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New or little-known species of the genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from China

Новые и малоизвестные виды жуков-дровосеков рода *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) из Китая

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Anaglyptini, *Anaglyptus*, new or little-known species, Xizang (Tibet), Sichuan, Guizhou and Yunnan provinces, China.

Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Anaglyptini, *Anaglyptus*, новые и малоизвестные виды, провинции Тибет, Сычуань, Гуйчжоу и Юньнань, Китай.

Abstract. Three species of the genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 from China are described as new: *A. elegantulus* sp. n., *A. tichyi* sp. n. (both from Yunnan) and *A. arcanus* sp. n. (from Tibet). Morphological features of *A. annulicornis* (Pic, 1933) are re-examined, as well as its new localities are given. The previously unknown male of *A. flavus* Viktora, Tichý et Rapuzzi, 2013 is described. The first record of *Anaglyptus abieticola* Holzschuh, 2003 is given in China from a single male collected in Tibet, even though, based on some morphological features, this specimen is referred to *A. abieticola* only provisionally. Abundant colour pictures, including those of the holotypes of all new taxa described, as well as of the species they are compared with, are presented.

Резюме. Три вида рода *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 из Китая описаны как новые: *A. elegantulus* sp. n., *A. tichyi* sp. n. (оба из Юньнани) и *A. arcanus* sp. n. (из Тибета). Рассмотрены морфологические особенности и указаны новые местонахождения *A. annulicornis* (Pic, 1933). Описан ранее не известный самец *A. flavus* Viktora, Tichý et Rapuzzi, 2013. Впервые для фауны Китая указан *A. abieticola* Holzschuh, 2003 на основании находки в Тибете единственного самца. Однако этот экземпляр, учитывая его некоторые морфологические особенности, отнесен к *A. abieticola* пока предварительно. Представлено большое количество цветных иллюстраций, в том числе голотипов всех описываемых новых таксонов и сравниваемых с ними видов.

In the fauna of China alone and also taking into account the present paper, the genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 currently encompasses not less than 20 species, that is, nearly half of its species diversity. It is noteworthy, however,

that a good number of Chinese species originally described in *Anaglyptus* (including *Aglaophis* J. Thomson, 1857) have recently been transferred to the genus *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884 [Miroshnikov, 2012], henceforth being treated as such [Miroshnikov, Lin, 2012; Miroshnikov et al., 2013; Viktora et al., 2013; Miroshnikov, 2014 etc.].

This paper provides descriptions of 3 new species, the first record of 1 species in China, as well as new data concerning 2 little-known species.

The material this paper is based upon comes from the following institutional and private collections:

BMNH – Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom);

IZAS – Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Beijing, China);

NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (Switzerland);

SHEM – Shanghai Entomology Museum, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China);

cAM – collection of Alexandr Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia);

cAW – collection of Andreas Weigel (Wernburg, Deutschland);

cCCC – collection of Chang-Chin Chen (Tianjin, China);

cCH – collection of Carolus Holzschuh (Villach, Austria);

cSM – collection of Sergey Murzin (Moscow, Russia);

cPV – collection of Petr Viktora (Kutná Hora, Czech Republic);

cTT – collection of Tomáš Tichý (Opava, Czech Republic);

cBWX – collection of Wen-Xuan Bi (Shanghai, China).

Anaglyptus elegantulus Miroshnikov, Bi et Lin, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 5: Figs 1–2)

Material. Holotype ♂ (IZAS, IOZ(E)1905336), China, Yunnan Prov., Yongde, Yalian, Damaidi, 2175 m, 8.05.2012 (leg. Xiaodong Yang). Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀ (cAM), same label; 5♂, 1♀ (cCCC), same label.

Comparative material. *Anaglyptus malickyi*: holotype ♂ (cCH) (photograph; Fig. 3), N Thailand, Doi Inthanon, Bang Khun Klang, 1200 m, 18°32'N / 98°32'E, 5–12.12.1989, Lichtfallenfang (leg. Chantaramongkol, Malicky).

Anaglyptus residuus: holotype ♀ (cCH) (photograph), NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Phou Pan Mt, Ban Saleui, 1300–1900 m, ~20°12'N / 104°01'E, 30.04.2010 (leg. C. Holzschuh).

Diagnosis. By the pattern on the elytra, the structure of the femora, a long metatarsomere 1, the coloration of the body, antennae and legs, the shape of the pronotum at least in the male, this new species seems to be especially similar to *A. malickyi* Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 3), but differs clearly by the longer antennae of the male (and probably of the female as well; see below), the evidently more elongated apical antennomeres, the noticeably deviating elytral pattern and coloration of the recumbent setation at least on the dorsum. Even though the female of *A. malickyi* is unknown, its antennae can be assumed to also be shorter than in the female of *A. elegantulus* **sp. n.** This assumption is based on the observation that by many characteristics *A. malickyi* clearly resembles *A. residuus* Holzschuh, 2010, in which the female antennae fail to reach the apex of the elytra [Holzschuh, 2010].

