

Four New Species of the Tribe Xylosteini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lepturinae) from China with an Updated Key to the Chinese Genera

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Abstract Four new species of the tribe Xylosteini are described from China: *Chiangshunania comata* sp. nov. (Guangdong, Guangxi and Hunan), *Chiangshunania polita* sp. nov. (Yunnan), *Notorhabdium rufiscapus* sp. nov. (Sichuan) and *Notorhabdium holzschuhi* sp. nov. (Henan). An updated key to the Chinese genera of the tribe is provided.

Introduction

BI and N. OHBAYASHI (2014) reviewed the Chinese Xylosteini including the genera *Palaeoxylosteus* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986, *Notorhabdium* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986 and *Chiangshunania* BI et N. OHBAYASHI, 2014 with a key to all Chinese genera of Xylosteini. Since then, we were able to examine some additional specimens including four new species through the courtesy of our colleagues. We hereby describe these new species and also provide an updated key to the genera of Chinese Xylosteini taking into account the newly described taxa.

Material and Methods

The studied material belongs to the following institutional or private collections:

Wen-Xuan BI, Shanghai, China (CBWX);
Chang-Chin CHEN, Tianjin, China (CCCC);
Carolus HOLZSCHUH, Villach, Austria (CCH);
Peng-Yu LIU, Fuzhou, China (CPYL);
Tomáš TICHÝ, Ostrava, Czech Republic (CTT);
Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan (EUMJ);
Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, China (SNUC);
Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZAS).

Body length (measured from the tip of mandibles to elytral apices) and elytral width at humeri are abbreviated as BL and EW, respectively. The relative lengths of antennomeres are measured based on a single specimen (holotype in male or a paratype in female).

The following abbreviations for terminology of endophallic structures are used in the text and the illustrations: BPH — basal phallomere; MPH — median phallomere; APH — apical phallomere; MT — medial tube; CT — central trunk; PB — preapical bulb; tsv — tuft of long spicules on ventral surface of PB; tsd — tuft of spicules on dorsal surface of PB; ap — dorsal appendix at base of APH.

Taxonomy

Modified Key to the Chinese Genera of Xylosteini

1. Eyes small, with maximum width of each lobe less than 0.6 (normally 0.2–0.4) times of interocular distance in dorsal view; legs long and slender, with hind femora of male exceeding elytral apices. *Notorhabdium* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986
- Eyes large, with maximum width of each lobe more than 0.8 (normally 1.0–1.3) times of interocular distance in dorsal view; legs long and thick, with hind femora of male not reaching elytral apices. 2
2. Lateral tubercles of pronotum slender and pointed; pronotum distinctly longer than maximum width across lateral tubercles. *Palaeoxylosteus* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986
- Lateral tubercles of pronotum robust, broader at base; pronotum as long as or slightly longer than maximum width across lateral tubercles. *Chiangshunania* Bi et N. OHBAYASHI, 2014

Genus *Chiangshunania* Bi et N. OHBAYASHI, 2014

Chiangshunania Bi & N. OHBAYASHI, 2014: 6. Type species: *Encyclops x-signata* CHIANG, 1981.

Remarks. In addition to the diagnostic characters in the above key, the three studied species of the genus can be further distinguished from *Notorhabdium* or *Palaeoxylosteus* by the simultaneous presence of a ventral tuft of very long and strongly sclerotized spicules near basal third (tsv) and a dorsal tuft of short spicules near middle (tsd) on the male endophallus (the dorsal tuft is absent in the studied species of *Notorhabdium* and *Palaeoxylosteus*).

Chiangshunania x-signata (CHIANG, 1981)

Encyclops x-signata CHIANG, 1981: 78, 82, pl. 1, fig. 1. Type locality: Mt. Emei, Sichuan, China. — CHIANG, PU & HUA, 1985: 29, pl. II, fig. 21. — CHIANG & CHEN, 2001: 89, pl. IV, fig. 38. — HUA *et al.*, 2009: 135, pl. VIII, fig. 90. — LÖBL & SMETANA, 2010: 96.

Chiangshunania x-signata: Bi & N. OHBAYASHI, 2014: 7, figs. 1, 5, 10.

