

A New *Eduardiella* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Guangxi, China

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Eduardiella* HOLZSCHUH, 1993 is described from Guangxi Autonomous Region, China. The new species can be distinguished from *E. pretiosa* HOLZSCHUH, 1993 by the unique elytral maculation which is arranged on a tricoloured disc with two pale bands near middle.

Introduction

Eduardiella HOLZSCHUH, 1993 is a monotypic genus and was originally established in the tribe Rosaliini FAIRMAIRE, 1864, with the type species *Eduardiella pretiosa* HOLZSCHUH, 1993 from Yunnan, China (HOLZSCHUH, 1993). Presently, this genus is placed in the tribe Compsocerini THOMSON, 1864, since the Rosaliini was treated as a junior synonym of the Compsocerini by DALENS *et al.* (2010). As was suggested in the original description (HOLZSCHUH, 1993), *Eduardiella* is closest to *Acrocyrtidus* JORDAN, 1894 among the Asian genera of the same tribe. In this paper, we describe the second species of the genus from Guangxi Autonomous Region, China.

Material and Methods

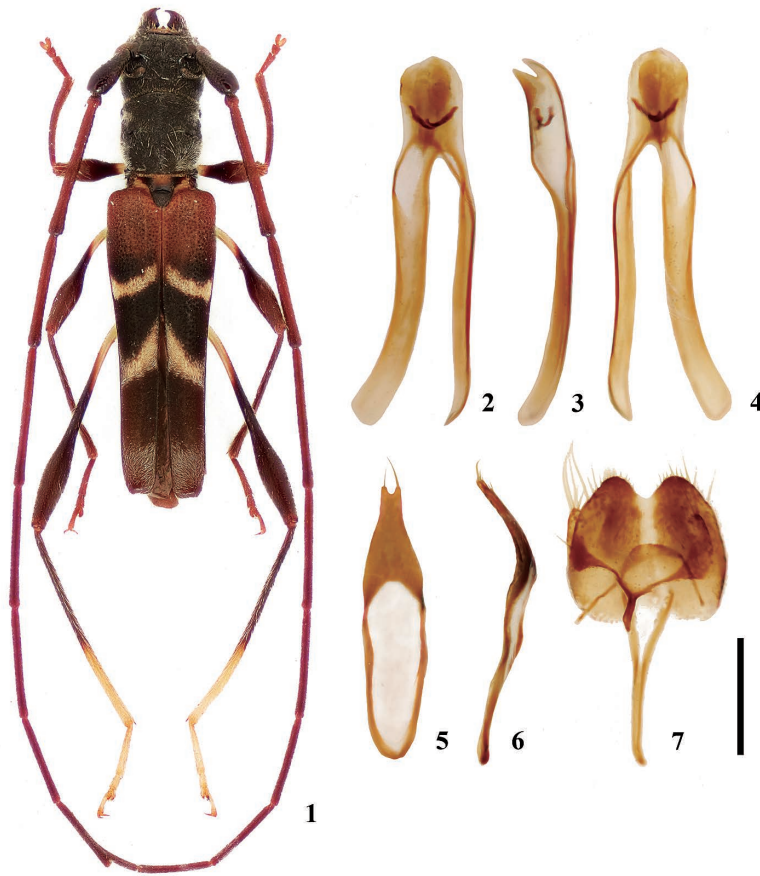
The holotype is tentatively housed in the private collection of Bin LIU, though it will be preserved in the China Agricultural University, Beijing, China (CAUC). The methods used in this study are the same as those explained in NIISATO *et al.* (2018).

Taxonomy

Eduardiella dayaoshana sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–7)

Description. Male. Colour brown to dark brown, almost black in pronotum and dorsal side of head; antennae brown, with blackish brown scape; elytra reddish brown in basal 1/4, chestnut brown in apical 3/8, and remaining middle section black, each provided with two narrow pale yellow bands, of which the anterior band at basal 3/10 almost transverse and slightly arcuate, the other at posterior to middle strongly oblique from suture to external margin; legs brown, slightly darker in hind pair, pale yellow in each basal half or so on all femora, hind tarsi, and apical 3/8 of hind tibia. Body clothed with pale yellow hairs, intermixed with a few long hairs on pronotum and ventral surface, partly with wavy recumbent silvery white hairs on sides of pronotum, as well as on abdominal ventrites I–III, most of mesepimera, and metepisterna; antennae with wavy light brown hairs on antennomere II–IV, inner sides of V–VIII, though the hairs become sparser towards apical antennomeres; elytra densely with minute pubescence of discal colour, except for apical 3/20 which are clothed with recumbent silvery white pubescence.