Description. Body length 10.1–12.7 mm, humeral width 2.55–3.2 mm.

Black; most of antennomeres black-brown or brown; elytra under fascia of light setae in basal one-third and under a narrow strip along posterior border of a broad median fascia of light setae before black spots brownish; sometimes legs partly black-brown and brown; teeth at apex of elytra reddish apically.

Head with poorly developed antennal tubercles; antennae in male much longer than body, reaching beyond apex of elytra by antennomere 8, in female extended barely behind apex of elytra; antennomeres 6–11 in male much more elongated than in female; antennomere 2 evidently longitudinal; antennomere 3, 1.43–1.5 times as long as antennomere 4; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11 in male (holotype taken as an example), 47 : 14 : 66 : 46 : 62 : 71 : 80 : 73 : 70 : 62 : 68, in female (one of the paratypes taken as an example), 41 : 13 : 51 : 34 : 49 : 49 : 50 : 42 : 39 : 32 : 35; apical external angle of antennomeres 3–5 each with a well-developed spine, longest in 3rd, in antennomere 6 with a small spine.

Pronotum slightly longitudinal, 1.35–1.45 times as long as width at base; at apex clearly or slightly broader than at base in male and female, respectively; on disk strongly convex, behind the middle with an evident, keel-shaped, longitudinal, short elevation; on sides rounded; with a rough, very dense and confluent puncturation.

Scutellum elongated, triangular, sharpened at apex.

Elytra relatively strongly or moderately narrowed towards apex in male and female, respectively; 2.74–2.79 times as long as humeral width; base strongly elevated tuberculiform, each elytron there with a clear, keel-shaped, longitudinal, short tubercle; external angle extended into a long tooth; with a clear, relatively dense, in places more sparse puncturation.

Venter with a clear, mostly dense, partly heterogeneous puncturation; last (visible) sternite at apex in male without emargination, in female broadly rounded.

Legs long, especially in male, thereby metafemora barely extended behind apex of elytra; pro- and mesofemora slightly claviform, metafemora not claviform; metatarsomere 1, 1.55–1.59 times as long as next two metatarsomeres combined.

Recumbent setation on dorsum mostly yellow, on venter, antennae and legs mostly greyish, on venter partly also whitish

and yellowish; setation of pronotum much sparser than on head dorsally, noticeably denuding its sculpture; light setation on each elytron forming three large, contrasting, black spots as in Figs 1–2: two spots one above the other in basal half, separated by a more or less narrow, curved fascia, and one spot behind the middle (it can be the smallest), thereby setation forming a generally very wide fascia (separating the middle and lower pairs of black spots) in the middle of elytra, partly very sparse inside fascia, most dense along its both upper and lower margins; elytral surface free of light setation, clothed with black recumbent setae; head, body and legs covered with more or less long, erect or suberect setae, elytra thereby all along; antennomeres 1–6 or 1–7 on inner side also with long, mainly suberect setae.

Etymology. The name of the new species derives from Latin and means “elegant” or “graceful”, thus fully describing its habitus.

Anaglyptus arcanus Miroshnikov, Bi et Lin, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 5: Fig. 4)

Material. Holotype ♀ (cBWX), China, Xizang (Tibet) Prov., Motuo, 80K, 2100 m, 27.08.2011 (leg. Wenxuan Bi).

Comparative material. *Anaglyptus graphellus*: holotype ♂ (cCH) (photograph; Fig. 5) and paratype ♀ (cCH) (photograph), NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Phou Pan Mt, Ban Saleui, 1300–1900 m, ~20°12'N / 104°01'E, 1.06.2011 (leg. C. Holzschuh); besides this see below.

Diagnosis. This new species seems to be especially similar to *A. graphellus* Holzschuh, 2011 (Fig. 5), but differs clearly by the longer antennae (at least in the female), the pubescence of their antennomeres 7 and 8, combined with the pattern of pubescence of the remaining antennomeres, a somewhat different, albeit similar, elytral pattern, including broader preapical and apical dark fasciae, a sharper humeral angle, and a different coloration of the recumbent setation at least of the dorsum. *Anaglyptus arcanus* **sp. n.** can also be compared to *A. longispinis* (Gardner, 1939) (Fig. 11), *A. ulmiphilus* (Holzschuh, 1982) (Fig. 6) and *A. abieticola* Holzschuh, 2003 (Figs 7–10), but it differs clearly from all of them, as well as from *A. graphellus*, by structural features of the antennae and a noticeably peculiar elytral pattern, from each of the species individually also by some other traits.

