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**NEW GENUS AND NEW SPECIES OF LONGICORN BEETLES  
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM INDIA**

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**Summary.** A new genus *Rutjana* Danilevsky, **gen. n.** with type species *R. kashmirensis* Danilevsky, **sp. n.** is described from Jammu & Kashmir (India). The new genus is similar to genus *Gerdberndia* Holzschuh, 1982, but differs from latter by the shape of elytra and prothorax .

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Callidiini, taxonomy, new taxa, Kashmir, Himalaya, India.

**М. Л. Данилевский. Новый род и новый вид жуков-усачей (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) из Индии // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2020. N 399. С. 14-18.**

**Резюме.** Из штата Джамму и Кашмир (Индия) описан новый род *Rutjana* Danilevsky, **gen. n.** с типовым видом *R. kashmirensis* Danilevsky, **sp. n.**. Новый род близок к роду *Gerdberndia* Holzschuh, 1982, отличаясь от последнего формой надкрылий и переднегруди.

**INTRODUCTION**

A remarkable longicorn-beetle was discovered by Evgeniy Rutjan during his collecting trip to Jammu & Kashmir (North India) in 2019. The specimen represents a new species of a new genus and is described below.

**DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW TAXA**

**Family Cerambycidae**

**Subfamily Cerambycinae**

**Tribe Callidiini**

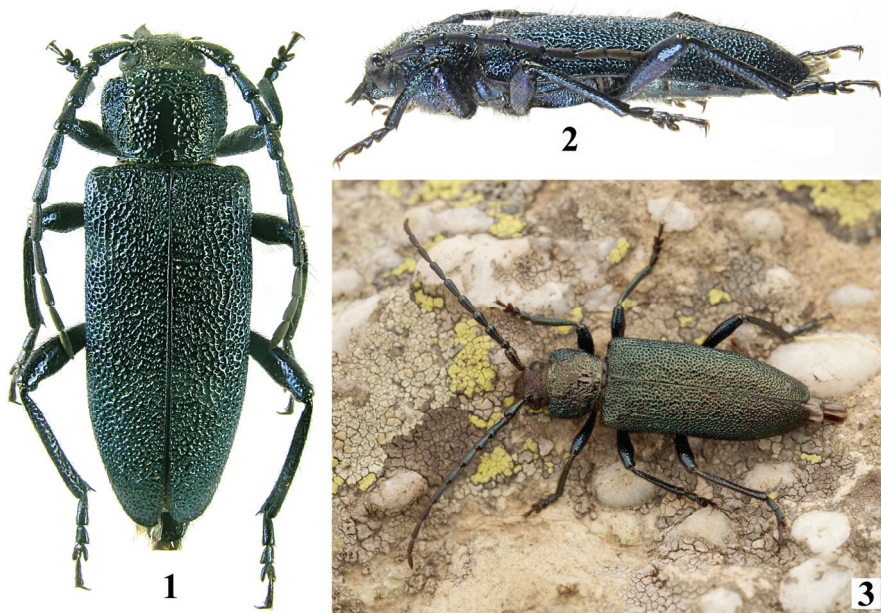
**Genus *Rutjana* Danilevsky, gen. n.**

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Type species: *Rutjana kashmirensis* **sp. n.**

**DESCRIPTION.** Body wide and thick, with strong metallic luster, with numerous strong and long erect black setae.

Head relatively small, roughly punctured with very narrow strongly transverse frons; vertex flat, with distinct suture along middle; genae moderately short, about as wide as the base of 1st antennal joint; eyes deeply emarginated; apical joints of labial and maxillary palpi axe-like.



