






## Checklist of Disteniidae and Vesperidae (Coleoptera) from India

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### ABSTRACT

A checklist of Disteniidae and Vesperidae (Coleoptera) within the present geographical frontier of Indian subcontinent up to 2016 is provided. As per the current checklist prepared, there are 15 longhorn beetle species classified under 4 tribes, 7 genera and two subfamilies under Disteniidae and Vesperidae. The report has accounted for 4.3% and 3.75% of species, respectively, from India as compared to global record. For all the species, accepted nomenclature followed by all relevant works reporting systematics, classification, synonyms, type locality and distribution within and outside India is provided.

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Disteniidae; Vesperidae; checklist; type locality; distribution

## Introduction

Cerambycidae is one of the biggest families of Coleoptera represented by more than 35,000 species described under 4000 genera (Lawrence 1982; Švácha and Lawrence 2014a). Among them, Indian biogeographical range comprises 1536 species, which are grouped under 72 tribes, 440 genera and nine subfamilies (Kariyanna et al. 2017).

Unlike Cerambycidae, Disteniidae and Vesperidae are poorly represented. The family Vesperidae comprises 17 described genera with nearly 80 species (Švácha and Lawrence 2014c). It is composed of relatively four different allopatric groups: Vesperinae, Philinae, Anoplodermatinae and the tribe Vesperoctenini of uncertain taxonomic position (Švácha et al. 1997).

The family Disteniidae Thomson 1861 currently contains over 300 species and four tribes. The members of this family are widely distributed, predominantly in tropical and subtropical, with only a few species penetrating into temperate areas and absent from New Zealand and Australia (Švácha and Lawrence 2014b).

## Materials and methods

The present study mainly referred the historical works by Gahan 1906; Gressitt and Rondon 1970; Hua 2002; Mukhopadhyay and Halder 2004; Villiers 1958; Thomson 1864; Weigel 2006; Švácha and Lawrence 2014a. The information for the checklist of Indian Disteniidae and Vesperidae was collected mainly from TITAN database of Cerambycidae world by Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2017 and from various primary and secondary sources of publications.

The current study included all the species of longhorn beetles belonging to Disteniidae and Vesperidae reported from India till date (Fig. 1), with