Description. Female. Body length 11.6 mm, humeral width 3.1 mm.

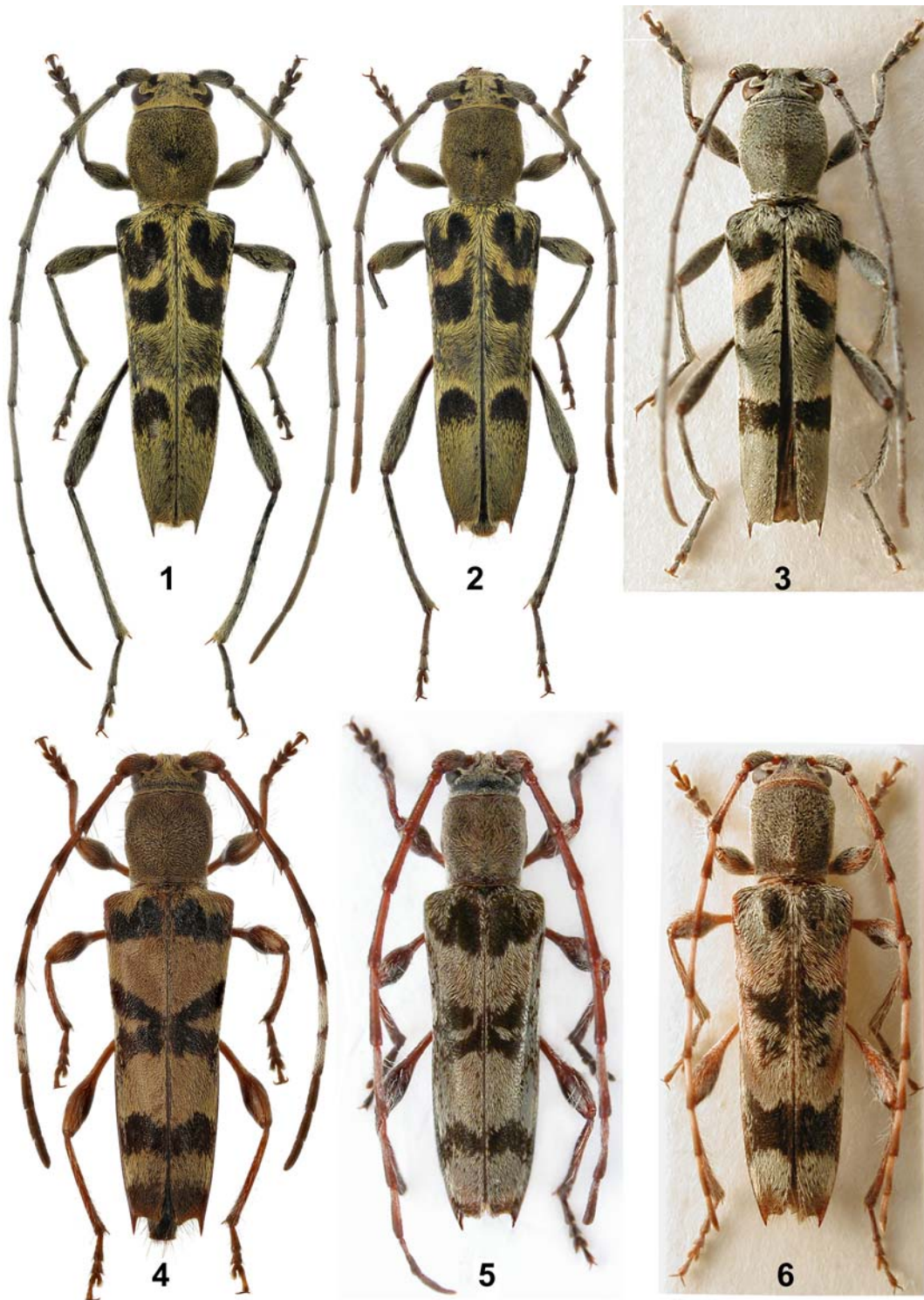
Coloration mainly reddish brown and brown tones; head on vertex and on sides behind eyes, as well as almost entire fascia at base of elytra black, remaining fasciae of elytra dark brown and brown; meso- and metasterna partly, last (visible) tergite entirely, brownish black; clava of femora infusate.

Head with moderately developed, apically sharpened antennal tubercles; antennae almost reaching the apex of elytra (at least their inner angle); antennomere 2 subequal in length and width; antennomere 3, 1.24 times as long as antennomere 4; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 49 : 11 : 57 : 46 : 59 : 54 : 49 : 40 : 35 : 30 : 34; apical external angle of antennomeres 3–6 each with a well-developed spine, longest in 3rd, smallest in 6th.

