

**Two new species of Lepturini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)
from Hubei province of China**

Tomáš TICHÝ¹ & Petr VIKTORA²

¹Sokolská třída 33, VSB-TUO, CZ-70121 Ostrava 1, Czech Republic
e-mail: tomas.tichy@vsb.cz

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

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Abstract. A number of Lepturinae (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) species in China are abundant especially at the transition of montane and subtropical climate. In the present contribution we describe two new species from Shennongjia Forestry District (神农架林区), Hubei province. Both species, *Pseudalosterna jitkae* sp. nov. and *Parastrangalis maridae* sp. nov., belong to the tribe Lepturini Latreille, 1802 and were collected for the first time during early July, 2016 on various flowers in mixed forest of Shennongjia area.

INTRODUCTION

The montane areas of central to south and southeast China show the transition between mild climate predominantly with species of the Palearctic region at one side and subtropical climate predominantly with species of the Oriental region at the other side. Unique natural conditions bring high degree of endemism of insect species, including Cerambycidae. During the last decades, the authors of this text and their colleagues and friends have had numerous opportunities to realize expeditions to various provinces of China. These trips have resulted into discovering of many new and interesting species of Cerambycidae.

In this contribution we focus on two new species of the tribe Lepturini Latreille, 1802 from biologically rich Shennongjia area in Hubei province, a mountain region usually regarded as the easternmost part of Daba Shan. The area also includes the highest mountain peaks of Hubei province. Unfortunately, there is no comprehensive study on Cerambycidae of this region, except isolated descriptions in various papers especially by Holzschuh (1998, 1999, 2003, 2010). On the other hand, a promising work by Ohbayashi et al. (2004) has never got a continuation and moreover, it has been focused on a relatively distant area of Hubei (Houhe National Nature Reserve), which is in many bionomic aspects related rather to neighbouring Henan province.

The first species is described under the name of *Pseudalosterna jitkae* sp. nov. and by its appearance it fits several other species of the genus quite well. The second species is described as *Parastrangalis maridae* sp. nov. and differs from most species of the genus by the shape of pronotum and elytra. Moreover, it can be easily distinguished from all currently known congeners by its unique colour and apparent sexual dimorphism (light unicolor elytra in males and light unicolor elytra with small dark lateral marking and striped antennae in females).

We proceed as follows. After brief description of the methods and statement of the acronyms for collections, in which the studied material is deposited, we focus on particular species in the order as stated above.

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 in the Czech Republic and abroad were studied as well. Moreover, the first author had recently a chance to visit BM (Bishop Museum, Honolulu, U.S.A.), BMNH (The Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain), CAS (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, U.S.A.), IRSNB (Institute Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium), IZAS (Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China), MCSN (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale “Giacomo Doria”, Genova, Italy), MNHN (Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), NHMB (Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland), NMFS (Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany), OMNH (Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka, Japan), RNHL (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, the Netherlands), SMNH (Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden), USNM (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.), ZFMK (Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany), and ZSM (Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany) and study their significant collections, including many interesting specimens of Lepturini and their types.

Type material will be deposited in the collections with the following acronyms:

- CNO private collection of Nobuo Ohbayashi, Miyura, Japan;
- CPV private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
- CTT private collection of Tomáš Tichý, Opava, Czech Republic;
- IZAS Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China;
- USNM National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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

The length of each specimen was measured from the apical margin of clypeus to the apex of elytra.

TAXONOMY

Tribe Lepturini Latreille, 1802

Genus *Pseudalosterna* Plavilstshikov, 1934

Type species. *Pseudalosterna orientalis* Plavilstshikov, 1934.

The genus *Pseudalosterna* Plavilstshikov, 1934 is distributed solely in the east of Asia, though its representatives can be found from Siberia and Japan in the north to Malaysia in the south. While two closely related species are distributed in the north, in particular, *P. misella*

(Bates, 1884) from Japan and *P. elegantula* (Kraatz, 1879) from Far East Russia, NE China and Korea, only one species is currently known from the southern limit of the distribution, in particular, *P. crinitosulcata* Ohbayashi & Shimomura, 1986, which was first described from Cameron Highlands of continental Malaysia and later reported from Sabah of Borneo (Shimomura, 1992). Note that *P. elegantula* is a senior synonym of the type species of the genus, *P. orientalis* Plavilstshikov, 1934. The other species of the genus are distributed in China and Taiwan and northern Laos and Vietnam.

