

Description of a new species of the genus *Linda* Thomson, 1864 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Phytoeciini) from Vietnam

Petr VIKTORA¹ & Mei-Ying LIN²

¹Třebišovská 605, CZ-284 01 Kutná Hora, Czech Republic
e-mail: viktora_print@centrum.cz

²Key Laboratory of Zoological Systematics and Evolution, Institute of Zoology,
Chinese Academy of Sciences, 1 # Beichen West Road, Chaoyang, Beijing 100101, China
e-mail: linmeiyiing@ioz.ac.cn

Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Phytoeciini, *Linda*, Vietnam

Abstract. *Linda (Linda) tartata* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong) is described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

Linda Thomson, 1864 was established for *Amphionycha femorata* Chevrolat, 1852, while *Miocris* Fairmaire, 1902 was described for its type species *Miocris nigroscutata* Fairmaire, 1902. Gressitt (1947) treated *Miocris* Fairmaire, 1902 as a synonym of *Linda*, and it was followed by subsequent authors, such as Gressitt (1951), Breuning (1954), Lin (2015), Lin & Yang (2019). It differs from *Linda (Dasyllinda)* by antennomere III not expanded and without dense special erect setae. It contains 23 species and 3 subspecies (Tavakilian G. (Author) & Chevillotte H. (Software), 2019), all distributed in the Oriental region, with 18 species / subspecies reported from China and most of them endemic to China (Lin & Yang 2019). Holzschuh (2013) described two species from Laos. Only three species have been reported from Vietnam, *L. (L.) annamensis* Breuning, 1954, *L. (L.) femorata* (Chevrolat, 1852), and *L. (L.) tonkinensis* Breuning, 1959. In this paper, we described the fourth remarkable new species from Vietnam.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 350D digital camera with the Sigma 105 mm macro lens and a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1-5× Macro lens on 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 is deposited in the private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic (CPV).

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

TAXONOMY

Linda (Linda) tartata sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-4)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Da Lat.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Lam Dong' / 'Da Lat' / 'iv/2019', (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Linda (Linda) tartata sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora et M.-Y. Lin det., 2019'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1. Body length (from head to elytral apex) 16.15 mm, widest in three quarters elytral length from base to apex (3.3 mm), 4.9 times longer than wide. Body matte black, apical third of elytra orange.

Head black (middle of ventral part orange), matte, with small orange spots near eyes, in middle between eyes and on midline (Figs. 3 and 4). Surface with black pubescence and pale pubescence in midline of frons, near the eyes and near antennal insertions (Figs. 3 and 4). Head partly with long black setae. Head widest through the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at widest place. Eyes dark and large, deeply emarginate. Dorsal surface of head with distinct punctation (sparser in middle), punctures relatively large and coarse, between punctures with distinct microgranulation. Clypeus apically paler, almost glabrous. Labrum almost glabrous, blackish brown, with a few punctures with long setae inside. Mandibles black, glabrous.

Maxillary palpus pale yellow with short pale setation, penultimate palpomere slightly darker, ultimate palpomere conically-shaped, dark with darker setation.

Antennae matte black, antennomeres IV-XI narrow, filiform, antennomeres I-III wider apically than antennomeres IV-XI. Antennae punctate by dense small-sized punctation, covered by dark recumbent pubescence, antennomeres I-IV with long dark setae on inner side, denser than in antennomeres V-VIII, which have only a few dark setae. Antennomere II shortest, scape (antennomere I) longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres I-XI subequal to: 1.08 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.92 : 0.85 : 0.79 : 0.66 : 0.62 : 0.63 : 0.57 : 0.65.

Pronotum short, broad (approximately 1.3 times wider than long), slightly tuberculate at sides, with a middle slightly swollen above, matte black, with short and dense dark pubescence and sparse dark long setation in basal two thirds. Dorsal surface with irregular granulation and punctuation, punctures larger than in head (Fig. 3).

Scutellum trapezoidal-shaped with narrower apex, blackish brown, slightly paler than elytra, shiny, covered by sparse recumbent black pubescence.

Elytra long and narrow, 12.17 mm long and 3.3 mm wide (3.68 times longer than wide), matte, black with orange apical third. Dorsal surface with short dark pubescence, in black parts with distinct rows of large punctures, distinctly larger than those in pronotum. Apical orange part with indistinct rows of smaller punctures than those in black part. Elytral interspaces between rows of punctures with microgranulation. Suture slightly elevated. Apex of each elytron distinctly roundly excised with short spines in sutural and lateral angles.