Pronotum barely longitudinal, 1.24 times as long as width at base; at apex and base subequal in width; in the middle part of disk (in frontal or caudal view) barely convex; predominantly with a vertical and mostly more or less even surface on sides; with a large, very dense, in places confluent puncturation forming a cellulose sculpture.

Scutellum elongated, triangular, sharpened at apex.

Elytra moderately narrowed towards apex, 2.68 times as long as humeral width; base elevated tuberculiform, each elytron there with a clear keel-shaped tubercle; external angle extended into a long tooth; predominantly with a clear dense puncturation

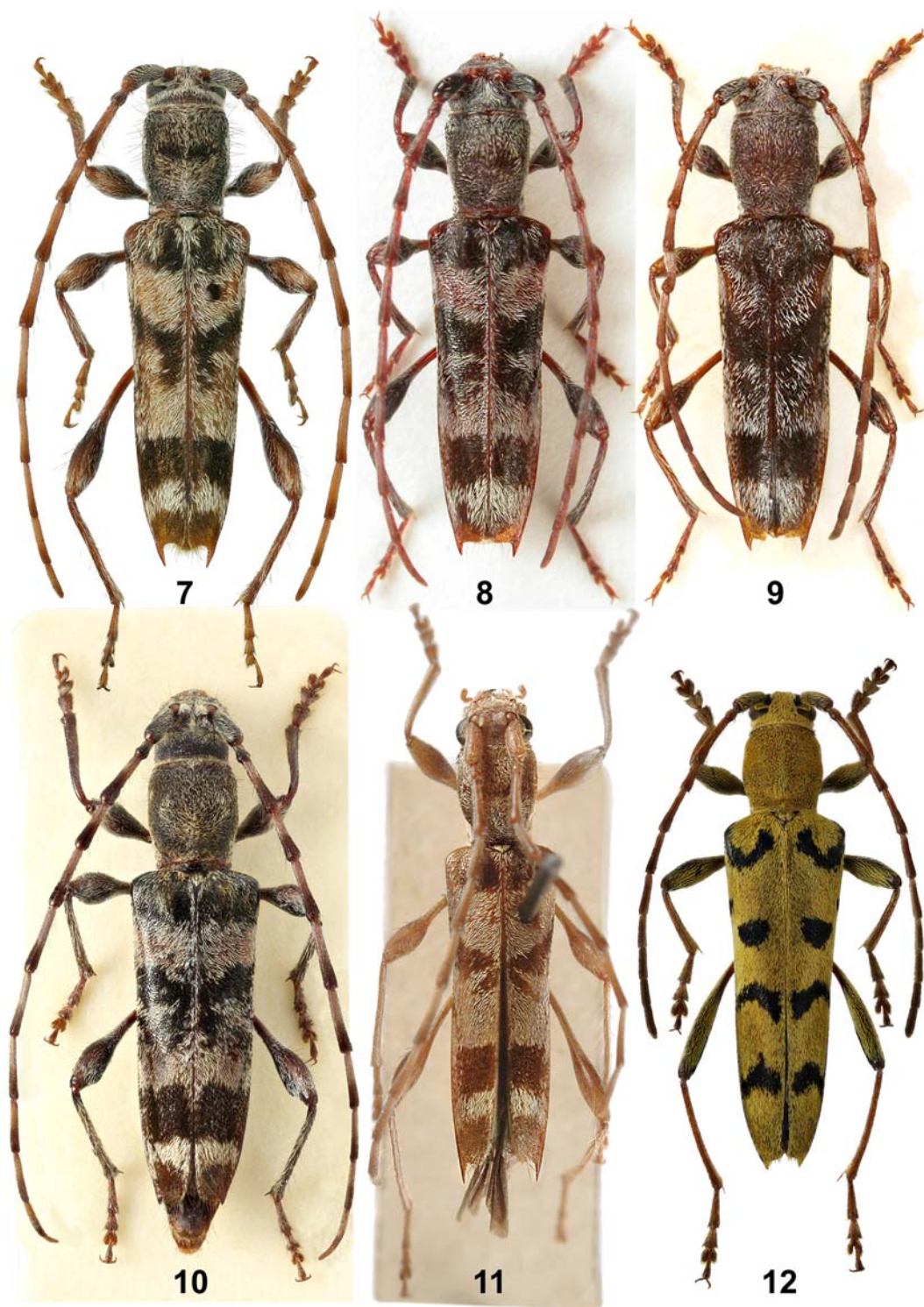


Figs 1–6. *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839.

