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A newly recorded species of the subfamily Lamiinae (Coleoptera: cerambycidae) from China

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Abstract

Similosodus atrofasciatus (Pic, 1925) is recorded from China (Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region) for the first time. The redescription of *S. atrofasciatus* (Pic, 1925) is given based on the Chinese specimens, and the morphological photographs are provided.

Keywords: Pteroplina; longhorned beetle; taxonomy; guangxi

Introduction

Similosodus atrofasciatus (Pic, 1925) ^[4] was primarily arranged in the genus *Sodus* Pascoe with doubt by Pic. The genus *Sodus* was established by Pascoe (1865) ^[3]. Due to it was preoccupied by *Sodus* Amyot, 1846 (Hemiptera), McKeown (1945) ^[2] proposed the new name *Similosodus*. Breuning (1961) ^[1] divided the genus of *Similosodus* into three subgenera: *Similosodus* (*Similosodus*) Pascoe 1865 ^[3], *Similosodus* (*Transversesodus*) Breuning, 1961 ^[1] and *Similosodus* (*Venosodus*) Breuning, 1961 ^[1]. *Similosodus atrofasciatus* (Pic, 1925) ^[4] was placed in the nominate subgenus. Currently, the nominate subgenus including 15 species, three of which are recorded from China, *Similosodus atrofasciatus* (Pic, 1925) ^[4] is only recorded in Vietnam (Chen *et al.*, 2019; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2022) ^[5].

Recently, a pair of specimens of *Similosodus atrofasciatus* (Pic, 1925) ^[4] from Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China was discovered for the first time. In this paper, the redescription of *S. atrofasciatus* (Pic, 1925) ^[4] is given based on the Chinese specimens, and the morphological photographs are provided.

Material and Methods

All photographs were taken with a Canon 7D Mark II digital camera equipped with a Canon EF 100mm f/2.8L IS USM lens. All images were edited using Adobe Photoshop 2021 software. The specimens are deposited in the Entomological Museum, Yangtze University, Jingzhou, Hubei, China.

Taxonomy

Similosodus atrofasciatus (Pic, 1925) ^[4]

Figs 1-4

? *Sodus atrofasciatus* Pic, 1925: 25 ^[4]. Type locality: Tonkin, Vietnam.

Similosodus atrofasciatus: McKeown, 1945: 292 ^[2].

Similosodus (*Similosodus*) *atrofasciatus*: Breuning, 1961 ^[1]: 282; Breuning, 1963: 496, 500.

Redescription of male (Figs 1-2). Length: 8.13 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), humeral width: 2.85 mm (measured across humeri).

Body mostly blackish brown. Body mostly furnished with long flying hairs and pubescence, head, antennae densely clothed with brownish yellow pubescence, basal several antennomeres and underside mixed with grayish-white pubescence; pronotum densely clothed with brownish yellow pubescence, with a pair of oval black halos in basal half. Elytra with pubescence predominantly brownish yellow and blackish brown pubescence, each elytron with three blackish brown pubescence markings as follow: a basal irregular narrow band covered humeral angle; an oblique triangle spot along the suture behind scutellum, apex angle reaching to midline outwards; a broad transverse band at middle, anterior margin extended forward forming two oblique triangle marks, posterior margin nearly straight.

Ventral surface moderately covered with short pale grey pubescence. Head with frons short, transverse, with an obvious longitudinal median sulcus; frons densely, coarsely punctured, lateral sides moderately concave; vertex slightly concave. Eyes coarsely faceted and deeply emarginate; gena short, distinctly shorter than lower eye lobe. Antennae longer than body, about 1.50 times as long as body, surpassing elytral apex at antennomere VIII, scape cylindrical, robust, slightly shorter than antennomere III, antennomere IV slightly longer than III, obviously longer than remaining antennomeres, antennomeres V-IX nearly equal in length, slightly longer than X, antennomere XI slightly longer than X. Prothorax slightly wider than long, about 0.95 times as wide as basal width, with weak anterior and posterior constriction; anterior margin subequal to posterior margin in width, widest at about basal 2/5, slightly rounded; disc slightly convex, sparsely with coarse punctures. Scutellum linguulate. Elytra about 1.92 times as long as humeral width, subparallel on basal 2/3, then arcuately convergent to rounded apices, elytral surface with moderately dense, deep punctures, gradually finer and indistinct towards apex. Procoxal cavities slightly open posteriorly, mescoxal cavities open. Ventral surface sparsely, finely punctured. Legs short and stout, femora clavate, metafemora reaching to fourth abdominal segment. First metatarsal segment obviously shorter than following two segments combined, claws divergent.

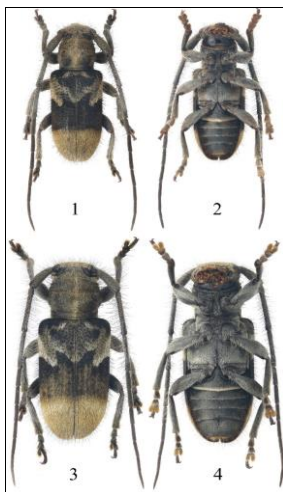


Fig 1-4: *Similosodus atrofasciatus* (Pic, 1925) ^[4]. 1-2. male; 3-4. female; 1, 3. dorsal view; 2, 4. ventral view



Fig 5-7: *Similosodus atrofasciatus* (Pic, 1925) ^[4] Holotype, male. 5-6. Habitus: 5. dorsal view; 6. lateral view; 7. labels (Photographs taken by Xavier Gouverneur)

Female Length: 11.12 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), humeral width: 4.08 mm (measured across humeri). Similar to male, but body distinctly broader; antennae about 1.16 times as long as body, reaching elytral apex at antennomere VIII, antennomere III slightly shorter than IV, longer than scape, antennomeres V–VIII nearly equal in length, slightly longer than IX, antennomeres IX–X nearly equal in length, antennomere XI slightly longer than V. Prothorax obviously wider than long, about 0.90 times as wide as basal width, widest only behind the middle; elytra about 1.81 times as long as humeri, ventrite V slightly emarginate apically.

Specimen examined 1♂1♀, **China:** Guangxi, Fuchuan, Xiling Mountain, Xiayuangong village, 24°45'18.58"N 111°13'45.42"E, alt. 294m, May 7, 2021 coll. by Haoling Liu and Xinglong Bai.

Distribution China (new country record): Guangxi; Vietnam.

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