Genus *Pseudalosterna* can be distinguished from other genera of Lepturini by the shape of its pronotum and elytra (rather short and wide); the closest genera are *Pseudovadonia* Lobanov, Danilevsky et Murzin, 1981 (especially through *Pseudalosterna gorodinskii* Holzschuh, 2003) and *Anoplodera* Mulsant, 1839 and *Anoploderomorpha* Pic, 1901. While several Chinese species of the genus match the key generic features (as derived from *P. orientalis* Plavilstshikov) quite well, some species from the southernmost distribution of the genus differ apparently.

As concerns the Chinese province of Hubei, only one species (*P. cuneata* Holzschuh, 1999; the same type locality as the species described below) has been reported from there until now. Obviously, some further species might occur in Hubei, especially those described from the neighbouring province of Shaanxi (*P. tryznai* Holzschuh, 1999 and *P. longigena* Holzschuh, 2003; both described from Qinling Shan, a mountain range located just north or north-east from Daba Shan).

***Pseudalosterna jitkae* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-2)

Type locality. China, Hubei prov., Shennongjia, Muyu env.

Type material. Holotype (♂): '10/11-VII-2016; China//Shennongjia//Muyu, 3akm NW//2500-2700 m//Hubei' (CTT). Paratype: (1 ♂): same data as holotype (CPV); (1 ♂): '2+4-VII-2017; China//Shennongjia//Muyu, 3akm SW//1200-1400 m//Hubei' (CTT)

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Pseudalosterna jitkae* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)' / 'T. Tichý et P. Viktora det., 2017'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body length 5.6 mm (male paratypes 5.5-5.8 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (1.62 mm). Body black except the following: labrum, maxillary palpus, ultimate and penultimate ventrites, and palpi ochre yellow; antennae from 6th segment onward brownish, 6th to 8th segment apically darkened; basal third of femora ochre yellow, profemora ochre yellow on underside; elytra with ochre yellow longitudinal vittae running from shoulders behind the middle of elytra; the marking starts at distal part of shoulders and approaches suture at 1/4 to 1/3 of the elytral length from base to apex, then becoming thinner and follows the suture.

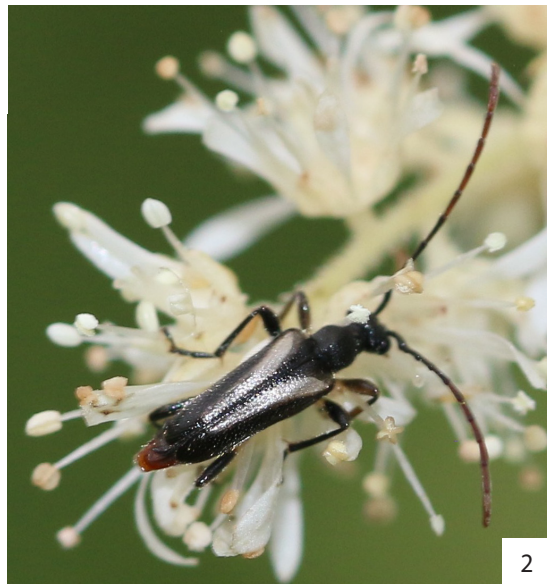
Head distinctly broader than pronotum (1.15 times), temples long; clypeus punctured, punctures smaller than in basal part of head; frons punctured, with pale setae; eyes relatively large and convex. Antennae nearly of the same length as elytra, with dense pubescence, moderately thickened apically, with small punctures; relative lengths of antennal segments as follows - 0.95 : 0.36 : 1.00 : 1.07 : 1.14 : 0.99 : 0.95 : 0.92 : 0.96 : 0.92 : 1.16.



1a



1b



2

Fig. 1: *Pseudalosterna jitkae* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 2: *Pseudalosterna jitkae* sp. nov. in natura (July 2016, Shennongjia, Hubei, China).

Pronotum 1.04 times as long as wide basally, 1.48 times as wide apically as basally; strongly convex above, highest in the middle; at sides strongly convex apically, slightly basally; apparent, but weak constriction at apical part; with relatively long and dense pubescence; dorsal surface with dense punctuation.

