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Xia Zou¹⁾, Guanglin Xie^{1,2)}, Wenkai Wang^{1,3*)}. DESCRIPTIONS OF PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN MALES OF *PYGOSTRANGALIA SILVESTRII* (TIPPMANN, 1955) AND *EUSTRANGALIS LATERICOLLIS* WANG ET CHIANG, 1994 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE, LEPTURINAE). – *Far Eastern Entomologist*. 2015. N 289: 10-16.

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Summary. The unknown males of *Pygostrangalia silvestrii* and *Eustrangalis latericollis* are described. *Pygostrangalia silvestrii* is newly recorded from Zhejiang and Hubei provinces of China. *Eustrangalis latericollis* is recorded for Hubei province for the first time.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Pygostrangalia*, *Eustrangalis*, taxonomy, males, new records, China.

К. Жюу¹⁾, Г. Ци^{1,2)}, В. Ванг^{1,3*)}. Описания ранее неизвестных самцов *Pygostrangalia silvestrii* (Tippmann, 1955) и *Eustrangalis latericollis* Wang et Chiang, 1994 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Lepturinae) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2015. N 289. С. 10-16.

Резюме. Описаны ранее неизвестные самцы *Pygostrangalia silvestrii* и *Eustrangalis latericollis*. Первый вид впервые указывается из китайских провинций Чжецзян и Хубей, а второй – из провинции Хубей.

INTRODUCTION

Strangalia silvestrii Tippmann, 1955 was described by females from China (Fujian province) and later placed in the genus *Pygostrangalia* (Tippmann, 1955; Hua, 2002). *Eustrangalis latericollis* Wang et Chiang, 1994 was originally described also by female only from Shaaxi province (Wang & Chiang, 1994). In this paper, *P. silvestrii* is newly recorded from Hubei and Zhejiang provinces, and *E. latericollis* is recorded from Hubei province for the first time. The unknown males of both species are described below, and the genitalia and adult images are illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens examined in this study are deposited in collections of Yangtze University, Jingzhou, China (YZU) and Southwest University, Chongqing, China (SWU).

Adult images were taken with Canon 450D DSLR with EF 100mm f/2.8L IS USM lens and genital images were taken with Leica M205A stereomicroscope with motorized zoom and focus control and a Planapo M 0.63× objective. Images of genitalia were taken by keeping them in water or glycerinum. All images were made using Adobe Photoshop software (version CS3 10.0).

The male and female genitalia were prepared by soaking the whole beetle in boiling water for several minutes, then scissoring abdominal apex along dorsopleural line and removing the genitalia with forceps and ophthalmic scissors, and clearing them in 10% KOH at 80–100°C for several minutes.

TAXONOMY

Pygostrangalia silvestrii (Tippmann, 1955)

Figs 1–12

Strangalia silvestrii Tippmann, 1955: 99.