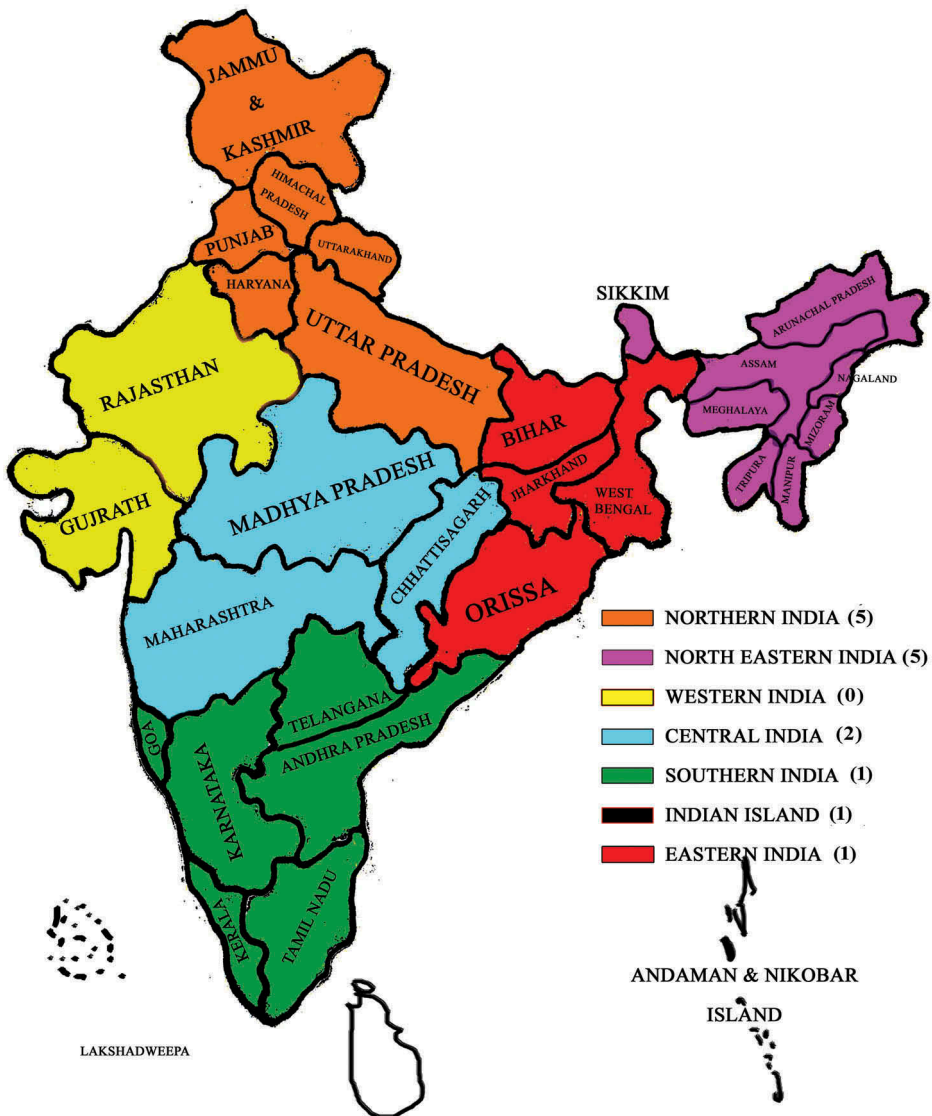


Figure 1. Species distribution of Disteniidae and Vesperidae from India.

complete information about valid name, synonyms, *type species*, year of description, category, type locality, *type species* deposition museum and distribution record.

The general format used in this checklist is as follows:

[**Genus**] [**Author**], [**year**]: [page of description] (*type species*: Genus species, Author, Year); [Genus] [Author], [year]: [page of description] [*type species*]

**[Species accepted name]**

**[Original combination]**: [page of description]

[Type locality]: [place of record] [Type] [Sex] [Museum Preserved]

[Synonym] [Author], [year]: [page of description]

[Type locality]: [place of record] [Type] [Sex] [Museum Preserved]

**[Published records]**: [Author], [year]: [page. # of description] [Species name]

**[Distribution]**: [India (States: Districts and regions)] [Other country: State and regions].

**Abbreviations:**

Cat. – Catalog

Des. – Designation

Distr. – Distribution

♀ – female

HT – Holotype

Intr. – Introduction

LT – Lectotype

♂ – male

m. id. – Misidentification

m. s. – Misspelling

Morp. – Morphology

MP – Madhya Pradesh

P. n. – Plant Nourishing/Plant Nutrient

ST – Syntype

TN – Tamil Nadu

UP – Uttar Pradesh

**List of institutions or private collections mentioned in the Checklist:**

Collection Carolus Holzschuh, Villach (CCH)

Museum Lugdunense Batavorum, Leiden (MLB) no longer extant

National Museum of Natural History, Paris (MNHN)

Royal Institute of Natural Sciences of Belgium (IRSNB)

Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm (NHRS)

The Natural History Museum, London (BMNH)

## Results

The checklist prepared in the present study for the Indian Disteniidae and Vesperidae includes 15 longhorn beetle species classified under 4 (3 and 1) tribes, 7 (5 and 2) genera and two subfamilies.

The number of species recorded under every subfamily from India is: Disteniinae Thomson (1861) (13 species); Philinae Thomson (1861) (3 species). The tribes, Disteniini Thomson (1861) contain four species whereas Cyrtanopini Gressitt, 1940 and Philini Thomson (1861) contain three species each. The subfamily-wise distribution of Indian genera is six under Disteniinae and two under Philinae.