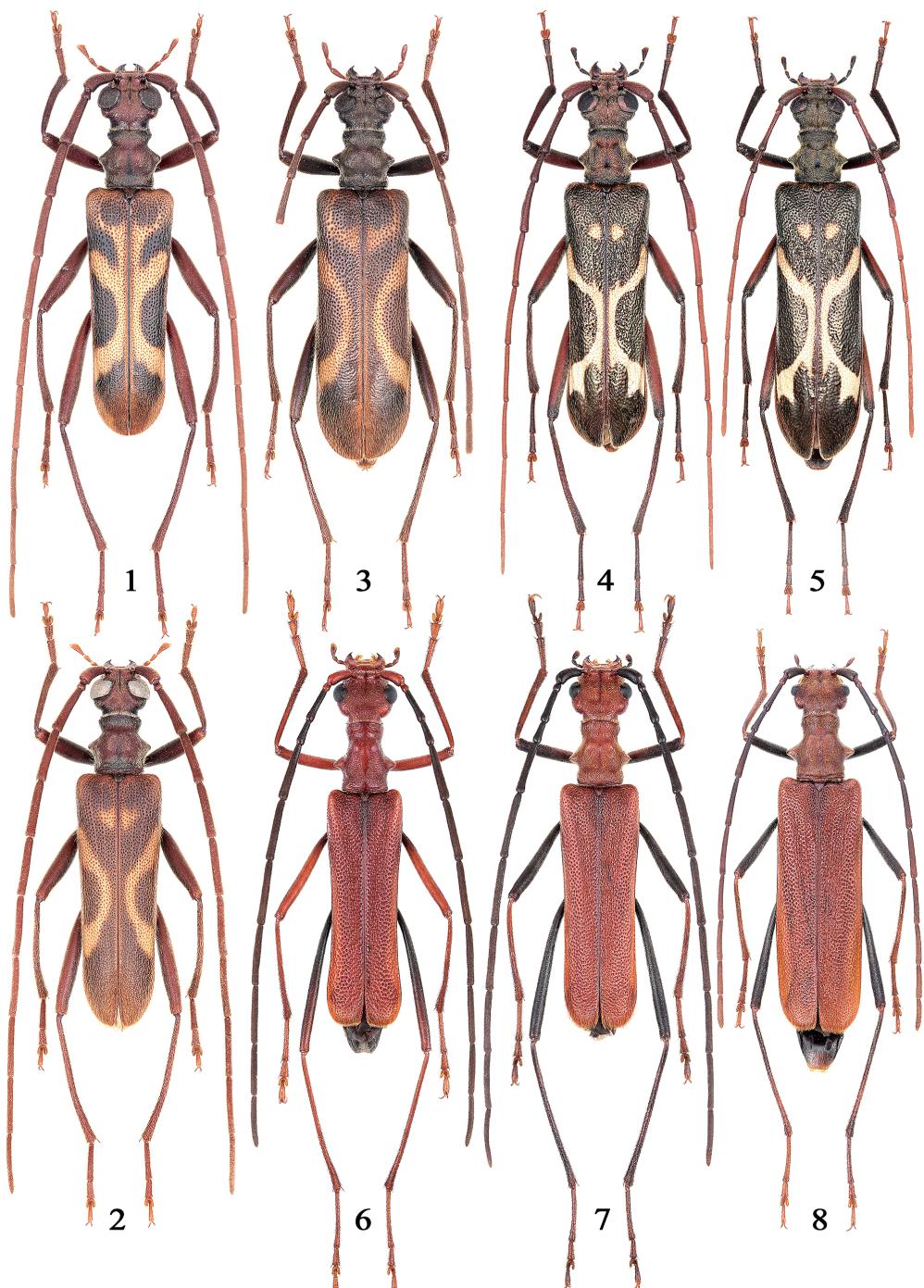
Distribution. China (Sichuan; Hunan?).

Remarks. HUA (1992) reported this species from Xiangnan (= Chenzhou), Hunan Province (incorrectly cited as “Hubei” in Bi & N. OHBAYASHI, 2014). Since no vouchers from Xiangnan can be located, the true identity of the specimen reported by HUA (1992) remains uncertain, but it could belong to *Chiangshunania comata* sp. nov. described below.

Chiangshunania comata sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3, 13 & 17)

Description. M a l e. BL = 15.9–17.3 mm, EW = 3.7–4.1 mm. Body slender, nearly parallel-sided, dark reddish brown with much darker legs and paler antennae, abdomen with apical two or three ventrites light brown; elytra dark reddish brown (becoming lighter laterally and apically), with two yellowish maculae which are variable and sometimes connected along suture: the basal one on basal fifth from small rhomboid to Y-shaped, and the larger posterior one elongate and curved, sometimes connected with that on the opposite elytron to form an X-shaped pattern. Head and



Figs. 1–8. Habitus of species. — 1–3, *Chiangshunania comata* sp. nov.; 4, 5, *Chiangshunania polita* sp. nov.; 6, *Notorhabdium rufiscapus* sp. nov.; 7 & 8, *Notorhabdium holzschuhi* sp. nov. — 1, 2, 4, 6 & 7, Male; 3, 5 & 8, female.

pronotum moderately clothed with fine recumbent grayish-yellow pubescence; elytra provided with pale yellow hairs arising from punctures, the hairs are long, subrecumbent, and distinctly denser on apical fifth, the length of each hair about 1.5 times the average distance between elytral punctures; ventral surface moderately clothed with fine recumbent grayish-yellow pubescence; tibiae and tarsi bearing moderately dense suberect short hairs.