Pygostrangalia silvestrii: Hua, 2002: 229; Hua *et al.*, 2009: 467; Hubweber *et al.*, 2010: 111.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China:** Hubei province: 3 ♂, Yichang, Dalaoling Nature Reserve, altitude 1350 m, 27 June 2009, leg. Guanglin Xie; 1 ♀, the same locality, 24 June 2010, leg. Wei Li; 1 ♀, the same locality, 22 July 2010, leg. Guanglin Xie; Zhejiang province: 1 ♂, Longquan, Fengyangshan Nature Reserve, 22 July 2012, leg. Guanglin Xie.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Length 18.5 – 20.0 mm from the tips of mandibles to exposed abdominal end, width 3.0 – 3.5 mm across humeral angles. Body slender, black except for mouthpart partly yellowish brown to dark brown and elytral maculae light yellow; clothed with extremely thin silver-gray pubescence, pubescence on sterna slightly dense, on legs slightly golden-brown. Each elytron decorated with 3 light yellow maculae: one underneath the humeral angle, the other two larger, at the center of basal fourth and before the middle, respectively. Head densely and finely punctate; frons transverse, with middle with a large triangular smooth area and a wide longitudinal sulcus; clypeus about as long as frons, with apical margin smooth; eye large, prominent and almost entire, with long axis about 2.3 times as long as gena; vertex slightly concave, with median sulcus fine. Antenna shorter than body, distinctly exceeding elytral tip; scape robust, densely and finely punctate; antennomere 3 longest, about 2 times as long as scape; antennomere 4 slightly longer than scape, antennomere 5 longer than antennomere 4, last antennomere cuspidal. Pronotum campanuliform, longer than the width of basal margin, constricted just behind apex, apical margin with collar inconspicuous and basal margin bisinuate; disc with punctures slightly coarser than that of head and a mesal narrow smooth longitudinal area extending from apical fourth to basal fourth. Scutellum small, long triangular and impunctate. Elytra elongate, relative ratio of humeral width to width of basal margin of pronotum is 3: 2, both sides strongly convergent from base to the middle, slightly curved outwards and separated near apical fourth, apical margin truncate and marginal angle short; disc moderately punctured towards base and slightly feebly towards apex, with a shallow depression inside humerus. Abdomen cylindrical, last two segments exposed from elytral tip, distal sternite deeply and widely concave, with a pair of prominent vertical lateral lobes. Legs long and slender, femora moderately clavate, metatibia slightly curved inwards, metatarsus longer than metafemur or metatibia, first segment of metatarsus longer than following two segments united.

MALE GENITALIA. Tegmen moderately bent in lateral view, approximately as long as median lobe (including median struts) (Figs 6, 7). Paramere slightly shorter than ringed part, black, relatively broad, inner edge slightly incurvated medianly, apex with outer apical angle obtusely rounded and decorated with 3– 4 long setae (Figs 8, 9), ventral surface clothed with a row of sparse setae near inner edge (Fig. 7). Ringed part broad apically, strongly narrowed basad, with each lateral arm twisted to proximal fifth and then connected with each other,



Figs 1–12. *Pygostrangalia silvestrii*. 1 – female dorsal view; 2–3 – male: 2 – dorsal view, 3 – ventral view; 4–5 – female genitalia: 4 – ovipositor, 5 – spermatheca capsule and spermatheca duct (with spermatheca gland destroyed) ; 6–10 – male genitalia: 6–7 – lateral view: 6– with internal sac stretched; 8 – dorsal view; 9 – ventral view; 10 – basal crescent sclerites of internal sac in dorsal view; 11–12 – 8th abdominal segment: 11 – dorsal view; 12 – ventral view. Scales: 4–5 – 0.1mm; 6–12 – 1mm.

distal end nearly transverse-truncate (Fig. 9). Median lobe (including median struts) slightly narrowed from middle to apex in dorsal view (Fig. 8) and strongly bent at apical fourth in lateral view (Figs 6, 7), apical margin black, ventral surface with apex with a black middle longitudinal ridge (Fig. 9). Median struts broad, connected with each other at distal end. Internal sac long, the first and third quarter from base distinctly sclerotized which are furnished with microscopic sclerites, apical basal furnished with a pair of more or less dark sclerites at middle and then followed with microscopic sclerites (Fig. 10), the end of internal sac provided with ejaculatory ampoule which connects an ejaculatory duct.

FEMALE GENITALIA. Coxite lobe sclerotized interiorly, with outer apical half clothed with setae. Stylus completely sclerotized, with apex clothed with setae (Fig. 4). Spermathecal capsule reniform, one side deeply emarginated, the other side bears spermathecal gland near base, the base connects spermathecal duct which strongly sclerotized apicad (Fig. 5).

DISTRIBUTION. China (Fujian, Hubei and Zhejiang provinces).

REMARKS. The female is different from the male by the wider body, apical half of elytra reddish brown, both sides of elytra inconspicuously convergent at middle and only the last abdominal tergite exposed from elytral tip.