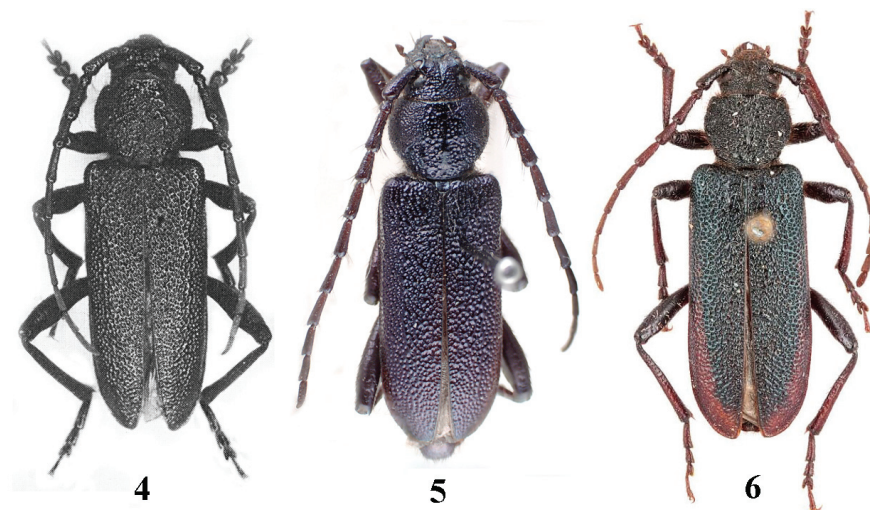
Figs 1–3. *Rutjana kashmirensis* Danilevsky, **sp. n.**, female holotype. 1 – dorsal view; 2 – lateral view; 3 – beetle in nature (photo by E. Rutjan).

Antennae stout, surpassing elytral middle; basal antennal halves with numerous long erect setae; 3rd–4th antennal joints rounded apically, without distinct angles; 5th–10th joints more or less angulated apically; 1st antennal joint is the longest, 3rd joint a little shorter, but rather longer all other joints; 4th joint much shorter than 5th one.

Prothorax with about parallel sides at anterior 2/3, widest near anterior margin; strongly narrowed basally; anteriorly about 1.3 times wider than posteriorly; about as long as basal width; pronotum roughly, irregularly, rugosely sculptured; central punctures very big dense and partly conjugate; lateral puncture totally fused with each other and totally indistinct forming irregularly sculptured surface; black erect pronotal setae relative short, recumbent pubescence absent; long and wide central smooth elongated area nearly teaching anterior pronotal margin; prothoracic sternite convex; intercoxal process rather wide, slightly tapering posteriorly, emarginated apically.

Scutellum very small, triangular, with emarginated apex; ventral process of mesothorax wide, slightly tapering posteriorly, emarginated apically; episternum of metathorax very narrow, shining, with several erect setae.

Elytra about 2.2 times longer than basal width, with parallel sides, tapering in posterior fourth; regularly rounded apically; elytral punctation very rough and dense with partly conjugated dots, slightly diminished apically, but very distinct up to the apices; long erect elytral setae also slightly diminished backwards; very short semierect setae hardly visible; very fine recumbent pubescence nearly indistinct.



Figs 4–6. *Gerdberndia* spp., types, dorsal view. 4 – *G. atricolor* Holzschuh, 1982, male holotype, “West-Nepal, nördlich des Dhaulagiri Himal, Prov. Dolgo” (after Holzschuh, 1982), collection of C. Holzschuh ; 5 – *G. nubigena* (Semenov et Plavilstshikov, 1936), male holotype, “Tibet orientale: fluv. Gorin-tshu inter cursus super. fluminum Hoang-ho et Jantse-Kiang”, collection of Zoological Institute, St Petersburg (photo by A. Moseyko); 6 – *G. ferrocyanea* (Hayashi, 1979), female holotype, “Nepal”, “Gunsa (alt. 3400m) or Kambachan (alt. 3950m) to Lhonak (alt. 4550m)”, collection of National Science Museum, Tsukuba, Japan (photo by Sh. Nomura).

Legs rather strong; femora slightly clavate; posterior femora hardly reaching hind margin of 4th visible abdominal segment; 1st joint of posterior tarsi about as long as 2nd and 3rd combined; ventral side of the basal part of the 1st segment of posterior tarsi with distinct shining line.