Head short, as wide as pronotum across lateral tubercles, densely covered with fine and shallow punctures; frons almost vertical; mouthparts directed obliquely forward; gena short, 0.3 times the long axis of eye; eyes large and coarsely faceted, shallowly emarginate behind antennal sockets; interocular distance less than the distance between antennal insertions; tempora roundly produced behind eyes, then strongly constricted to neck; terminal maxillary palpomere distally broadened and with obliquely truncate apex, ca. twice as long as penultimate palpomere. Antennae fairly long, with apical three antennomeres exceeding elytral apices; scape shorter than antennomere III or IV; IV not remarkably shortened, 0.9 times as long as V; relative lengths of antennomeres from I to XI as follows: 25 : 6 : 45 : 45 : 49 : 50 : 52 : 52 : 50 : 48 : 52.

Pronotum elongate, 1.1 times longer than basal width, deeply constricted near apical third and weakly so near basal fourth; width across lateral tubercles 1.3 times the basal width; lateral tubercles conical with blunt apices; disk densely punctured, with a pair of paramedian swellings on both sides of a median longitudinal impunctate area; hind angles hardly produced laterally; apical and basal margins narrowly bordered, weakly bisinuate on the latter. Mesonotum with stridulatory plate divided by a median line. Prosternum with intercoxal process very narrow and slightly widened apically; procoxal cavities widely opened behind. Metaventral process twice as broad as mesoventral process.

Elytra 2.9 times as long as humeral width, nearly parallel-sided, conjointly rounded at apices; disk moderately with distinct punctures which are becoming smaller and shallower toward apices.

Legs with femora slightly clavate, nearly the same length as tibiae; tibiae weakly curved; last tarsomeres of pro- and mesotarsi distinctly swollen apically; relative lengths of hind femora, tibiae and tarsi against antennomere V = 2.3 : 2.3 : 1.2; metatarsi with tarsomere I 1.6 times as long as II + III combined.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 13. Tergite VIII gently rounded; lateral lobes tapering apically, 0.2 times as long as total length of tegmen, rather short and thick, with several short and a few long apical setae; median lobe longer than tegmen, gently curved throughout in lateral view, with basal struts nearly half of total length, apex of ventral plate shortly pointed.

Endophallus in non-everted condition (Fig. 17), almost identical to *Chiangshunania x-signata* (depicted in Bi & N. OHBAYASHI, 2014, Fig. 10 g), S-shaped, long and slender, slightly longer than triple length of median lobe; MT, CT and PB are subequal in length; CT moderately swollen, constricted near middle; PB strongly curved dorsally at base, weakly swollen on basal half, with ventral surface provided with a tuft of very long and strongly sclerotized spicules near basal third (tsv), dorsal surface with a tuft of short spicules near middle (tsd); APH short, cone-shaped, with single ejaculatory duct at apex.

Female. BL = 16.3 mm, EW = 4.0 mm. Differs from male as follows: body and appendages darker; antennae short, with antennomere X reaching elytral apices, relative lengths of antennomeres from I to X (XI missing) as follows: 25 : 6 : 37 : 35 : 38 : 41 : 42 : 41 : 38 : 34 : -; last tarsomeres of protarsi not swollen apically.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Nanling, 9–12.VIII.2003, Y. KISHIDA leg. (IZAS).

Paratypes: [China] 1 ♂, same data as the holotype (EUMJ); 1 ♂, Guangxi, Lingui, Huangsha, Guangfuding, 1,358 m, 8.IX.2017, Yan-Quan LU leg. (CCCC); 1 ♀, Hunan, Shaoyang, Nanshan,

Laoshanjie, 1,400 m, 25.VIII.2017, Bo-Yan Li leg. (CCCC)

Etymology. From the Latin ‘comatus’, meaning ‘having long hair’, referring to the appearance of the elytra.

Diagnosis. Quite similar to *Chiangshunania x-signata* in general appearance, but distinguishable from it by the following characters: male with the tarsi significantly thicker, last tarsomeres of pro- and mesotarsi distinctly swollen apically; elytral hairs longer, about 1.5 times the average distance between elytral punctures (less than 1.0 times in *C. x-signata*).

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan).

***Chiangshunania polita* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4, 5, 14 & 18)

Description. Male. BL = 17.0–21.7 mm, EW = 3.8–4.9 mm. Body slender, nearly parallel-sided; head and pronotum blackish brown; legs mostly black except for dorsal surface of femora reddish brown, apical two tarsomeres light brown; antennae reddish brown, getting lighter towards apices; elytra glossy throughout, dark brown with two pale yellowish white maculae; the anterior pair besides suture on basal fifth small to very small, the posterior pair elongate, curved, usually fused into an X-shaped pattern, rarely widely separated along suture, with two additional narrow longitudinal projections; ventral surface mostly black. Head and pronotum moderately clothed with fine recumbent brownish pubescence; elytra provided with subrecumbent pale yellow hairs arising from punctures, the hairs are shorter than the distance between punctures, and becoming denser around apical and lateral margins; femora and ventral surface densely clothed with fine recumbent pale yellowish pubescence; tibiae and tarsi moderately clothed with suberect short dark hairs.