1 – *A. elegantulus* sp. n., holotype male; 2 – *A. elegantulus* sp. n., paratype female; 3 – *A. malickyi* Holzschuh, 1991, holotype male; 4 – *A. arcanus* sp. n., holotype female; 5 – *A. graphellus* Holzschuh, 2011, holotype male; 6 – *A. ulmiphilus* (Holzschuh, 1982), holotype male. 3, 5, 6 – after Holzschuh [1982, 1991, 2011], but colour photographs, reproduced courtesy of Luboš Dembický.

Рис. 1–6. *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839.

1 – *A. elegantulus* sp. n., голотип, самец; 2 – *A. elegantulus* sp. n., паратип, самка; 3 – *A. malickyi* Holzschuh, 1991, голотип, самец; 4 – *A. arcanus* sp. n., голотип, самка; 5 – *A. graphellus* Holzschuh, 2011, голотип, самец; 6 – *A. ulmiphilus* (Holzschuh, 1982), голотип, самец. 3, 5, 6 – по Хольцшцу [Holzschuh, 1982, 1991, 2011], но фотографии цветные, предоставленные Л. Дембицким.

Figs 7–12. *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839.

7–10 – *A. abieticola* Holzschuh, 2003, males: 7 – Tibetan specimen, 8 – holotype, 9 – paratype, 10 – Nepalese specimen; 11 – *A. longispinis* (Gardner, 1939), holotype male; 12 – *A. flavus* Viktora, Tichý et Rapuzzi, 2013, male. 8 – after Holzschuh [2003], but colour photograph, reproduced courtesy of Luboš Dembický; 9 – photograph by Petr Viktora; 11 – photograph by Luboš Dembický.

Рис. 7–12. *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839.

7–10 – *A. abieticola* Holzschuh, 2003, самцы: 7 – тибетский экземпляр, 8 – голотип, 9 – паратип, 10 – непальский экземпляр; 11 – *A. longispinis* (Gardner, 1939), голотип, самец; 12 – *A. flavus* Viktora, Tichý et Rapuzzi, 2013, самец. 8 – по Хольцшу [Holzschuh, 2003], но фотография цветная, предоставленная Л. Дембицким; 9 – фотография П. Викторы; 11 – фотографии Л. Дембицкого.

weakened towards apex.

Prosternum mostly with a wrinkled sculpture; puncturation on mesosternum mainly larger than on metasternum; sternites with a heterogeneous, in places dense or, conversely, very sparse puncturation, with separate, relatively large punctures; last (visible) sternite rounded at apex.

Legs moderately developed; all femora rather strongly claviform; metatarsomere 1 subequal in length to next two metatarsomeres combined.

Recumbent setation on head, body, several basal antennomeres and legs mainly cream, lightest tint predominantly on visible sternites; antennomeres 7 and 8 almost entirely with a dense white pubescence contrasting from remaining antennomeres; light setation and coloration of elytral integument forming dark fasciae as in Fig. 4: a relatively broad fascia at base behind scutellum and humeri, an X-shaped, generally broad fascia located mostly before the middle of elytra, as well as preapical and apical fasciae (thereby both latter subequal in width to fascia at base); elytral surface free of light setation, clothed with black recumbent setae; head, body and legs covered with more or less long, sparse, erect or suberect setae, elytra thereby all along; antennomeres 1–6 predominantly on inner side also with long, mainly suberect setae; erect setae of head, legs and venter light, those of elytra almost all dark.

Male unknown.

Etymology. The name of the new species derives from Latin and means “mysterious”, this being associated with an X-shaped pattern fragment on the elytra, a symbol of suspense and mystery.

Anaglyptus abieticola Holzschuh, 2003
(Color plate 6: Figs 7–10)

Anaglyptus abieticola Holzschuh, 2003: 307. Type locality: Western Bhutan, Paro Prov., Chiley-La, 3000–3500 m. Weigel, 2006: 501.

Anaglyptus (Anaglyptus) abieticola: Catalogue..., 2010: 143.

Material. 1♂ (IZAS, IOZ(E)1904701) (Fig. 7), China, Xizang (Tibet) Prov., Yadong, 2800 m, 7.06.1961 (leg. Linyao Wang).

Comparative material. *Anaglyptus abieticola*: holotype ♂ (cCH) (photograph; Fig. 8), West Bhutan, Paro Prov., Chiley-La, 3000–3500 m, 10–13.07.1990 (leg. C. Holzschuh); paratype ♂ (cPV) (photograph; Fig. 9), same label; 1♂ (cAW) (Fig. 10), Nepal, Mechi, Taplejung, NE Ghunsa, 3600 m, 27°39'48"N / 87°56'36"E, coniferous forest, from stem of Juniperus, 15.05.2001 (leg. A. Weigel) (*A. abieticola*, det. A. Weigel, 2004).