Scutellum black, triangular, glabrous.

Elytra 2.2 times as long as humeral width; slightly narrowing to the apex; apex of elytra rounded; with relatively dense punctuation (sparser and punctures larger than those in pronotum); with sparse and relatively long pale pubescence.

Legs of normal size within the genus, metafemora thinner than pro- and mesofemora,

weakly swollen, thickest before apex; punctured, with relatively long and dense pale pubescence; ratio of basal three segments of metatarsi as follows - 2.63 : 1.43 : 1.00.

Ventral side of body black, ultimate and penultimate ventrites ochre yellow; with dense pale pubescence. Elytral epipleura black, narrow.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The closest species to *P. jitkae* sp. nov. seems to be *P. tryznai* from Shaanxi. However, it can be easily distinguished by less convex pronotum on top as well as the sides (strongly convex in the new species), completely light femora (light only basally in the new species) and less extensive fascia, which are rather short and narrow and neither reach the middle nor the suture of elytra (approaching suture close to the middle and continuing well behind in the new species). *P. cuneata*, which was described from the same area (Holzschuh, 1999), differs by more robust appearance, wider elytra rather flattened on disc, light elytral marking covering most of the disc and completely black legs. The new species differs from the type species of the genus by its colour, pronotum and temples as well as from the other species of the genus as apparent from the key provided below.

Etymology. Named in honour of Czech mathematician Jitka Dupačová who passed away in January 2016. She spent her entire active life at Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic.

Distribution. China (Hubei province).

Key to the *Pseudalosterna* species

1. Elytra yellowish with small black markings in the middle; elytra rather flattened and shining; head and pronotum with very dense yellowish pubescence; pronotum almost straight at sides; Yunnan
..... *P. aureola* Holzschuh, 2006
- Elytra of different colour, pronotum with rather sparse pubescence 2
2. Elytra entirely chestnut-brown; pronotum short; Gansu *P. gorodinskii* Holzschuh, 2003
- Elytra of different colour 3
3. Elytra metallic blue; Taiwan *P. breva* (Gressitt, 1935)
- Elytra black, often with some light markings that can cover even most of elytra; sometimes with metallic luster 4
4. Body relatively long, elytra black, but except suture covered by red-brown marking, matt and very densely punctuated; northern Laos *P. extrema* Holzschuh, 2008
- Different species 5
5. Species from Ryukyu 6
- Species with other distribution 7
6. Entire body black; Amami-Oshima *P. takagii* Hayashi, 1961
- Each elytra with basal reddish-brown marking at shoulders; Okinawa *P. aritai* K. et N. Ohbayashi, 1965
7. Elytra black with apparent bluish or greenish metallic lustre, legs black; Taiwan
..... *P. submetallica* (Hayashi, 1974)
- Elytra without apparent metallic lustre 8
8. Elytra unicolor black; sometimes with light lateral yellowish or reddish brown stripe 9
- Elytra with light markings, either transverse postbasally or longitudinally across central part of elytra or reniform at base 14