Head short, narrower than pronotum across lateral tubercles, with dense fine and shallow punctures; frons almost vertical; mouthparts directed obliquely forward; gena short, 0.3 times the long axis of eye; eyes large and coarsely faceted, weakly emarginate behind antennal sockets, with interocular distance slightly less than the distance between antennal insertion; tempora roundly constricted to neck; terminal maxillary palpomere broadened distally, with obliquely truncate apex, 1.5 times as long as penultimate palpomere. Antennae long, with apical two antennomeres exceeding elytral apices; scape shorter than antennomere III and longer than IV; IV shortened, 0.6 times as long as V; V strongly broadened from basal two-thirds and compressed laterally; relative lengths of antennomeres from I to XI as follows: 32 : 10 : 42 : 28 : 47 : 50 : 52 : 52 : 50 : 52 : 58.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as basal width, deeply constricted near apical third and weakly so near basal fourth; width across lateral tubercles 1.2 times the basal width; lateral tubercles conical with blunt apices; disk densely punctured, with a pair of paramedian swellings on both sides of a median longitudinal callosity; hind angles hardly produced laterally; apical and basal margins narrowly bordered, weakly bisinuate on the latter. Mesonotum with stridulatory plate divided by a median line.

Prosternum with intercoxal process very narrow and slightly widened apically; procoxal cavities widely opened behind. Metaventral process twice as broad as mesoventral process.

Elytra 3.2 times as long as humeral width, nearly parallel sided with rounded outer and angulate sutural angles; disk densely with distinct punctures which are becoming smaller and shallower toward apices.

Legs with femora weakly clavate, nearly as long as tibiae; tibiae weakly curved; last tarsomeres not swollen apically; relative lengths of hind femora, tibiae and tarsi against antennomere V = 2.6 : 2.4 : 1.5; metatarsi with tarsomere I 1.7 times as long as II + III combined.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 14. Tergite VIII more or less angularly rounded in shape; lateral lobes slender and nearly parallel, with dense and long apical setae, 0.3 times as long as total length of tegmen; median lobe shorter than tegmen, angularly curved in lateral view, basal struts shorter than half of total length, with apex of ventral plate shortly pointed.

Endophallus in non-everted condition (Fig. 18) similar to *Chiangshunania comata* sp. nov., except for CT relatively longer and more swollen, with a distinct dorsal curve in apical third, and PB less swollen in basal half.

Female male. BL = 19.5–22.5 mm, EW = 4.5–5.3 mm. Differs from male as follows: antennae short, not reaching elytral apices; relative lengths of antennomeres from I to XI as follows: 30 : 9 : 42 : 24 : 47 : 45 : 43 : 39 : 37 : 33 : 31.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, China, Yunnan, Tengchong, Wuhexiang, Xiaodifangcun, 1.X.2019, Yu-Tang WANG leg. (IZAS).

Paratypes: [China, Yunnan] 1 ♂, Lushui, Yaojiaping, 2,550 m, 14.VIII.2015, Wen-Xuan BI leg. (CBWX); 3 ♂♂, Lushui, Pianma, 2,600 m, 15.IX.2018, Yong-Ren ZHANG leg. (CCCC); 1 ♂, ditto except Xiao-Dong YANG leg. (CCCC); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Lushui, Pianma, 2,580 m, 17.IX.2018, Wen-Xuan BI leg. (CBWX); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Lushui, Pianma, 2,450–2,400 m, 17.IX.2018, Xiao-Dong YANG leg. (CCCC); 1 ♀, Tengchong, Wuhexiang, Xiaodifangcun, 1.X.2019, Mei-Ying LIN leg. (IZAS); 1 ♂, Baoshan, Longyangqu, Lujiangzhen, Nankang, 6.X.2019, leg. Mei-Ying LIN (IZAS); 1 ♀, Tengchong, Xiaodifang, 2,000 m, 13.IX.2019, Yue HUANG leg. (CPYL).

Etymology. From the Latin ‘politus’, meaning ‘polished’, referring to the glossy surface of elytra.

Diagnosis. This species is quite unique in the glossy elytra though the elytral maculae are similar to *C. x-signata* or *C. comata*. It is also distinguishable from these species by the following characters: antennomere IV distinctly shortened; antennomere V strongly broadened near middle and compressed laterally; antennae relatively shorter in male, with only apical two antennomeres exceeding elytral apices.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

Genus *Notorhabdium* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986

Notorhabdium N. OHBAYASHI & SHIMOMURA, 1986: 288. Type species: *Notorhabdium immaculatum* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986. — LÖBL & SMETANA, 2010: 136. — BI & N. OHBAYASHI, 2014: 12.