A complete checklist with synonyms and bibliographic citations of all the species of Indian longhorn beetles were prepared. Out of 1551 Indian longhorn beetle species, three families *viz.*, Cerambycidae, Disteniidae and Vesperidae comprise of 1536, 13 and 2 species, respectively (Kariyanna 2016). The families Disteniidae and Vesperidae were traditionally treated within Cerambycidae as a subfamily, but are now treated as families based on work done by many researchers like Linsley (1961, 1962), Bense (1995), Svácha et al. (1997), San-Martín et al. (1997), Jenis (2001), Švácha and Lawrence (2014a, 2014b, 2014c).

### Family: Disteniidae Thomson, 1860

#### Subfamily: Disteniinae Thomson, 1860

#### Tribe: Cyrtanopini Gressitt, 1940

**Cyrtanops** White 1853b: 32 (type sp.: *Cyrtanops punctipennis*) White 1853a; *Cladopalpus* Lansberge 1886: 35 (type sp.: *Cladopalpus hageni*) Lansberge 1886.

#### Remark

In the Latin grammar, names ending in *-ops* are neither masculine nor feminine. They must 'be treated as masculine unless its author, when establishing the name, stated that it is feminine or treated it as feminine in combination with an adjectival species-group name' (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.4.2). Since White (1853) did not choose a gender, *Cyrtanops* must to be treated as masculine.

#### 1. *Cyrtanops niger* (Gahan 1906)

*Cyrtanops niger* (Gahan 1906): 60, fig. 22 (♂) (Fauna), (m. s.).

**Type locality:** India: Manipur (ST ♂); BMNH.

**Published records:** Aurivillius (1912): 7 (Cat.); Boppe 1921: 3; Schwarzer 1925: 20 (Distr.); Gressitt 1951: 44 (m. id.); Villiers 1958: 262; Gressitt and Rondon 1970: 7 (Key); Chiang and Wu 1986: 109; Hua 2002: 189 (Cat.) (m. id.); Mukhopadhyay and Halder 2004: 425 (Distr.); Hua et al. 2009: 448

(Cat.), (m. id.); Lin et al. 2010: 117 (Distr.); Löbl and Smetana 2010: 85 (Cat.), (as *niger*)

**Distribution:** India (Manipur; Himachal Pradesh: Himalaya) and China (Tibet).

## 2. *Cyrtanops punctipennis* (White 1853a)

*Cyrtanops punctipennis* (White 1853a): 29

**Type locality:** India (ST) (♀); BMNH.

*Cladopalpus hageni* Lansberge 1886: 36.

**Type locality:** Indonesia: Sumatra (Serdang) and Java (Mont Ardjoeno) (ST ♂); MLB.

**Published records:** White 1853b: 33, pl. II, fig. 3; Gemminger and Harold 1872: 2778 (Cat.); Gahan 1906: 60 (Fauna); Aurivillius (1912): 7 (Cat.); Boppe (1921): 4, pl. I, fig. 1; Kano 1933: 41 (Distr.); Gressitt (1951): 45; Villiers (1958): 262; Gressitt and Rondon 1970: 7, fig. 2a (Fauna); Chiang and Wu (1986): 109; Hua 2002: 189 (Cat.); Weigel 2006: 497 (Distr.); Hua et al. 2009: 126, 262, fig. 2 (Fauna); Lin et al. 2010: 117 (Distr.); Švácha and Lawrence (2014c): figs. 2.3.3., B and F (Morp.).

**Distribution:** India (Himalayas; Assam), China (Guangdong, Yunnan, Taiwan, Tibet?), Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.

## 3. *Cyrtanops simplicipes* Holzschuh, 1991

*Cyrtanops simplicipes* Holzschuh 1991: 6, fig. 2 (HT ♂).