9. Elytra black with weak violaceous tint; eyes small, temples long, barely outlined punctures on the pronotum, posteriorly widened elytra; Taiwan.....	<i>P. fuscopurpurea</i> Ohbayashi et Shimomura, 1986
- Elytra black (sometimes with light lateral yellowish or reddish brown stripe)	10
10. Pronotum very short and high, elytra with dense punctuation, completely black species; northern Laos.....	<i>P. cribrosa</i> Holzschuh, 2009
- Pronotum and elytra rather normal.....	11
11. Legs completely black; Sichuan.....	12
- Legs partly light, especially femora, pronotum convex above	13
12. Pronotum with fine and dense punctuation; Sichuan (Kangding and Baoxing) . <i>P. moupinensis</i> (Gressitt, 1935)	
- Pronotum with relatively coarse and sparser punctuation with small shining area in the middle of the disc; Sichuan (Wolong)	<i>P. wolongana</i> Holzschuh, 2003
13. Femora apically blackened, antennae apically lightened; Eastern China (at least Fujian).....	<i>P. tipmanni</i> Hayashi, 1984
- Femora apically blackened, antennae entirely dark; Taiwan.....	<i>P. pullata</i> (Matsushita, 1933)
14. Reniform elytral marking of reddish-brown colour placed basally, almost covering shoulders; Taiwan	<i>P. binottata</i> (Gressitt, 1935)
- Elytral marking of different shape.....	15
15. Elytra with light longitudinal vittae across central part of elytra (not laterally).....	16
- Elytra with light transverse markings postbasally	23
16. Legs completely dark.....	17
- Legs partly light.....	19
17. Less robust species with markings predominantly in basal half starting well behind base and not reaching middle of elytra.....	18
- Relatively robust species with black portions of elytra remaining only at sides; central China (at least Hubei, Shaanxi, Sichuan and Hebei).....	<i>P. cuneata</i> Holzschuh, 1999
18. Elytral markings darker (reddish brown); northern Vietnam	<i>P. curtelineata</i> (Pic, 1927)
- Elytral markings light (yellowish brown); Sichuan (Baoxing)	<i>P. discallis</i> (Gressitt, 1935)
19. Femora generally light.....	20
- Pronotum shorter, apparently convex on top as well as sides; femora light only basally; longitudinal vittae reach apical fifth of elytra, antenna less pubescent.....	<i>P. jitkae</i> sp. nov.
20. Pronotum convex even on the top; femora completely light, abdomen partly; longitudinal vittae not reaching middle of elytra, antennae with apparent pubescence; Shaanxi.....	<i>P. tryznai</i> Holzschuh, 1999
- Pronotum almost flattened on top of the disc or at least not so convex as in the previous species	21
21. Temples short, punctuation of pronotum dense, antennal segment narrowed to the end, abdomen black in both sexes.....	22
- Temples longer, punctuation of pronotum less dense, antennae not so narrowed distally; central China (Shaanxi)	<i>P. longigena</i> Holzschuh, 2003, part
22. Elytra lightened only partly; pronotum less convex apically with more apparent collar; eastern Siberia, NE China, Korea	<i>P. elegantula</i> (Kraatz, 1879)
- Elytra largely lightened; pronotum more convex apically with less apparent collar; Japan	<i>P. misella</i> (Bates, 1884)
23. Each elytron with two transverse markings, postbasal and postmedian; northern Laos.....	<i>P. millesima</i> Holzschuh, 2008
- Light (yellow to red) transverse markings only postbasally	24
24. Each elytron, besides transverse postbasal markings, also with sutural silver pubescent starting at basal third and extending apically; Malaysia	<i>P. crinitosulcata</i> Ohbayashi et Shimomura, 1986
- Elytra without silver pubescence at suture	25
25. Legs largely light; female; central China (at least Shaanxi)	<i>P. longigena</i> Holzschuh, 2003, part
- Femora and tibia mostly dark	26
26. Legs dark except light basal parts; northern Vietnam and Laos	<i>P. obliquata</i> Holzschuh, 1989
- Entire legs black, female; Guizhou.....	<i>P. imitata</i> Holzschuh, 2003