Remarks. Up to now, one species from Malaysia and two species from China have been described (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2019). The following two new species are most closely related to *Notorhabdium bangzhui* N. OHBAYASHI et WANG, 2004.

Notorhabdium bangzhui N. OHBAYASHI et WANG, 2004

(Fig. 9)

Notorhabdium bangzhui N. OHBAYASHI & WANG, 2004 in OHBAYASHI *et al.*, 2004: 452, figs. 1, 7. Type locality: Houhe, Wufeng, Hubei, China. — BI & N. OHBAYASHI, 2014: 12, fig. 8. — VIVES, 2020: 4, fig. 1.

Distribution. China (Hubei); Vietnam (Vinh Phuc).

Remarks. This species is herein excluded from the fauna of Henan Province since the earlier record (BI & N. OHBAYASHI, 2014) was based on the specimens of *Notorhabdium holzschuhi* sp. nov. described below. VIVES (2020) reported *N. bangzhui* from northern Vietnam based on a single male specimen. However, only the female holotype is known from Hubei, China (the type locality) and the

association of the male from Vietnam with this species therefore remains uncertain.

***Notorhabdium wenhsini* Bi et N. OHBAYASHI, 2014**

Notorhabdium wenhsini Bi & N. OHBAYASHI, 2014: 14, fig. 4. Type locality: Wuzhishan, Hainan.

Distribution. China (Hainan).

***Notorhabdium rufiscapus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 6, 10, 15 & 19)

Description. Male. BL = 9.6 mm, EW = 1.9 mm. Body and appendages extremely slender, almost parallel-sided. Head, pronotum, elytra, scape and pedicel of antennae crimson, remaining antenna blackish brown; maxillary palpi reddish brown except for yellowish apical margin of last palpalomere; legs yellowish red except for blackish hind femora which are getting reddish toward apices; ventral surface dark yellowish red, except for black metaventrite and abdominal ventrites.

Head and pronotum with sparse thin recumbent reddish yellow pubescence; pubescence on scutellum similar but more or less denser than that of pronotum; elytral hairs arising from punctures, light yellowish red, thin, short and subrecumbent; elytral apices densely fringed with the same colored hairs; ventral surface with meso- and metaventrites, abdomen and femora rather closely covered with thin subrecumbent silvery pubescence except for glabrous head and prosternum; legs with tibiae and tarsi bearing moderately dense suberect bristle-like hairs.

Head short, slightly wider than pronotum across lateral tubercles, closely punctured throughout; frons almost vertical; mouthpart directed obliquely forward; gena 0.7 times the long axis of eye; eyes rather small and broad, bean shaped, moderately coarsely faceted; interocular distance twice as wide as the distance between antennal insertion; tempora weakly narrowed to hind angles, then strongly constricted to neck; terminal maxillary palpalomere broadened distally, with obliquely truncate apex. Antennae filiform with apical two antennomeres exceeding elytral apices; scape shorter than III and longer than IV; IV 0.4 times as long as V; relative lengths of antennomeres from I to XI as follows: 15 : 4 : 19 : 13 : 30 : 32 : 33 : 31 : 29 : 26 : 28.

Pronotum elongate, 1.5 times as long as basal width, deeply constricted near apical third and weakly so near basal fourth; width across lateral tubercles 1.3 times the basal width; lateral tubercles robust with thickened base; disk distinctly humped just behind apical constriction, with a median longitudinal smooth area, and densely punctured on basal constriction; hind angles hardly produced laterally; apical and basal margins narrowly bordered, weakly bisinuate on the latter.

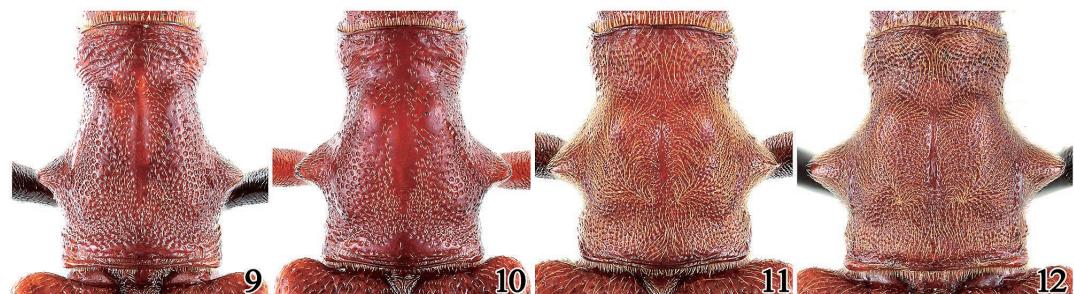
Scutellum elongate triangular; stridulatory file of mesonotum distinctly divided.