Anaglyptus longispinis: holotype ♂ (BMNH) (photograph; Fig. 11), India, Darjeeling, Lopchu, from stem of Beilschmiedia sikkimensis (J.C.M. Gardner) (according to the original description).

Anaglyptus ulmiphilus: holotype ♂ (cCH) (photograph; Fig. 6), Pakistan, Hazara, Abbottabad Distr., Kosa Gali, 2100 m, 8–10.05.1978, an ausfließendem Saft von Ulmen (leg. C. Holzschuh); paratype ♂ (BMNH, 1985–132), same label; paratype ♂ (IZAS, IOZ(E)1859467), same label.

Remarks. *Anaglyptus abieticola*, originally described from Bhutan and Nepal, is being recorded in China for the first time. However, the Tibetan specimen (Fig. 7) is only attributed to that species provisionally. It differs from the holotype and two other specimens of *A. abieticola* we have studied (one paratype and one non-type specimen; see above) by the much longer teeth at the apex of the elytra, a slightly deviating elytral pattern, including the base behind the humeri being clothed with a clearly more abundant white setae, as well as by some other features. The Tibetan specimen can also be compared to *A. longispinis* (Fig. 11) and *A. ulmiphilus* (Fig. 6), but differs from the former by the less elongated elytra, their somewhat deviating pattern, more robust legs, and a generally darker coloration of the body, antennae and legs, whereas from the latter species in the much longer teeth at the apex of the elytra and, furthermore, by a much less strongly developed keel-shaped

longitudinal elevation on the disk of the pronotum behind its the middle, a somewhat special elytral pattern, and more robust antennae. It seems thereby noteworthy that the teeth at the apex of the elytra in the Tibetan specimen resemble in length these in *A. longispinis*, while in *A. ulmiphilus* they are similar to those in the *A. abieticola* specimens.

Considering all this, it seems appropriate to provide a detailed description of the Tibetan specimen, which may prove useful in further studies on the Tibetan populations and taxonomy of *A. abieticola* and similar forms. In addition, among other things it might be of importance when checking the reliability of the differences between *A. longispinis* and *A. abieticola* in the future.

Description of the Tibetan specimen. Male (Fig. 7). Body length 11.6 mm, humeral width 2.85 mm.

Coloration red-brown and brown tones; almost all antennomeres in apical parts and clava of femora dark; pronotum dark, lighter at base and, to a lesser degree, at apex; elytra dark, lighter at the very base, predominantly on humeri, as well as at apex and under fasciae of dense white setae in basal one-third and behind middle.

Head with poorly developed, flattened antennal tubercles; antennae extended noticeably behind apex of elytra, reaching at least their inner angle by antennomere 9; antennomere 2 evidently longitudinal; antennomere 3, 1.25 times as long as antennomere 4; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 51 : 17 : 55 : 44 : 56 : 63 : 65 : 61 : 53 : 48 : 45; apical external angle of antennomere 3 with a well-developed, but not long spine.

Pronotum evidently longitudinal, 1.4 times as long as width at base; at apex barely wider than at base; in the middle part of disk (in frontal or caudal view) barely convex; behind the middle with poorly developed, keel-shaped, longitudinal elevation; predominantly with a vertical and mostly relatively even surface on sides; with more or less large, very dense, in places confluent puncturation, forming cellulate sculpture.

Scutellum elongated, triangular, sharpened at apex.

Elytra moderately narrowed towards apex, 2.77 times as long as humeral width; base rather strongly elevated tuberculiform, each elytron there with a well-developed longitudinal keel-shaped tubercle; external angle extended into a very long tooth; predominantly with a clear dense puncturation weakened towards apex.

Prosternum with a rough, mostly wrinkled sculpture; meso- and metasterna, as well as sternites mainly with a relatively weak puncturation; last (visible) sternite at apex with a poorly developed, but noticeable emargination.

Legs moderately developed; all femora rather strongly claviform; metatarsomere 1, 1.32 times as long as next two metatarsomeres combined.

Recumbent setation white, generally rather similar to that in the studied specimens of *A. abieticola*, but lower fragment of fascia near the middle of elytra somewhat wider; elytral surface free of light setation, clothed with black recumbent setae; almost whole beetle, including entire elytra, covered with long, sparse, erect or suberect, thin setae, most antennomeres predominantly on inner side with suberect setae.

Anaglyptus tichyi Miroshnikov, Bi et Lin, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 7: Fig. 18)

Material. Holotype ♂ (cTT), China, Yunnan Prov., Habashan, above Baishuitai, 2600 m, 10–11.07.2010 (leg. T. Tichý).