Comparative material

- Pseudalosterna aritai* K. et N. Ohbayashi, 1965: 1♂, Haneji, Okinawajima, Okinawa, Japan, 22.iii.1987 (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna aureola* Holzschuh, 2006: 1♂3♀, Baishuitai, Habashan, Yunnan, China, 3200-3500m, 30.vi.2007 (CTT); 1♂, Yanmen, 13.6.-23.6., Yunnan, China (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna binotata* (Gressitt, 1935): 1♀, Palin, Taoyuan, Taiwan, 21.iv.1992 (CTT); Holotype, 1♂ (CAS).
- Pseudalosterna tipmanni* Hayashi, 1984: Paratype ♀, Kuatun, Fujian, China (NHMB); 3♂♂1♀, Fujian, China (BM, BMNH, CAS, USNM).
- Pseudalosterna breva* (Gressitt, 1935): Holotype ♂, Arisan, Taiwan (CAS); 1♂, Arisan, Taiwan (BM); 1♂1♀, Dahanshan, Pingtung, Taiwan, 14.iv.2004 (CTT); 1♂ Dahanshan, Pingtung, Taiwan, iv.2011 (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna crinitosulcata* Ohbayashi et Shimomura, 1986: 1♂, Tanah Rata, Cameron Highlands, Malaysia, v.2016 (CTT); 1♀, Tanah Rata, Cameron Highlands, Malaysia, iii.2017 (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna cuneata* Holzschuh, 1999: 1♀ Pingwu, Sichuan, China, 18.vii.2006 (CTT); 1♂1♀, Jiuzhaigou, Sichuan, 2050-2850m, 14.-18.7.2012; 3♂♂1♀ Baihe, Jiuzhaigou, Sichuan, China, 1850-2400m, 18.-19.vii.2013 & 16.vii.2014 & 16.vii.2016 (CTT); 1♀, Xinglong, Wulingshan, Hebei, China, 950-1850m, 28.-30.7.2012 (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna curtelineata* (Pic, 1927): Type ♂ (MNHN).
- Pseudalosterna discalis* (Gressitt, 1935): 3♂ (including Holotype), near Muping, Sichuan, China, 7,000-13,000ft, 6.-8.vii.1929 (USNM).
- Pseudalosterna fuscopurpurea* Ohbayashi et Shimomura, 1986: 1♂ (Paratype of *P. breva*), Arisan, Taiwan (CAS); 1♂, Alishan, Taiwan (BM); 1♀, Baibara, Taiwan (BM).
- Pseudalosterna gorodinskii* Holzschuh, 2003: 1♂, Wudu, Minshan, Gansu, China, 25.vii.2000 (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna elegantula* (Kraatz, 1879): 1♂2♀♀, Erdaobaihe, Changbaishan, Jilin, China, 2.viii.2011 (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna misella* (Bates, 1884): 1♂, Kamikochi, Japan, vii.-viii.1961 (CTT); 1♀, Tokugo pass, Nagano, Japan, 23.vii.1996 (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna mupinensis* (Gressitt, 1935): Holotype ♀, Mupin, Sichuan, China, 2-8000ft, vii.1929 (USNM); 1♀, Gongga Shan, Hailuoguo, above Camp No.2, Sichuan, China, 2600-2750m, 3.-6.vii.1998 (CTT); 1♀, Moxi, Glacial Lake, Gongga Shan, Sichuan, China, 2700-2800, 11.-13.7.2009 (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna cf. obliquata* Holzschuh, 1989: 1♂, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Guangxi, China, 1000m, 5.-13.iv.2015 (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna pullata* (Matsushita, 1933): 1♂1♀, Neiwan, Hsinchu, Taiwan, 7.-12.v.2011 (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna submetallica* (Hayashi, 1974): 1♂1♀, Dahanshan, Pingtung, Taiwan, 21.2.2007 (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna takagii* Hayashi, 1961: 1♀, Sumiyo, Wase, Amami Oshima, Japan, 6.iv.2008 (CTT); 1♀, Sumiyo, Wase, Amami Oshima, Japan, 6.iv.2009 (CTT); 1♂, Mt. Yuwan-dake, Amami Oshima, Japan, 20.-22.iv. (CTT).
- Pseudalosterna tryznai* Holzschuh, 1999: 1♂, Shenglingzhai, Henan, China, 1000-1400m, 25.5.2010 (CTT); 1♀, Quanbaoshan, Henan, China, 1600-2000m, 15.-16.vi.2010 (CTT).

Genus *Parastrangalis* Ganglbauer, 1889

Type species. *Parastrangalis potanini* Ganglbauer, 1889

The genus *Parastrangalis* Ganglbauer, 1889 is distributed predominantly in the east of Asia, from Japan across China, including Taiwan and Tibet, to Vietnam in the south and Nepal in the west. The type species of the genus, *P. potanini* Ganglbauer is distributed in Chinese provinces of Gansu, Sichuan (already published by Holzschuh, 1991, but overlooked in CPC as well as by Tavakillian & Chevilliot (2016)) and most probably also in some other neighbouring provinces. The genus in its current treatment is quite diverse, since it includes,

for example, species with strong constriction of pronotum quite far from its apical margin, possibly also with outer spines at elytral apices, which resemble some representatives of the genus *Ischnostrangalis* Ganglbauer, 1889, species with relatively long, narrow and laterally strait elytra, mostly terminated by outer spine, such as *P. munda* Holzschuh, 1992 and related species, or species with short and rather wide elytra, such as *P. mitonoi* (Hayashi et Iga, 1951) and *P. shaowuensis* (Gressitt, 1951) and further species with unsure placement, such as *P. jucunda* Holzschuh, 2011 (see Holzschuh (2011) for additional species; see also *Elacomia trusmadiana* Vives, 2003 and *Strangalomorpha cavernosa* Holzschuh, 1998).