**Type locality:** India: UK, Rishikesh (HT ♂). CCH.

**Distribution:** India (UK: Rishikesh).

### **Tribe: Disteniini Thomson, 1860**

***Distenia* Lepeletier and Audinet-Serville in Latreille 1828:** 485 (type sp.: *Distenia columbina* Lepeletier and Audinet-Serville, 1828); *Thelxiope* Thomson (1864): 226 (type sp.: *Thelxiope viridicyanea* Thomson 1864); *Apheles* Blessig, 1872: 165 (type sp.: *Apheles gracilis* Blessig 1872); *Sakuntala* Lameere 1890: 213 (type sp.: *Sakuntala kalidasae* Lameere 1890); *Thomsonistenia* Santos-Silva and Hovore 2007a: 14, 20 (n. nom pro *Thelxiope* Thomson 1864); *Sakuntala* Lameere 1890: ccciv (type sp.: *Sakuntala kalidasae* Lameere 1890); *Distenia* (*Distenia*) Santos-Silva and Hovore (2007b): 3–5.

### 1. *Distenia dohertii* Gahan 1906

*Distenia dohertii* Gahan 1906: 64 (Faun).

**Type locality:** India: Manipur (HT); BMNH.

*Distenia dohertyi*: Boppe 1921: 6 (m. s.).

*Distenia* (*Distenia*) *dohertyi*: Santos-Silva and Hovore 2007b: 20 (m. s.).

**Published records:** Aurivillius (1912): 9 (Cat.); Mukhopadhyay and Halder 2004: 425 (Distr.); Villiers (1958): 264 (m. s.).

**Distribution:** India (Manipur).

## 2. *Distenia dravidiana* Gahan 1906

*Distenia dravidiana* Gahan 1906: 64 (Fauna).

**Type locality:** India: TN, Nilgiri Hills (HT); BMNH.

*Distenia (Distenia) dravidiana*: Santos-Silva and Hovore (2007b): 20 (m. s.).

**Published records:** Aurivillius (1912): 9 (Cat.); Boppe (1921): 6; Villiers (1958): 264.

**Distribution:** India (TN: Nilgiri Hills; Kerala: Malabar).

## 3. *Distenia femoralis* (Boppe 1921)

*Distenia femoralis* (Boppe 1921): 7, pl. I, fig. 5.

**Type locality:** India: WB, Sura (HT ♀); Unknown.

**Published records:** Villiers (1958): 265.

**Distribution:** India (WB: Kolkata: Sura).

## 4. *Distenia kalidasae* (Lameere 1890)

*Sakuntala kalidasæ* Lameere 1890: 17.

**Type locality:** India: WB, Kurseong (HT ♂); IRSNB.

*Distenia kalidasæ* Gahan 1906: 63, fig. 24 (♂) (Fauna).

*Distenia (Distenia) kalidasae*: Santos-Silva and Hovore 2007b: 21 (m.s.).

**Published records:** Aurivillius 1912: 9 (Cat.); Boppe 1921: 6; Villiers 1958: 264.

**Distribution:** India (Northern India; UP: Allahabad; WB: Kurseong).

***Melegena* Pascoe (1869): 659 (type sp.: *Melegena pubipennis* Pascoe 1869).**

## 1. *Melegena flavipes* Gahan 1906

*Melegena flavipes* Gahan 1906: 66 (Fauna).

**Type locality:** India: Bombay (HT); BMNH.

**Published records:** Aurivillius 1912: 11 (Cat.); Boppe 1921: 8; Villiers 1958: 267.

**Distribution:** India (MH).

***Noemia* Pascoe 1857: 111 (type sp.: *Noemia flavicornis* Pascoe 1857).**

## 1. *Noemia flavicornis* (Pascoe, 1857)

*Noemia flavicornis* (Pascoe, 1857): 111, pl. XXII, fig. 8;

**Type locality:** Malaysia: Malacca Island (ST); BMNH.

**Published records:** Thomson (1864): 227 (Des.); Pascoe (1869): 657 (Distr.); Villiers (1957): 1221; Villiers (1958): 268.

**Distribution:** India (Andamans and Nicobar Island), Singapore; Sarawak; Sumatra (Penang), Malaysia: Malacca Island.

*Typodryas* Thomson (1864): 227 (type sp.: *Typodryas callichromoides* Thomson 1864); *Psalanta* Pascoe (1869): 659 (type sp.: *Noemia chalybeata* Pascoe, 1866).

