

A new *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 species from Vietnam (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Anaglyptini)

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Abstract. *Anaglyptus hostis* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum) is described, illustrated and compared.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 was established by Mulsant (1839) with a type species *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758), originally described as *Leptura*. This genus contains sixty-two species and subspecies in the Palearctic and Oriental Regions at present (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2022).

In the present paper, I describe a new species of the genus *Anaglyptus* from materials recently collected in Vietnam.

Anaglyptus hostis sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum) is described and illustrated. The new species is compared to *Anaglyptus elegantulus* Miroshnikov, Bi & Lin, 2014, described from China (Yunnan) and *Anaglyptus trocolii* Miroshnikov, 2015, described from Vietnam (Lao Cai).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The photographs were taken with a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1–5× Macro lens on bellows attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. 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 depository. Type specimens designated herein will be deposited in the author collection, of which abbreviation is shown in the text: collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic (CPV).

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Anaglyptini Lacordaire, 1869

Genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839

Type species: *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Anaglyptus hostis sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Vietnam, Kon Tum province, Ngoc Linh Mt.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Kon Tum' / 'Ngoc Linh' / '5/2022', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Kon Tum' / 'Ngoc Linh' / '4/2022', (CPV).

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

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.95 mm (male paratype 10.0 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.07 mm), 4.3 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown to black (largely black), short, narrow, the widest through eyes, only slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by small-sized irregular, partly granulate punctuation with micropunctuation between punctures, covered by recumbent yellowish grey pubescence. Head with narrow, indistinct longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions and in middle of frons. Antennal insertions prolonged to sharp tubercle on inner side. Head with a few long, erect pale setae (mainly near anterior margin). Eyes goldenish brown, slightly longitudinally emarginate in middle of inner side. Clypeus and labrum dirty ochre yellow, shiny, with pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with yellowish grey pubescence and long pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty brown, semi-matt, with micropunctuation and indistinct pale setation. Palpomeres short, last palpomere the longest and the largest, widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, unicolored blackish brown, distinctly exceeding elytral apex (as in Fig. 1a). Antennomeres slightly widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctuation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (the longest in antennal scape, the shortest in antennomeres 10-11). Antennomeres 2-6 with long, distinct pale yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3-6 with distinct sharp spines on inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 3 the longest, spine in antennomere 6 the shortest). Antennomere 11 slightly curved. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 7 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.64 : 0.24 : 1.00 : 0.70 : 0.93 : 1.01 : 1.08 : 1.04 : 0.84 : 0.71 : 0.63.

Pronotum black, slightly elongate, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Pronotum