Genus *Parastrangalis* should be distinguishable from other genera of Lepturini by the shape of its pronotum, rather long and narrow elytra, tarsal segments not sulcated below, head being abruptly narrowed just behind the eyes and thus without distinct tempora, metasternum of male with a pair of small projections. Thus, the closest genera are especially *Ischnostrangalis* Ganglbauer, 1889 and *Strangalomorpha* Solsky, 1873. As pointed out by Ohbayashi et al. (2004), *Strangalomorpha* differs by “distinct tempora, apical spine of hind tibia situated in a distinct recess before apex, and hind tarsus sulcated below”. On the other hand, since genera *Parastrangalis* and *Ischnostrangalis* were erected by their author in the same publication only for a single species (in both cases as a subgenera of *Leptura*), it obviously affected their original distinguishing characters. Hence, the only character that remains indisputably valid is the pronotal constriction (strong constriction of pronotum just at the apical margin in *Parastrangalis*, while at some distance in *Ischnostrangalis*). On the other hand, the shape of tempora is arbitrary (tempora should be even less evident in *Parastrangalis* than in *Ischnostrangalis*), as well as the lateral sides of pronotum (quite variable especially in *Parastrangalis*) and the shape of elytral apices (outer and inner spine in *Ischnostrangalis* and blunt or slightly emarginated in *P. potanini*, but quite evident outer spine in several other species, e.g. in *P. insignis* Holzschuh, 1998).

As concerns the Chinese province of Hubei, several species has been recorded from there in the past. The province also covers type localities of *P. houhensis* Ohbayashi et Wang, 2004 from Houhe in Wufeng Tujiazuo Zizhixian and *P. insignis* Holzschuh, 1988, *P. palleago* Holzschuh, 1998 and *Strangalomorpha cavernosa* Holzschuh, 1998 from Shennongjia (the same area as the new species).

***Parastrangalis maridae* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3-4)

Type locality. China, Hubei prov., Shennongjia, Muyu env.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ‘8/11-VII-2016; China//‘Shennongjia//‘Muyu, 3akm NW//‘1900-2300 m//‘Hubei’ (IZAS, IOZ(E) 2002891). Paratypes: (8 ♂♂4 ♀♀): same data as holotype (CNO, CPV, CTT, USNM).

The types are provided with a printed red label: ‘*Parastrangalis maridae* sp. nov.’ / ‘HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)’ / ‘T. Tichý et P. Viktora det., 2017’.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 3a. Body length 11.38 mm (male paratypes 11.0 to 12.9 mm; pygidium adds about 1 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (2.68 mm). Body pale reddish brown, elytra slightly darker than legs and antennae; head, pronotum and pro-, meso-, and metasternum black. Antennal segments 9 and 10