Elytra elongate, 3.0 times as long as width across humeri; humeral angles slightly produced; sides gently narrowed toward apical third, then widened to rounded hind angles; sutural angles nearly rectangular; disk longitudinally depressed besides suture and with moderately dense deep punctures throughout.

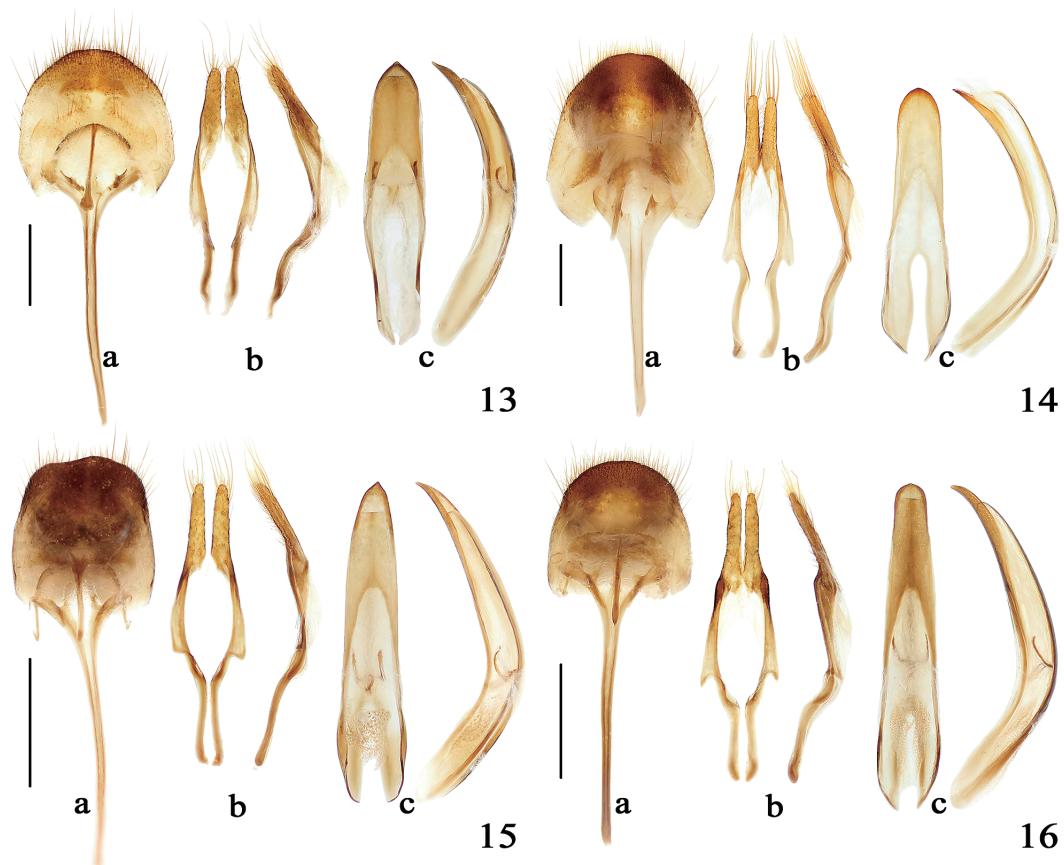
Prosternal process narrowed between procoxae, and expanded distally with emarginate apex; mesoventral process as wide as metaventral process and receiving the round apex of metaventral process.

Legs long and slender; hind femora exceeding elytral apices; last tarsal segments of fore and middle legs distinctly swollen; relative lengths of hind femora, tibiae and tarsi against antennomere V = 3.0 : 2.8 : 1.5; metatarsi with tarsomeres I 2.0 times as long as II + III combined.

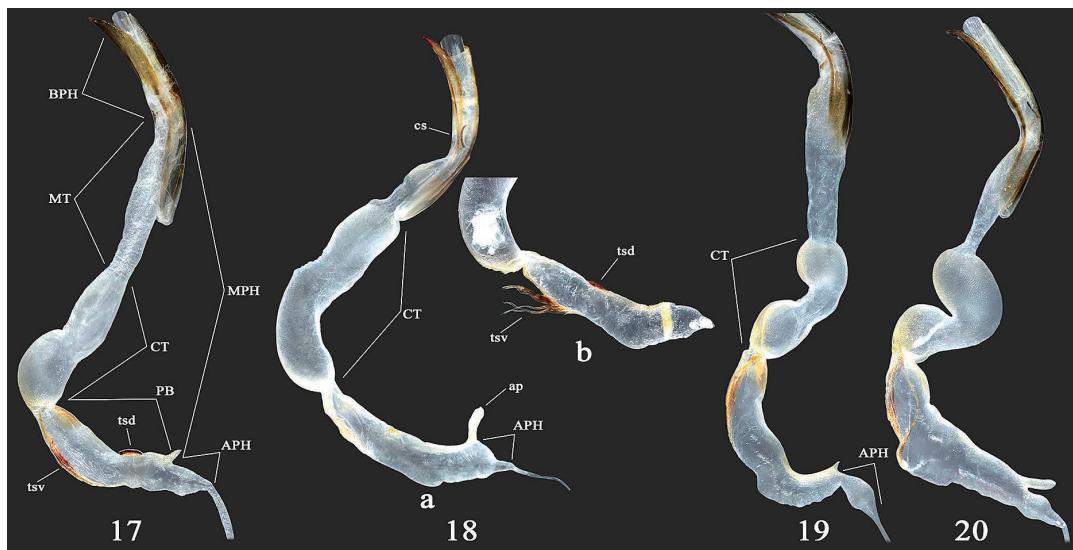
Abdominal ventrites minutely punctured; ventrites I to III weakly broadened, and narrowed from IV to V, ventrite V shorter than IV with emarginate apical margin.