Diagnosis. This new species resembles *A. annulicornis* (Pic, 1933) and *A. flavus* Viktora, Tichý et Rapuzzi, 2013, but differs clearly from both by the presence of a strong tubercle at the base of each elytron, as well as from the former at least by a continuous (without black spots)

recumbent light setation of the pronotum (specimens of *A. annulicornis* from Sichuan and Guizhou provinces show two black spots on the pronotum, but in material from Yunnan Province these spots are sometimes poorly visible or completely absent; see below), from the latter species by an almost entirely black coloration of the antennae and legs, the pattern of pubescence of antennomeres 3–9, a clearly deviating pattern of the elytra, shorter teeth at their apex, a less elongated antennomere 2, a smaller length ratio of antennomeres 3 and 4 (antennomere 2 in *A. flavus* is more than 2 times as long as wide while antennomere 3 is 1.6–1.75 times as long as antennomere 4).

Description. Male. Body length 16.3 mm, humeral width 4.2 mm.

Black; last antennomere brownish apically.

Head with well-developed antennal tubercles; antennae evidently shorter than body, reaching about apical one-fifth of elytra (reaching inside their preapical black spots); antennomere 2 barely longitudinal, antennomere 3, 1.36 times as long as antennomere 4; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 62 : 16 : 68 : 50 : 64 : 64 : 60 : 52 : 44 : 33 : 19; apical external angle of antennomere 3 with a well-expressed, but not long spine, antennomere 4 with a small, but evident spine, antennomere 5 with a rather small one.

Pronotum slightly longitudinal; at base noticeably narrower than at apex; moderately convex; in basal part of disk with a weak keel-shaped elevation; with a coarse, very dense and confluent puncturation.

Scutellum longitudinal, triangular.

Elytra elongated, moderately narrowed towards apex, 3 times as long as humeral width; base of each elytron with a strong, longitudinal, slightly oblique tubercle; external angle extended into a moderately long tooth, almost completely hidden by dense light setae; in basal one-quarter with a clear small puncturation weakened towards apex.

Mesosternal process more than 3.5 times as broad as prosternal process between procoxae; last (visible) sternite at apex with a distinct broad emargination; venter with a small, partly heterogeneous puncturation.

Legs moderately long; metafemora far from reaching apex of elytra; pro- and mesofemora moderately claviform, metafemora not claviform; metatarsomere 1 barely longer than next two metatarsomeres combined.

Recumbent dense setation on dorsum lemon yellow, completely covering the pronotum, on elytra forming a spotty pattern (resembling that in *A. annulicornis*) as in Fig. 18, thereby black spots covered with also black dense setae; recumbent setation on venter predominantly yellowish, clearly less bright than on dorsum; antennomeres 3–9 at base or, starting from base, mostly with a recumbent dense, white pubescence; most of antennomeres, starting from antennomere 1, mainly on inner side with long erect and suberect setae; head, pronotum partly, base of elytra, venter, legs partly clothed with more or less long, sparse, erect and suberect, thin setae.

Female unknown.

Etymology. The new species honours our colleague, Mr. Tomáš Tichý (Ostrava, Czech Republic), who took the holotype.

Anaglyptus annulicornis (Pic, 1933)
(Color plates 7–8: Figs 13–17, 19–24)

Oligoenoplus annulicornis Pic, 1933: 6 (“Chine: Nitou Tatsienhu (*sic!*) Szechuan”). Type locality: China, Sichuan Prov., Tatsienlu (= “Tatsienhu”, misspelling!) (now Kangding County). Hua, 1982: 44 (*annulicornis, sic*, misspelling); Catalogue..., 2010: 145.

Anaglyptus annulicornis: Miroshnikov, 2013: 242; Viktora et al., 2013: 81, 83.

Material. *Anaglyptus a. annulicornis*. China: Sichuan Province: 1♂

(cSM) (Fig. 13), 40 km S Xichang, Laojishan Mt, 3800 m, 24.07.2005 (leg. S. Murzin); 1♂ (cAM) (Fig. 14), same label; 1♀ (SHEM, No. 24239566), Luding, Moxi, 2100 m, 30.07.2006 (leg. Shun Zhou); 1♂ (SHEM, No. 24239565) (Fig. 16), Tianchuan, Labahe, 2060 m, 28–30.07.2007 (leg. Liu Zhang Zhou, Bi); holotype ♀ (NHMB) (photograph; Fig. 16) (the labels not yet been studied by the authors). Guizhou Province: 1♂, 1♀ (IZAS, IOZ(E)1904691, IOZ(E)1904692) (Figs 19–20), Hezhang County, Zhushilizixiang, 26°55'N / 104°39'E, 27.08.2008 (leg. Ye Liu).