***Eustrangalis latericollis* Wang et Chiang, 1994**

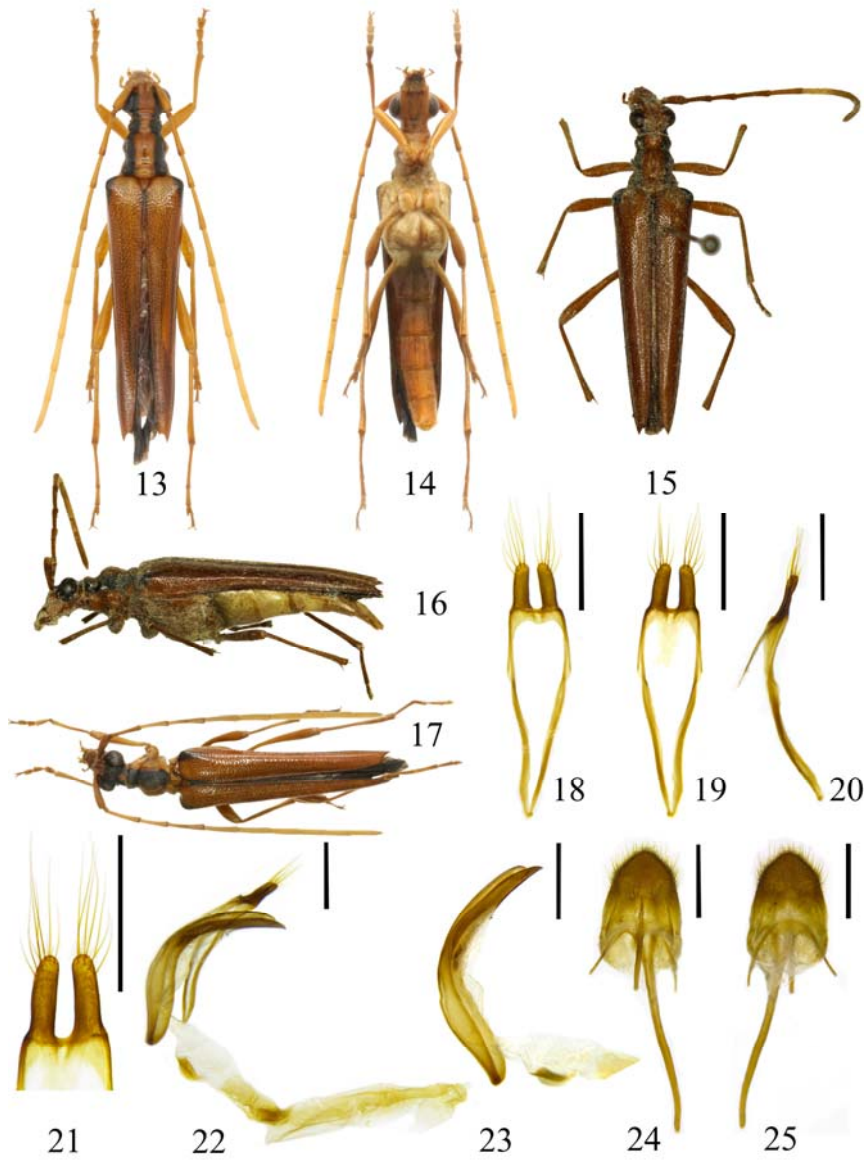
Figs 13–25

Eustrangalis latericollis Wang & Chiang, 1994: 193; Chiang & Chen, 2001: 167; Hua *et al.*, 2009: 455; Hubweber *et al.*, 2010: 100.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀, **China:** Shaaxi province: Zhenba, 19 April 1981, local collector leg. Other specimens examined. **China:** Hubei province: 2 ♂, Yichang, Dalaoling Nature Reserve, altitude 1560 m, 1 May 2014, leg. Guanglin Xie.