**1. *Typodryas callichromoides* Thomson, 1864**

*Typodryas callichromoides* Thomson (1864: 227).

**Type locality:** Bangladesh: Chittagong, Sylhet (HT ♂); MNHN.

**Published records:** Gemminger and Harold 1872: 2985 (Cat.); Gahan 1906: 65, fig. 25 (♂) (Fauna); Aurivillius 1912: 9 (Cat.); Boppe 1921: 6; Villiers 1958: 266; Gressitt and Rondon 1970: 10, fig. 2c (Fauna); Pu 1981: 396 (Distr., m. s.); Hua 2002: 189 (Cat.); Hua et al. 2009: 448 (Cat.); Lin et al. 2010: 125 (Distr.); Švácha and Lawrence 2014c, fig. 2.3.1., B (♂) (Morp.).

**Distribution:** India (Assam), Bangladesh (Sylhet), Myanmar: (Ruby Mines), Vietnam (North, Tonkin: Bao-Lac, Than Moi), Laos and China (Hainan).

**2. *Typodryas trochanterius* Gahan, 1906**

*Typodryas trochanterius* Gahan 1906: 66 (Fauna).

**Type locality:** India: Arunachal Pradesh, Patkai Mountains and Assam Valley (ST); BMNH.

**Published records:** Aurivillius 1912: 9 (Cat.); Boppe 1921: 7; Villiers 1958: 266; Gressitt and Rondon 1970: 10 (Key).

**Distribution:** India (Assam: Patkai Mountains.; Assam Valley).

**Tribe: Dynamostini Lacordaire, 1868**

***Dynamostes* Pascoe 1857: 90 (type sp.: *Dynamostes audax* Pascoe 1857).**

**1. *Dynamostes audax* Pascoe 1857**

*Dynamostes audax* Pascoe (1857): 90, pl. XXII, fig. 1.

**Type locality:** India (HT); MNHN.

**Published records:** Gemminger and Harold 1872: 2786 (Cat.); Gahan (1906): 61, fig. 23 (Fauna); Aurivillius 1912: 7 (Cat.); Boppe 1921: 4; Villiers (1958): 263; Hayashi and Makihara, 1981: 3 (Distr.); Mukhopadhyay and Halder (2004): 425 (Distr.); Weigel 2006: 497 (Distr.); Lin et al. 2010: 118, figs. 1–5 (♂), 6–7 (♀), 8 (HT) (Distr.); Švácha and Lawrence 2014c: 60, 73, fig. 2.3.1. H (♀), I (♂), 2.3.2. E-F, 2.3.3 E (Morp.).

**Distribution:** India (Sikkim; Manipur; Northern India, Oriental Region, Southern Himalayas), Nepal (Sheopuri) and China (Yunnan).

**Family: Vesperidae Mulsant, 1839**

**Subfamily: Philinae Thomson, 1860**

**Tribe: Philini Thomson, 1860**

***Doesus* Pascoe 1862: 367 (type sp.: *Doesus telephoroides* Pascoe 1862).**

**1. *Doesus telephoroides* Pascoe 1862**

*Dæsus telephoroides* Pascoe 1862: 367, pl. XVII, fig. 4.

**Type Locality:** India (HT ♂); BMNH.

**Published records:** Gemminger and Harold 1872: 2778 (Cat.); Gahan 1906: 56 (Fauna); Aurivillius 1912: 156 (Cat.); Boppe 1921: 27, pl. I, fig. 10; Lepesme, 1948: 254, fig. 2 (Distr.); Lepesme 1952: 39 (Distr.); Villiers 1962: 1122 (Distr.); Breuning and Villiers 1972: 354 (Distr.); Adlbauer and Beck 2015: 10 (Distr.).

**Distribution:** India (MP: Jabalpur; India orientalis), Laos, Ethiopia, Sudan, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Nigeria, Benin, Mali, Senegal.

*Philus* Saunders 1853: 110 (type sp.: *Philus inconspicuus* Saunders 1853).

### 1. *Philus antennatus* (Gyllenhal, 1817)

*Stenochorus antennatus* Gyllenhaal, 1817: 180.