Legs relatively short, black, with dense small-sized punctuation, covered by dark dense pubescence. Femora in ventral side narrowly pale yellow with pale pubescence. Tibiae club-



Figs. 1-4. *Linda (Linda) tartata* sp. nov.: 1- female holotype, dorsal view; 2- female holotype, ventral view; 3- head and pronotum, dorsal view; 4- head, frontal view.

shaped apically, protibiae with dark long setae in outer side, mesotibiae slightly excised in outer side. Metatarsomere I shorter than following two tarsomeres combined.

Ventral side of body black, matte, coxae partly orange, apex of ultimate ventrite orange, with a middle groove. Ventral side of body with indistinct irregular punctuation and granulation. Elytral epipleura narrow, black in basal half, orange in apical half.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species can be easily distinguished from other species of subgenus *Linda* by antennae, pronotum, two thirds of elytra and legs all black. It is similar to *Linda nigroscutata ampliata* Pu, 1993 by the black and orange elytra, but can be easily distinguished from it by black head and pronotum and much slender elytra with emarginate apex.

Etymology. From Latin *tartatus* (it means “infernal”).

Distribution. Vietnam (Lam Dong).

A KEY TO SPECIES OF *LINDA* (*LINDA*) THOMSON, 1864 FROM VIETNAM

- 1 Pronotum totally black, head mostly black with some tiny orange spots; scutellum mostly black; elytra with basal two thirds black while apical third orange..... *Linda (Linda) tartata* sp. nov.
- 1^{*} Pronotum and head totally orange or at most with some black spots; scutellum orange; elytra totally black or totally orange (at most with few black maculae..... 2
- 2 Elytra orange; pronotum orange with some black spots on disc..... *L. (L.) annamensis* Breuning, 1954
- 2^{*} Elytra black; pronotum orange without black spots on disc 3
- 3 Basal three antennomeres totally black, antennomeres IV to XI with narrow white rings at base *L. (L.) femorata* (Chevrolat, 1852)
- 3^{*} Scape totally black, antennomeres II to VIII with orange rings at base (mostly orange for antennomeres III to V, with black apical rings), last three antennomeres black *L. (L.) tonkinensis* Breuning, 1959

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. We wish to express our thanks to Richard Sehna (Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, FAPPZ, Praha) for help with taking pictures and Vladimír Novák (Praha, Czech Republic) for indispensable help with the compilation of the manuscript and critical comments on the manuscript of the present paper. The research was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China NSFC programs 31472029 (Mei-Ying Lin) and J1210002, and partly by a grant (Y229YX5105) from the Key Laboratory of the Zoological Systematics and Evolution of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

REFERENCES

- BREUNING S. 1954: Revision von 35 Gattungen aus der Gruppe der Saperdini Mulsant (Col., Cerambycidae). *Entomologischen Arbeiten aus dem Museum G. Frey* 5(2): 401-567, 3 pls.
- BREUNING S. 1959: Neue Cerambyciden aus den Sammlungen des zoologischen Museums der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin* 35(1): 149-175, 8 figs.
- CHEVROLAT L. A. A. 1852: Description de coléoptères nouveaux. *Revue et Magasin de Zoologie Pure et Appliquée* (2) 4: 414-424.

- GRESSITT J. L. 1947: Chinese longicorn beetles of the genus *Linda* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). *Annals of the American Entomological Society* 40: 545-555, 3 figs.
- GRESSITT J. L. 1951: Longicorn beetles of China. In: LEPESME P. (Ed.). *Longicornia, études et notes sur les longicornes, Volume 2*. Paris: Paul Lechevalier 667 pp., 22 pls.
- HOLZSCHUH, C. 2013: Beschreibung von zehn neuen Bockkäferarten (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) und einer neuen Gattung aus Südostasien. *Zeitschrift der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Österreichischer Entomologen* 65: 5-21.
- LIN M.-Y. 2015: *Album of Type Specimens of Longhorn Beetles Deposited in National Zoological Museum of China*. Zhengzhou: Henan Science and Technology Press, 374 pp.
- LIN M.-Y. & YANG X.-K. 2019: *Catalogue of Chinese Coleoptera Volume IX. Chrysomeloidea: Vesperidae, Disteniidae, Cerambycidae*. Beijing: Science Press, 575 pp.
- PU F.-J. 1993: Description of a new subspecies of *Linda nigroscutata* Fairmaire and a discussion on subspecies differentiation (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae). *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica* 18(3): 357-361, 2 figs.
- TAVAKILIAN G. (Author) & CHEVILLOTTE H. (Software) 2019: Titan: Base de données Titan sur les Cerambycidés ou Longicornes [30/5/2019]. [http://madbif.mg/titan/sel_genre2.php (201910/10)]
- THOMSON J. 1864: Systema cerambycidarum ou exposé de tous les genres compris dans la famille des cérambycides et familles limitrophes. *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Sciences de Liège* 19: 1-540.

Received: 21.10.2019

Accepted: 20.11.2019

Printed: 31.3.2020