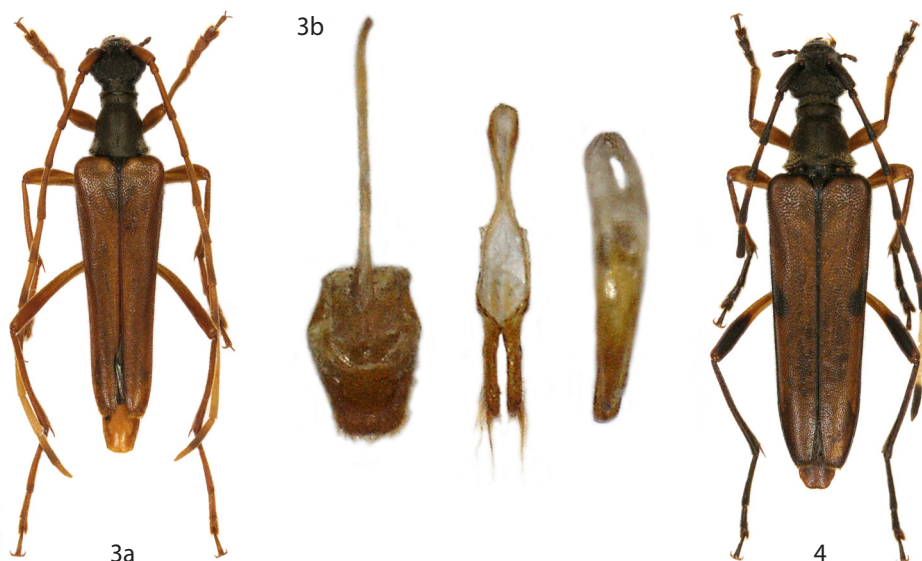


Fig. 3: *Parastrangalis maridiae* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 4: *Parastrangalis maridiae* sp. nov.: female paratype.

significantly lightened, as well as basis of segment 11. On the other hand the apices of segments 6-8 are darker as well as segment 11 in the middle (when compared to basal segments or femora). Maxillary palpus brown, mandibles and labrum blackish brown. Almost entire body, including head and pronotum, covered by relatively dense recumbent pale reddish brown pubescence.

Head distinctly broader than apical part of pronotum (1.7 mm v. 1.1 mm), but slightly narrower than pronotal base (1.70 mm v. 1.75 mm).

Head black, with pale pubescence and dense punctuation, slightly longer than wide, widest through the eyes. Head strongly narrowing basally behind the eyes. Eyes large, distinctly longitudinally emarginated.

Antennae exceeds elytral apex by one and half apical antennomeres. Relative lengths of antennal segments as follows - 0.51 : 0.23 : 1.00 : 0.78 : 1.01 : 0.77 : 0.85 : 0.89 : 0.86 : 0.88 : 1.15.

Pronotum campaniform, distinctly constricted at apical sixth, about 1.1 times as long as wide basally, 0.67 times as wide apically as basally; at sides roundly convex; with dense recumbent reddish brown pubescence, denser in posterior angles; with small-sized punctuation.

Scutellum roundly triangular, blackish brown, with small-sized punctuation.

Elytra about 2.9 times as long as humeral width; almost straight narrowing to the apex; insignificantly extended at apical third with some divergence of apices; apex blunt; with relatively dense punctuation (sparser than those in pronotum), punctures distinctly larger than in pronotum; with pale reddish brown pubescence.

Legs of normal size of the genus, slender, pro- and mesofemora rather claviform, tibiae slightly curved. Legs with pale reddish brown pubescence, with punctuation (punctures very small). Ratio of basal three segments of metatarsi as follows - 3.29 : 1.25 : 1.00.

Ventral side of body: pro-, meso- and metasternum black, abdomen pale reddish brown. Ventral side of body with pale reddish brown pubescence and very small-sized punctuation. Elytral epipleura reddish brown, very narrow.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 3b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 4. In colour similar to males, except that elytra slightly darker with small dark-brown lateral marking in the middle, tarsi, metatibiae and apical half of metafemora dark brown as well as parts of antennae (3rd and 4th at apices, 5th at apical half, 6th to 8th and 11th except the base). Body wider, slightly rounded at sides, antennae significantly shorter than in males (clearly not reaching elytral apices) with the relative lengths as follows - 0.69 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 0.97 : 0.73 : 0.67 : 0.60 : 0.71 : 0.68 : 1.00. Body length (female paratypes) from 12.3 to 14.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *P. maridae* sp. nov. differs strongly from all other species of the genus (as well as from all species of any other related genus) by its unique combination of colour - males completely yellow- or reddish-brown, except dark brown head and pronotum; females on top of it with small lateral marking in the middle of elytra, partly dark tarsi, hind legs except basal parts, and apical parts of antennal segments, except 9th & 10th. The new species differs from the type species of the genus, *P. potanini*, by strongly convex pronotum at sides with apparent swelling in the middle and constriction relatively far from its apical margin, more straight elytra laterally (and less apically extended in males). Prolonged body and stripped antennae give some resemblance of the new species to some *Ischnostrangalis* species - however, apex of their elytra always has outer spine and pronotum has stronger apical constriction (located further from the margin).

Etymology. Named in honour of Italian mathematician Maria Ida (Marida) Bertocchi who passed away in 2016 as well, shortly after her friend and colleague Jitka Dupačová. She spent most of her active life at University of Bergamo, Italy.

Distribution. China (Hubei province).

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