NOTES. In original description, holotype was wrongly designated as male with clerical error. Later, Jiang & Chen (2001) redescribed it according the unique type specimen and supplementally described the female genitalia with dissecting the type specimen.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Length 15.5-17.5 mm from the tips of mandibles to elytral apices, Width 3.5-4.0 mm across humeral angles. Body elongated, mostly yellowish brown. Eye blackish brown, apical margin of labrum, upper, lower edge of outside and apex of mandible sometimes dark brown to black; each side of vertex and occiput decorated with a black longitudinal strip; antenna with color more or less becoming paler towards apical antennomeres. Each side of pronotum completely decorated with a broad black longitudinal strip. Edges of scutellum and elytra slightly darkened. Each elytron decorated with a black humeral spot and short sutural vitta after scutellum. Body clothed with yellowish brown pubescence and hairs, pubescence on sterna denser and paler. Head clothed with short erect to semirecumbent hairs intermixed with long hairs. Pronotum clothed with recumbent backward pubescence intermixed with several hairs on posterior half of each side. Elytra clothed with semirecumbent hairs arranging in each puncture. Head densely punctate except for clypeus sparsely punctate and labrum nearly smooth, with a large triangle impunctate middle area at apical portion of frons; frons transverse, with a middle longitudinal sulcus extending to occiput; labrum short, clypeus subtrapeziform; gena about 0.7 times as long as long axis of eye, vertex relatively flattened. Antenna long, slightly exceeding elytral tip, scape robust, slightly clavate, longer than antennomere 4, about as long as antennomere 3 and 5, antennomere 6 to 11 successively shorter in length. Pronotum campanuliform, densely punctate, each side provided with a conical tubercle and constricted before and after the tubercle; disc convex, with a shallow and partly smooth middle groove, hind angles rounded, not embracing elytral humerus. Scutellum triangular, rounded apically. Elytra elongated, moderately punctate, relative ratio of



Figs 13–25. *Eustrangalis latericollis*. 13-14, 17 – male, dorsal, ventral and dorso-lateral view, respectively; 15-16 – holotype, female, dorsal and lateral view, respectively; 18-23 – male genitalia: 18-20 – tegmen, dorsal, ventral and lateral view, respectively; 21 – paramere, ventral view; 22 – aedoeagus, lateral view; 23 – median lobe (with part internal sac), lateral view; 24-25 – 8th abdominal segment, ventral and dorsal view, respectively. Scales: 1 mm.

length to humeral width is 3:1, base broad, straightly narrowed towards apices, apical margin emarginated-truncate, marginal angle acutely produced, sutural angle toothed. Abdomen finely and shallowly punctate, with apical margin of last sternite slightly depressed centrally. Legs slender, first segment of metatarsus slightly longer than following segments united.

MALE GENITALIA. Tegmen yellowish brown, slightly bent in lateral view (Fig. 20), approximately as long as median lobe (including median struts) (Fig. 22). Paramere moderately long, length 2.6 times as long as width, lateral edge partly dark brown, ventral surface with outer half decorated with setae, apex blunt and decorated with several long setae (Fig. 21). Ringed part narrowed unequally about from proximal third to distal end, each lateral arm decorated with distinct purple on inner side from proximal third to middle and connected with each other at distal end (Figs 18–20). Median lobe (including median struts) yellowish-brown, strongly bent at middle in lateral view (Fig. 23), ventral surface with apex acute and provided a black brown middle longitudinal ridge. Median struts broad, slightly shorter than half length of Median lobe (including median struts), connected with each other at distal end. Internal sac long, mostly membranous, with a pair of brown sclerites near base and irregular sclerotized portions which are decorated with microscopic sclerites (Fig. 22).

DISTRIBUTION. China (Shaanxi and Hubei provinces).

REMARKS. The head and pronotal black maculae of male are variable, which sometimes occupy most of vertex, occiput and pronotum (Fig. 17). The male is distinctly different from the female by the antenna about as long as the body (female antenna only surpasses middle of elytra).

The species is similar to *E. distenioides* Bates, 1884, but can be easily distinguished from it by the yellowish brown antennae, humeral spots on elytra and the complete lateral stripes on pronotum (in *E. distenioides*, the antennae is black and pronotum has two black lateral spots which are not reaching apical and basal edge, each elytron decorated with a complete, broad and black longitudinal strip laterally from base to apex).

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