation.

Scutellum small, rectangular with rounded edges, blackish, with dense micropunctuation, covered by recumbent ochre yellow pubescence.

Elytra 6.8 mm long and 3.6 mm wide (approximately 1.9 times longer than wide), from brown to blackish brown, with irregular punctation/granulation (elytral disc with large-sized punctures) and micropunctuation/microgranulation, very finely wrinkled (as in Fig. 1). Surface of elytral disc slightly undulate, with distinct, sharp longitudinal elevations. Each

elytron with distinct tubercle near scutellum, humeral angles also elevated. Elytra covered by ochre yellow pubescence of several shades and blackish pubescence (mainly in inverted triangular shape on basal part, as in Fig. 1) and sparse, very long dark setation. Each elytron with distinct tuft of long blackish setae on tubercle near scutellum (as in Fig. 1b). Elytra the widest at base, distinctly narrowing apically, humeri distinct, rounded. Elytral apex truncate, apical margin slightly arcuate, lateral and sutural angles rounded, without spines, apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Legs from pale reddish brown (tibiae) to dark brown (femora), tibiae widened apically, femora club-shaped, significantly flattened. Legs with very dense, shallow small-sized punctation/micropunctation, covered by ochre yellow pubescence of several shades and densities and by long yellowish setation (the densest on apical half of tibiae, the longest on femora and basal half of tibiae). Tarsi relatively short, wide, shiny, reddish brown, with dense, irregular small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and longer pale setation. Claws pale reddish brown, long, shiny, with sparse pale setation.

Ventral side of body as in Fig. 1b, from brown to blackish brown, with shallow small-sized punctation/micropunctation, almost completely covered by ochre yellow pubescence of several shades and densities, and erect pale setation (the densest and the longest on ventrite 5). Elytral epipleura pale reddish brown, narrow, undulate, covered by ochre yellow pubescence and longer colourless setae.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The similar species are *Trichorondonia hybolasioides* Breuning, 1965 and *Trichorondonia pilosipes* (Pic, 1907).

Trichorondonia kabateki sp. nov. differs from the similar species *T. hybolasioides* mainly by the wider and less elongate body, the distinctly wider and less elongate elytra, the different shape and shades of pubescent spots/stripes on pronotum and elytra (overall distinctly darker in *T. kabateki*), the elytra with distinct tubercles near scutellum covered by tuft of long blackish setae (missing in *T. hybolasioides*), and the different shape of elytral apex (elytral apex truncate, apical margin slightly arcuate, lateral and sutural angles rounded, without spines in *T. kabateki*, while apical margin distinctly excised, lateral angles prolonged into distinct spines in *T. hybolasioides*). *T. hybolasioides* has more setose antennomeres 1-3 with long pale setae.

T. kabateki differs from the similar species *T. pilosipes* mainly by the different shape and shades of pubescent spots/stripes on pronotum and elytra (overall distinctly darker in *T. kabateki*), the elytra with distinct tubercles near scutellum covered by tuft of long blackish setae (missing in *T. pilosipes*), and the different shape of elytral apex (elytral apex truncate, apical margin slightly arcuate, lateral and sutural angles rounded, without spines in *T. kabateki*, while apical margin excised, lateral angles prolonged into short spines in *T. pilosipes*). *T. pilosipes* has more setose antennomeres 1-3 with long pale setae.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Petr Kabátek, my friend and an excellent insect collector, who collected this species.

Distribution. China (Sichuan).

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