

**A new species of the genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863
from northern Vietnam
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Clytini)**

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Abstract. *Chlorophorus vitricus* sp. nov. from northern Vietnam is described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The tribus Clytini Mulsant, 1839 is one of the most numerous - in terms of species - tribo of Cerambycidae. Species of the tribus Clytini are known from all biogeographic zones of the Earth except the Antarctic Region. The tribus Clytini is currently divided into approximately 70 genera. From the Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian biogeographic regions more than 1500 species have been described so far (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2021). Within these regions, the most numerous genera are *Demonax* J. Thomson, 1861, *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863, *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860 and *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858.

In the present paper, I describe new species of the genus *Chlorophorus* from northern Vietnam as *Chlorophorus vitricus* sp. nov. The new species is compared to the congeners (*Chlorophorus anticemaculatus* Schwarzer, 1925 and *Chlorophorus macaumensis* (Chevrolat, 1845)). All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of all specimens were taken by the Canon EOS 350D digital camera with the Sigma 105 mm macro lens. Composite images were created using the software Image Stacking Software Combine ZP. The genitalia photographs were taken with 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.

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

CLD collection of Luboš Dembický, Brno, Czech Republic;

CPV 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 *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863

Type species. *Callidium annulare* Fabricius, 1787.

Chlorophorus vitricus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

Type locality. Vietnam, Ha Giang Province.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Ha Giang' / '5/2021' / 'local collector leg.', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♀): 'NW Vietnam, Ninh Binh' / 'Prov. Dong Tam Vill., Cuc' / 'Phong N.P.' / '20°15'N 105°43' E 3.05.2019' / 'D.Spiridonov leg. h= 90 m', (CPV); (1 ♂): 'N VIETNAM;21,35N,106,30E;' / '52 km SW of Lang Son;' / '27. iv.-6.v.1996;370m;' / 'Pacholátko & Dembický leg.', (CLD).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Chlorophorus vitricus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 12.2 mm (male paratype 8.7 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (3.3 mm), 3.7 times longer than wide.

Head black with partly blackish brown anterior part, short, narrow, distinctly narrower than pronotum at the widest point, the widest through the eyes. Dorsal surface punctured by dense irregular punctation (coarser and large-sized in posterior part, dense small-sized in anterior part), base with stripe of transversally corrugated granulation. Head with narrow longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions and in the middle of frons. Head covered by long, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow, antennal insertions with distinct elevation on inner side. Eyes large, dark brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, partly shiny, with yellowish grey pubescence and long pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown (last palpomere brown in basal half), palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, covered by sparse yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, axe-shaped with rounded apex, with small oval longitudinal depression.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching one half elytral length. Antennomeres blackish brown, slightly widened apically, rounded in apex. Antennomeres without spines, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (the longest in antennal scape). Antennomeres 3-5 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.89 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 1.09 : 1.16 : 1.07 : 1.06 : 0.89 : 0.81 : 0.70 : 0.89.

Pronotum black, narrower than elytra at humeri, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a. Pronotum 1.42 times longer than wide at base and 1.15 times wider than long at the widest