Figs. 9–12. Pronotum of *Notorhabdium* spp. — 9, *Notorhabdium bangzhuai* N. OHBAYASHI et WANG, holotype female; 10, *Notorhabdium rufiscapus* sp. nov., holotype male; 11 & 12, *Notorhabdium holzschuhi* sp. nov., paratype male and female.



Figs. 13–16. Genitalia of species. — 13, *Chiangshunania comata* sp. nov.; 14, *Chiangshunania polita* sp. nov.; 15, *Notorhabdium rufiscapus* sp. nov.; 16, *Notorhabdium holzschuhi* sp. nov. — a, Tergite VIII with sternites VIII & IX in ventral view; b, tegmen in ventral view and lateral view; c, median lobe in ventral view and lateral view. Scale = 0.5 mm.



Figs. 17–20. Endophallus of species. — 17, *Chiangshunania comata* sp. nov.; 18, *Chiangshunania polita* sp. nov.; 19, *Notorhabdium rufiscapus* sp. nov.; 20, *Notorhabdium holzschuhi* sp. nov. — 17, 18 a, 19 & 20, Non-everted condition; 18 b, everted condition.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 15. Tergite VIII more or less angulate in shape; lateral lobes slender and slightly tapering apically with several short and a few long apical setae, 0.3 times as long as total length of tegmen; median lobe longer than tegmen, angularly curved in lateral view, with basal struts shorter than half of total length, apex of ventral plate shortly pointed.

Endophallus in non-everted condition (Fig. 19), similar to *Chiangshunania comata* sp. nov., CT relatively shorter, about 0.7 times MT or PB length; CT moderately swollen, distinctly constricted and curved ventrally near middle; PB slightly swollen behind middle ventrally and strongly curved at apical third dorsally, with only one tuft of long and strongly sclerotized spicules near basal third on ventral surface (tsv); APH fusiform.

Female. Unknown.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♂, China, Sichuan, Emeishan, Jiulingang, 1,800 m, 29.V.2017, Wen-Xuan Bi leg. (SNUC).

Etymology. From a combination of the Latin ‘rufus’ and ‘scapus’, referring to the red scape of antenna.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *N. bangzhu* or *N. holzschuhi* sp. nov. but easily distinguishable by the different color of appendages as the scape, pedicel, fore- and middle femora red instead of black, and by the different proportions of pronotum as shown in Figs. 9–12.

Distribution. China (Sichuan).

Notorhabdium holzschuhi sp. nov.

(Figs. 7, 8, 11, 12, 16 & 20)

Notorhabdium bangzhu: Bi & N. OHBAYASHI, 2014. (nec N. OHBAYASHI & WANG, 2004)

Description. Male. BL = 10.0–11.3 mm, EW = 2.0–2.3 mm. Body and appendages extremely slender, almost parallel-sided. Head, pronotum and elytra dingy yellowish red; antennae blackish

brown; legs with femora and hind tibiae blackish brown, fore- and middle tibiae and all tarsi dingy yellowish red to blackish brown; maxillary palpi reddish brown except for yellowish apical margin of last palpomere; ventral surface dark yellowish red, except for black metaventrite and abdominal ventrites. Head and pronotum with thin, recumbent, reddish yellow pubescence; pubescence on scutellum similar but sparser than that of pronotum; elytra with thin, short and subrecumbent light yellowish red hairs which are longer and denser along apical marginal area; ventral surface with sides of mesoventrite, metaventrite, abdomen and femora rather closely covered with thin subrecumbent silvery pubescence except for nearly glabrous head and prosternum; legs with tibiae and tarsi bearing suberect bristle-like hairs.

Head short, as wide as pronotum across lateral tubercles, closely punctured throughout; frons almost vertical; mouthparts directed obliquely forward; gena 0.7 times the long axis of eye; eyes rather small and broad bean shaped, moderately coarsely faceted; interocular distance twice as wide as distance of antennal insertion; tempora weakly narrowed to hind angles, then strongly constricted to neck; terminal maxillary palpomere broadened distally and with obliquely truncate apex. Antennae filiform with apical two antennomeres exceeding elytral apices; scape shorter than III and longer than IV; IV 0.4 times as long as V; relative lengths of antennomeres from I to XI as follows: 17 : 6 : 22 : 13 : 32 : 40 : 40 : 38 : 36 : 33 : 35.