Posterior margins of the last abdominal segment rounded.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. The new genus is very similar to the genus *Gerdberndia* Holzschuh, 1982, which consists of three species distributed in Nepal, Bhutan and China (Qinghai), namely *G. atricolor* Holzschuh, 1982 (Fig. 4), *G. nubigena* (Semenov et Plavilstshikov, 1936) (Fig. 5) and *G. ferrocyanea* (Hayashi, 1979) (Fig. 6). All species of *Gerdberndia* are characterized by flat elytra, prothorax with regularly rounded sides (widest near middle), pronotum without long and wide smooth shining area. Besides, according to the original description of the genus, it is characterized by the absence of glabrous line on the ventral side of 1st joint of posterior tarsi.

ETYMOLOGY. The new genus is dedicated to Ukrainian entomologist Evgeniy Rutjan, who collected the holotype of type species. Gender of the genus name is feminine.

***Rutjana kashmirensis* Danilevsky, sp. n.**

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/CFE5703C-409E-4549-9ECA-953C41BCE4F1>

Figs 1–3

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, **India**: “India, Himalaya / Jammu & Kashmir / Kashmir prov. / near Kangan, Naranaag vill. / Gangabal lake, alt. 3500-3750 m / 11–13.VI 2019, E.Rutjan leg.”, deposited in the collection of A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution of Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow).

DESCRIPTION. A single female available; length 16.9 mm, humeral width 5.3 mm; body strongly shining, blue-green; 7 first antennal joints also shining, 8th–11th joints lusterless; scutellum very small, triangular, with emarginated apex; elytra with long erect setae slightly diminished backwards; very short semierect setae hardly visible; very fine recumbent pubescence nearly indistinct; abdomen shining, rather dark, nearly black, with short semierect black setae.

Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. North India, Kangan environs, the most north-west part of Jammu & Kashmir.

BIOLOGY. A single available specimen was discovered on a big stone (Fig. 3) covered with *Lichens* in very high mountain area (at about 3500 m above the level of the sea). Several small stony glades nearby were free of snow (Fig. 7). No big tree plants were observed around among dense brushes of *Rhododendron*. The nearest *Betula* trees were disposed at the distance of about 500 m.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the name of the geographical area of its location.

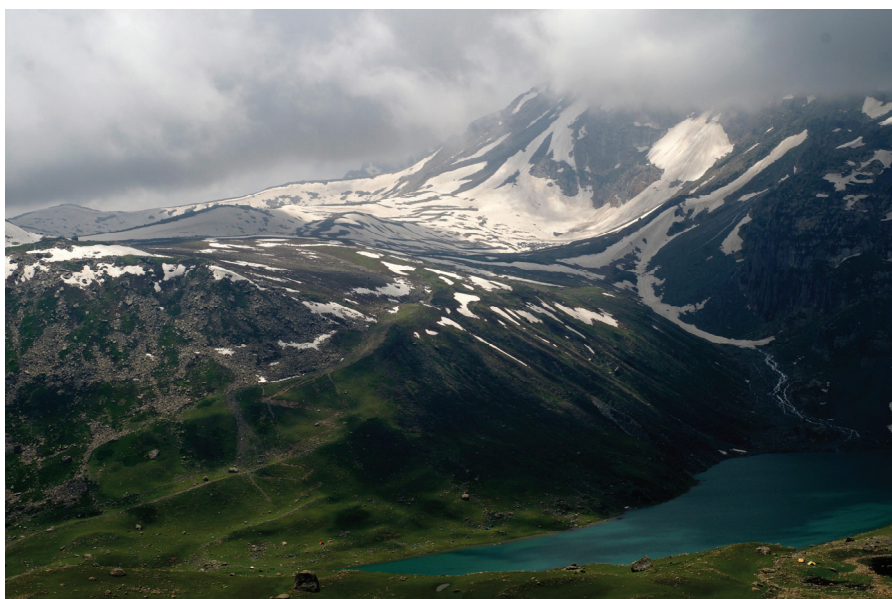


Fig. 7. Type locality of *Rutjana kashmirensis* sp. n.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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