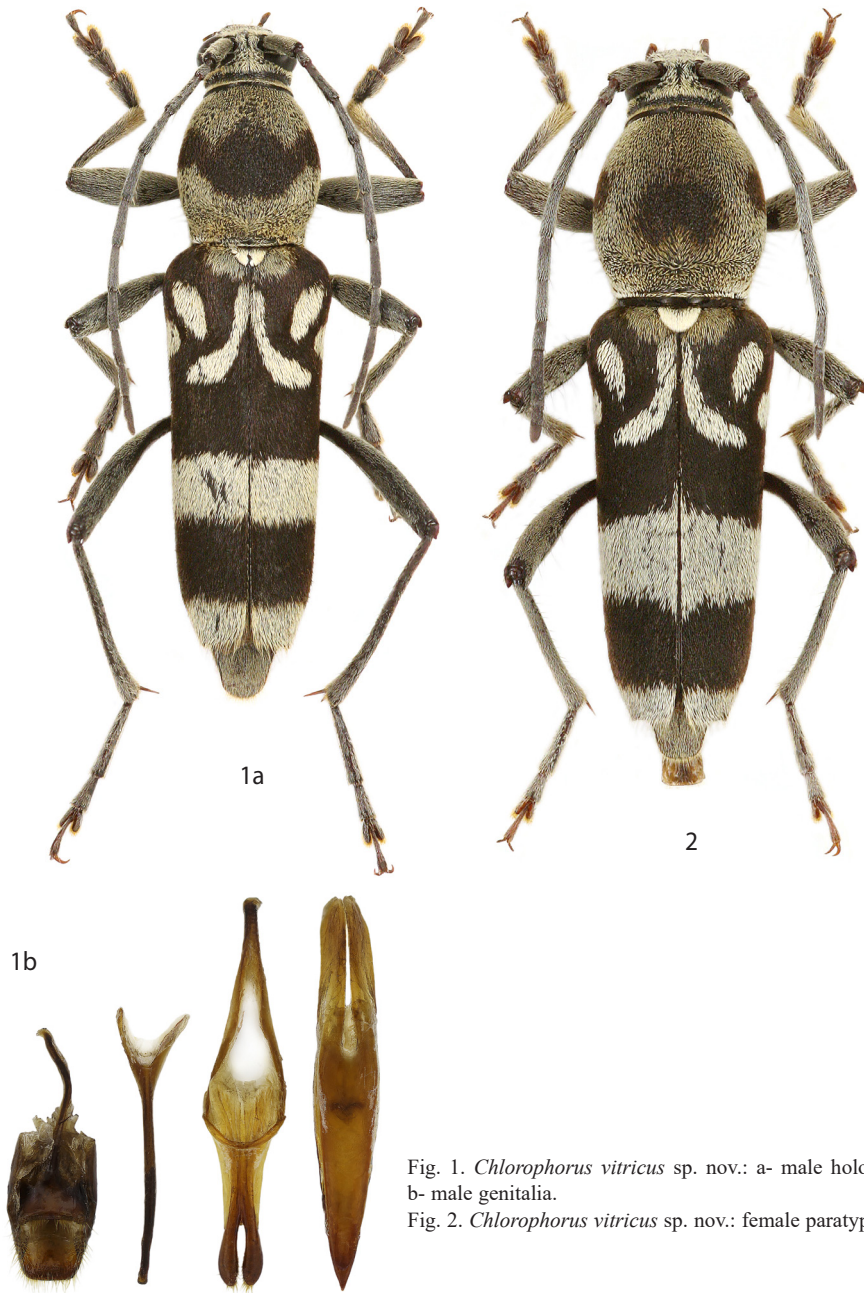


Fig. 1. *Chlorophorus vitricus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 2. *Chlorophorus vitricus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

point (before the middle of pronotum from base to apex), the narrowest in anterior margin. Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin almost straight, base indistinctly undulate. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized punctation in combination with larger-sized granulation, partly covered by yellowish grey pubescence and partly by black pubescence in dark places (two larger coupled spots in the middle and two smaller spots in lateral margins, all four spots coupled in holotype specimen, as in Fig. 1a). Pronotal surface with long, pale erect setation in basal third.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with distinctly rounded apex, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, completely covered by dense, recumbent pale yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 7.9 mm long and 3.3 mm wide (2.39 times longer than wide); black, elongate, only slightly narrowing apically, matte (narrowly glossy in apical part). Elytra completely punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by black shiny and pale yellowish grey pubescence (as in Fig. 1a). Elytral apex cut, each elytron slightly shorter in sutural angle, lateral angles with short broad thorn. Apical margin covered by dense, long pale setation.

Pygidium dark brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long, relatively sparse yellowish grey pubescence and long pale setation in apical margin, apex rounded.

Legs from blackish brown to black, punctured by shallow punctation (punctures smaller in profemora and protibiae), partly covered by yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi dark brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation. Protarsi broad, metatarsi narrow. Metatarsomere 1 1.25 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black (largely black), punctured by irregular punctation, largely covered by long, pale yellowish setation (mainly in coxae and ventrites 3-5). Mesepisternum with spot of white pubescence in apical quarter, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1 and 2 largely covered by dense white pubescence. Elytral epipleura black, sharply curved and undulate, punctured by sparse, indistinct small-sized punctation, covered by shiny yellowish grey pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 2. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.9 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female with distinctly wider pronotum, antennae and tarsi shorter than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Chlorophorus anticemaculatus* Schwarzer, 1925 (Figs. 3-4), described from Taiwan and *Chlorophorus macaumensis* (Chevrolat, 1845) (Figs. 5-6), described from Macao.

Chlorophorus vitricus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. anticemaculatus* and *C. macaumensis* (comparison of males) by longer and narrower antennae, by distinctly longer tarsi, and by distinctly different drawing of pubescent spots on elytra. Curved stripe of

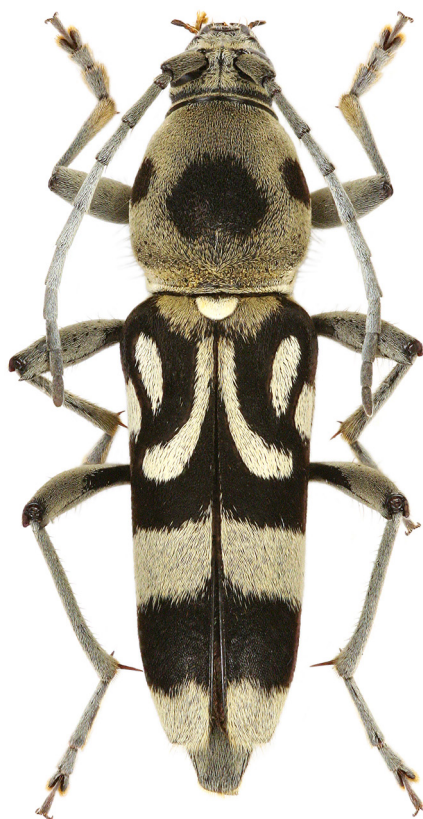


Fig. 3. *Chlorophorus anticemaculatus* Schwarzer, 1925: a- male from Taiwan, (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 4. *Chlorophorus anticemaculatus* Schwarzer, 1925: female from Taiwan, (CPV).



5a



6



5b

Fig. 5. *Chlorophorus macaumensis* (Chevrolat, 1845): a- male from China (Hainan), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 6. *Chlorophorus macaumensis* (Chevrolat, 1845): female from China (Hainan), (CPV).

pale pubescence in basal part of elytra (interrupted in *C. anticemaculatus*) is longer in *C. anticemaculatus* and *C. macaumensis* (reaching approximately four ninth elytral length from base to apex), while curved stripe is shorter and reaching only approximately three ninth elytral length from base to apex in *C. vitricus*. *C. vitricus* has narrower stripe of pale pubescence in elytral apex than *C. anticemaculatus* or *C. macaumensis*. Male genitalia of all three species are similar, small differences can be observed in the shape of the aedeagus (as in Figs. 1b, 3b, 5b).

Males of all three species have a significantly narrower pronotum than females (as in Figs. 1-6).

Etymology. From Latin *vitricus* (it means "stepfather").

Distribution. Vietnam (Ha Giang, Lang Son, Ninh Binh).

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