**Type Locality:** India: India orientalis (HT ♂); NHRS.

*Stenochorus stuposus* Gyllenhaal 1817: 180.

**Type Locality:** India: India orientalis (HT ♀); NHRS.

*Philus inconspicuus* Saunders 1853: 110, pl. IV, figs. 3 (♂), 4 (♀).

**Type Locality:** China: North of China (ST ♂ and ♀); BMNH.

**Published records:** White 1853a: 29 as *Philus inconspicuus* Saunders 1853; Gemminger and Harold 1872: 2777 (Cat.); Gahan 1900: 347 (Distr.); Aurivillius 1912: 156 (Cat.); Boppe 1921: 27, pl. I, fig. 11, pl. 2, fig. 1, 1a, 1b; Gressitt 1937: 450 (Distr.); Gressitt 1951: 30 (P. n.); Li et al. 1981: 93 (Distr.); Chiang and Chen 1996: 113, figs. 1–12, 25; Wu and Chiang 2000: 79, figs. 1–6 (genitalia), (Ana.); Hua 2002: 224 (Cat., P. n.); Yu et al. 2002: 74, pl. 1, fig. 5 (♀) (Fauna); Hua et al. 2009: 130, 266, fig. 40 (Fauna); Švácha and Lawrence 2014a): 16, 17, 39, figs. 2.1.1. H (♀), 2.1.4. A, 2.1.4. F, 2.1.5. H, 2.1.6. D, 2.1.7. A, 2.1.7. D, 2.1.8. I, 2.1.10. A-C, E, 2.1.11. C, 2.1.12. A, E (Morp.) as *Philus antennatus* Gemminger and Harold (1872).

**Distribution:** India (Southern India and India orientalis) and China: Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Hunan, Guangxi, Guizhou.

### 2. *Philus globulicollis* Thomson 1861

*Philus globulicollis* Thomson 1861: 298.

**Type Locality:** India: Northern India (HT ♂); MNHN.

**Published records:** Gemminger and Harold 1872: 2777 (Cat.); Gahan 1906: 57, fig. 21 (♂) (Fauna); Aurivillius 1912: 157 (Cat.); Boppe 1921: 27; Švácha and Lawrence 2014a): 16, 40, fig. 2.1.1., G (♂) (Morp.).

**Distribution:** India (Northern India) and Myanmar.



## Discussion

Basically, the larvae of longhorn beetles are phytophagous and can inflict damages by acting as borers of sapwood or heart wood by feeding on bark or phloem, and acting as root borers or sometimes gall formers. Larvae are known to develop in dead wood, live woody plants (Disteniidae) or roots of trees and herbaceous plants (Vesperidae). Adults are known to girdle twigs or branches for feeding. Feeding on fermenting sap or fruits, pollen, nectar or fungal spores was also observed (Beeson 1941; Švácha and Lawrence 2014a).

With respect to longhorn beetles belonging to Cerambycidae, the checklist information for Vesperidae and Disteniidae is available for few neighbouring countries of India. Eighty-six species of longhorns including Vesperidae (1), Cerambycidae: Prioninae (9), Lepturinae (1) and Cerambycinae (75) with information on their host plants and distributions were reported from Sri Lanka (Makihara et al. 2008).

Disteniidae currently contains over 300 species in four tribes. It is a widely distributed, predominantly tropical and subtropical family, absent from New Zealand and Australia, with only a few species penetrating into temperate areas (Švácha and Lawrence 2014b). In the current study, a total of 12 species three tribes of Disteniidae were documented from India.

Philinae is predominantly an Oriental group, while Anoplodermatinae is Neotropical (Švácha and Lawrence 2014c). In the present report, three species belonging to Philinae were documented from India.

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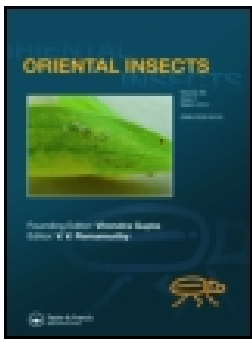
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