Pronotum elongate, 1.4 times as long as basal width, deeply constricted near apical third and weakly so near basal fourth; width across lateral tubercles 1.3 times the basal width; lateral tubercles robust with thickened base; disk distinctly humped on both sides of a median longitudinal smooth area behind apical constriction, densely punctured throughout; hind angles hardly produced laterally; apical and basal margins narrowly bordered, nearly straight on the latter.

Scutellum triangular; stridulatory file of mesonotum distinctly divided. Elytra elongate, 3.1 times as long as humeral width; humeral angles slightly produced; sides nearly parallel sided with weak constriction; apices with gently rounded lateral angles and square sutural angles; disk weakly depressed longitudinally besides suture and moderately deeply punctured throughout.

Prosternal process narrowed between procoxae, and divergent distally with emarginated apex; mesoventral process as wide as metaventral process and receiving the round apex of metaventral process.

Legs long and slender; hind femora exceeding elytral apices; last tarsomeres of fore and middle legs distinctly swollen; relative lengths of hind femora, tibiae and tarsi against antennomere V = 3.0 : 2.9 : 1.8; metatarsi with tarsomeres I 1.7 times as long as II + III combined.

Abdominal ventrites minutely punctured; ventrites I to III weakly broadened, and narrowed from IV to V; ventrite V subequal to IV with broadly rounded apical margin.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 16. Tergite VIII round in shape; lateral lobes slender and slightly tapering apically with several short and a few long apical setae, 0.3 times as long as total length of tegmen; median lobe longer than tegmen, angularly curved in lateral view, with basal struts shorter than half of total length, apex of ventral plate shortly pointed.

Endophallus in non-everted condition (Fig. 20) similar to *Notorhabdium rufiscapus* sp. nov., except for MT relatively slenderer, CT more swollen with middle ventral constriction narrower; PB straight in most lengths with a distinctive median swelling on ventral side.

Female. BL = 12.5 mm, EW = 2.8 mm. Similar to male, but differ in the following features. Antennae short, just reaching elytral apices, relative lengths of antennomeres from I to XI as follows: 18 : 6 : 23 : 17 : 33 : 34 : 35 : 32 : 25 : 22 : 23. Pronotum broader. Elytra parallel-sided, 3.0 as long as humeral width.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, China, Henan, Neixiang, Baotianman, 1,500–1,600 m, 21–22.V.2016,

Qiao-Zhi YANG & Wei-Peng QIAO leg. (SNUC).

Paratypes: [China] 1 ♂, same data as for the holotype (CBWX); 1 ♂, ditto except 1,350–1,500 m, 26.VIII.2018 (CBWX); 1 ♂, W Henan, Funiu Shan, Baotianman, 33.5N, 111.9E, 15–17.V.2005, Vít RYJÁČEK leg. (CCH); 1 ♀, W Henan, Funiu Shan, Baotianman, 33.5N, 111.9E, 15–17.V.2005, J. TURNÁ leg. (CCH); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto except 33.31N, 111.56E, 1,500–1,750 m, 16–17.V.2009, J. TURNÁ leg. (CTT); 1 ♂, ditto except 1,500–1,900 m, 10.V.2016, Tomáš TICHÝ leg. (CTT); 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ditto except 1,400–1,750 m, 14–17.V.2018 (CTT).

Etymology. The new species is named after Mr. Carolus HOLZSCHUH, who kindly provided material from his collection for this study.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Notorhabdium bangzhu* in the coloration, but it is distinguishable by the different proportions, punctuation or pubescence of pronotum in the female as shown in Figs. 9 and 12. It is distinguished from *N. rufiscapus* sp. nov. by the scape, pedicel, fore- and middle femora black instead of red, and by different proportions of pronotum in the male as shown in Figs. 10 and 11.

Distribution. China (Henan).

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要 約

毕 文烜・大林延夫：中国産ムカシハナカミキリ族の属の検索表の改定と4新種の記載（鞘翅目カミキリムシ科ハナカミキリ亜科）。——ムカシハナカミキリ族 (Xylosteini) に属する4新種を中国から記載した：*Chiangshunania comata* sp. nov. (毛翅蒋花天牛；廣東・廣西・湖南省), *Chiangshunania polita* sp. nov. (亮翅蒋花天牛；雲南省), *Notorhabdium rufiscapus* sp. nov. (红柄诺托天牛；四川省) および *Notorhabdium holzschuhi* sp. nov. (霍氏诺托天牛；河南省)。また、著者らが2014年に作成した本族の中国産属の検索表を一部改定した。

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