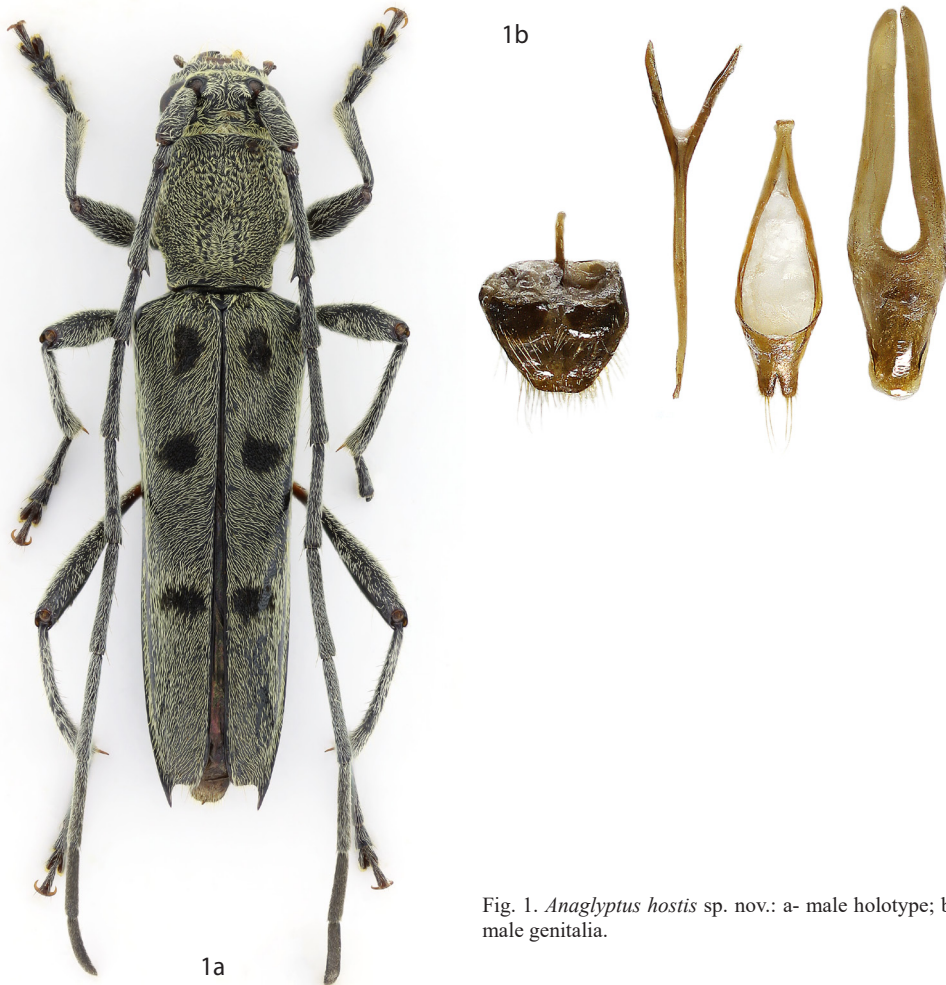


Fig. 1. *Anaglyptus hostis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

1.5 times longer than wide at base and 1.14 times longer than wide at the widest point (near middle of pronotum). Shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a. Pronotum convex, lateral margins partly arcuate, anterior margin almost straight, base indistinctly undulate. Dorsal surface with small-sized irregular punctation, pronotal disc partly with longitudinal stripes of larger granules (as in Fig. 1a), pronotal disc with elevation in middle, situated slightly closer to base. Pronotum covered by relatively dense, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence and a few erect colorless setae.

Scutellum black, triangular, punctured by indistinct micropunctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence of similar density like on elytra.

Elytra 6.17 mm long and 2.07 mm wide (2.98 times longer than wide), black. Elytra elongate, only slightly narrowing apically, punctured by small-sized dense punctation,

covered by recumbent yellowish grey and black pubescence (in three dark spots of each elytron). Each elytron with distinct large tubercle near scutellum, elytra distinctly angular at humeral angles. Elytral apex slightly undulate with significant large spines in lateral angles. Apical margin with a few long pale setae.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black (femora shortly reddish brown in base), punctured by shallow punctation, partly covered by yellowish grey pubescence (metafemora largely bald in inner side) and long, pale erect setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Femora club-shaped, tibiae widened apically, metatibiae slightly curved. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi punctured by small-sized punctation and dense micropunctation, covered by sparse yellowish grey pubescence and long pale setation. Claws and tibial spurs pale reddish brown. Protarsi the widest, metatarsi the narrowest. Metatarsomere 1 1.55 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body largely black, punctured by micropunctation, largely covered by recumbent yellowish grey pubescence (distinctly denser than in elytra) and long erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura black, almost without punctation, basal third bald, apical two thirds with sparse yellowish grey pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Anaglyptus elegantulus* Miroshnikov, Bi & Lin, 2014, described from China (Yunnan) and *Anaglyptus trocolii* Miroshnikov, 2015, described from Vietnam (Lao Cai).

Anaglyptus hostis sp. nov. differs from similar species *A. elegantulus* by more parallel elytra (elytra distinctly narrowing apically with wider and sharper humeral angles in *A. elegantulus*), by shorter antennae (antennae in *A. elegantulus* exceeding elytral apical margin twice as much as in *A. hostis*), by pronotal disc partly with longitudinal stripes of larger granules in *A. hostis* (indistinct or completely absent in *A. elegantulus*), by shorter and less yellowish pubescence on elytra in *A. hostis*, and by distinctly different shape and location of dark spots on elytra (dark spots significantly smaller and vague in *A. hostis*).

A. hostis differs from similar species *A. trocolii* by smaller body (type specimens of *A. hostis* from 8.95 to 10.0 mm body length, while around 15 mm body length for most specimens of *A. trocolii*), by distinctly narrower tarsi in *A. hostis*, by elytra with three rows of black spots (four rows of black spots in *A. trocolii*), by longer antennae (distinctly exceeding elytral apex in *A. hostis*, while antennae reaching approximately four fifths elytral length in *A. trocolii*), and by antennomeres unicolored blackish brown, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (antennae bicolor, annulated by whitish pubescence in *A. trocolii*).

Etymology. From Latin *hostis* (it means “stranger”).

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

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