Figs. 1–7. *Eduardiella dayaoshana* sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Guangxi Autonomous Region, China. — 1, Dorsal habitus; 2, median lobe, dorsal view; 3, ditto, lateral view; 4, ditto, ventral view; 5, tegmen, dorsal view; 6, ditto, lateral view; 7, 8–9th abdominal segments, ventral view. Scale: 0.50 mm for figs. 2–7; no scale for fig. 1.

Head distinctly wider than pronotum, finely reticulate; frons quadrate, with fine median groove; fronto-clypeal suture very deep, connected with lateral groove of frons. Antennae 2.40 times as long as body, surpassing elytral apices near apex of antennomere V; scape thick, provided with medium-sized deep punctures; III densely with shallow punctures, a little shorter than V which is longest. Pronotum a little longer than wide, moderately arcuate near middle, slightly concave behind apex; disc provided with a pair of spinose tubercles at sides just before middle, finely reticulate. Scutellum large, trapezoidal. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum; sides strongly narrowed in an arcuate line from humeri to middle, almost parallel in apical half, with subtruncate apices; disc densely punctured, with interspaces of punctures coarsely shagreened, though punctuation becomes gradually weaker and shallower towards apices. Ventral surface evenly coarsely punctured, though somewhat rugose on pro- and metasterna; prosternal process gently dilated apicad, emarginate at apical margin; mesosternal process moderately dilated apicad, arcuate and deeply emarginate at middle of apical margin; abdomen with anal ventrite widely and shallowly emarginate on apical margin. Legs thin and very long, surpassing elytral apices at apical fifth of hind femora; hind tarsomere I twice the length of following two others combined.

Male genitalia as shown in Figs. 2–7. Median lobe depressed, hardly arcuate in lateral view; dorsal plate arcuately rounded on apical margin, a little longer than ventral plate; median struts about 2/3 length of median lobe. Tegmen slender, 3/4 length of median lobe; parameres 1/3 length of tegmen, only weakly emarginate on apical margin, provided with a few setae near apex of each lobe. Eighth tergite semicircular, deeply concave near middle of apical margin.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Measurements. Male (n = 1): BL 10.40 mm; HW/PA 1.21; HW/PW 1.10; FL/FB 1.00; FA/FB 1.20; PL/PW 1.10; PL/PA 1.21; PB/PA 0.84; EL/EW 2.54; EL/PL 2.87.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♂ (CAUC), Mt. Dayaoshan (大瑶山), 1,435 m in alt., E110°12'36"/N24°8'53", 6 km point on road from Jinxiu County to Zhongliang Township (金秀县城至忠良乡6公里), Jinxiu County (金秀县), Laibin City (来宾市), Guangxi Autonomous Region (广西壮族自治区), China, 22.VIII.2015, J.-T. ZHAO leg.

Etymology. The specific name, “*dayaoshana*” is derived from the type locality, Mt. Dayaoshan of Guangxi Autonomous Region, China.

Distribution. China: Guangxi Autonomous Region.

Diagnosis. *Eduardiella dayaoshana* sp. nov. is mainly characterised by the unique elytral maculation which is arranged on a tricoloured disc with two pale bands near the middle, whereas *E. pretiosa* HOLZSCHUH has three black bands on a yellowish disc. In the new species, the pronotum is broad and not as narrow as the humeral width of elytra and the elytral apices are almost transversely truncate, whereas in *E. pretiosa*, the pronotum is distinctly narrow and the elytral apices are arcuately rounded.

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要 約

新里達也・刘 彬：中国・広西壮族自治区から発見された *Eduardiella* 属（鞘翅目カミキリムシ科）の1新種。———*Eduardiella* 属（ルリボンシカミキリ族）は、タイプ種の *E. pretiosa* HOLZSCHUH だけが知られていたが、同属第2の種が中国・広西壮族自治区より発見されたので、新種 *E. dayaoshana* sp. nov. として命名・記載した。本新種は、3色の基調色に2本の黄白色帯を持つ特徴的な上翅の斑紋により、既知種との区別は容易である。

References

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