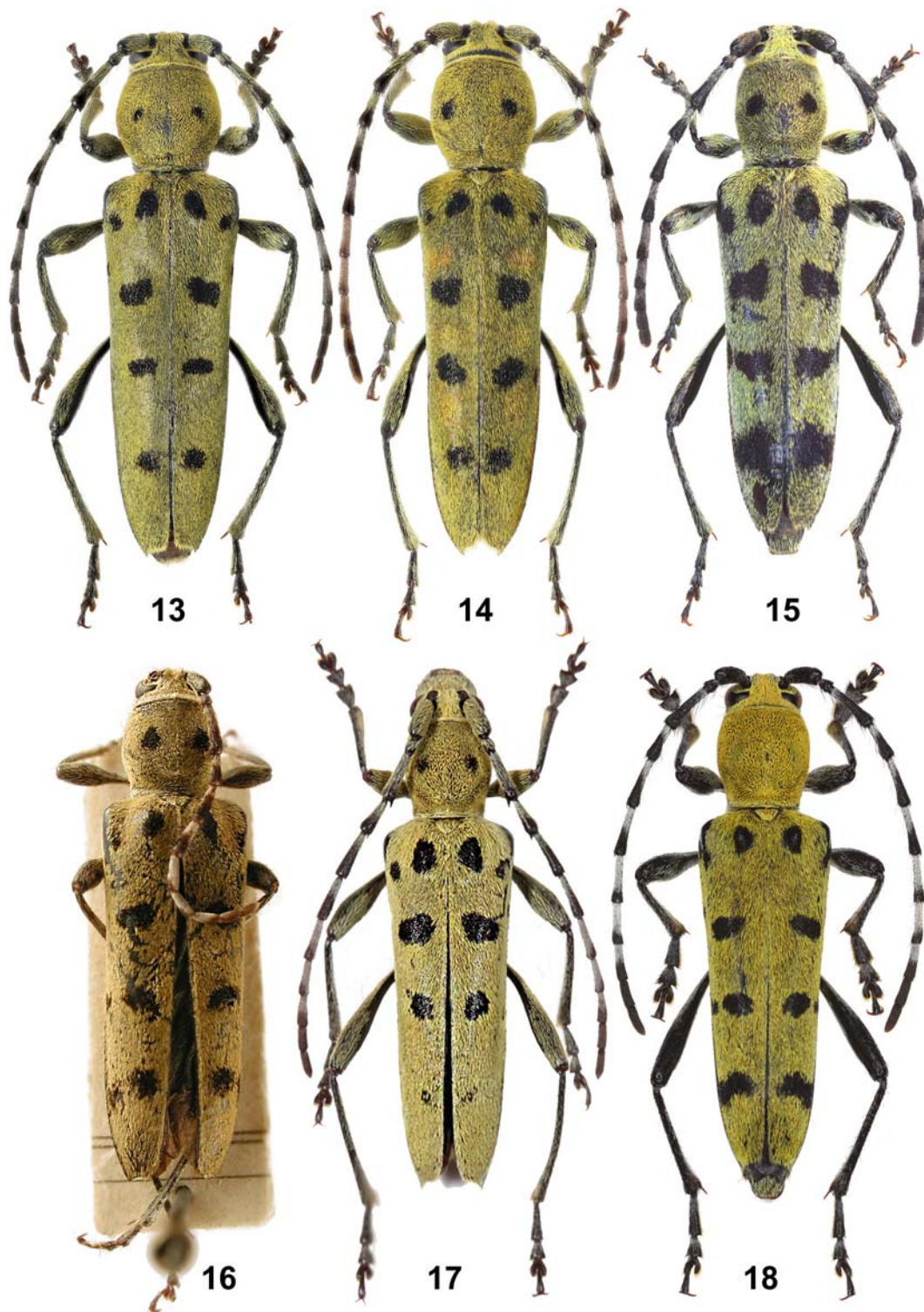
Anaglyptus annulicornis ? *annulicornis*. China: Sichuan Province: 1♀ (cSM) (Fig. 15), 40 km S Xichang, Laojishan Mt, 3800 m, 24.07.2005 (leg. S. Murzin).

Anaglyptus annulicornis ? *annulicornis*. China: Yunnan Province: 1♂ (IZAS, IOZ(E)1904694), Lijiang, Yulongshan [= Yulong Xueshan], 2900 m, 23.07.1984 (leg. Shuyong Wang); 1♂ (IZAS, IOZ(E)1904696) (Fig. 21), same label; 1♂ (IZAS, IOZ(E)1904695) (Fig. 23), same label, but with 2800 m, 24.07.1984; 1♂ (IZAS, IOZ(E)1904693) (Fig. 22), Lijiang, Yuhu, 2750 m, 24.07.1984 (leg. Changfang Li); 1♂ (IZAS, IOZ(E)1904703) (Fig. 24), Zhongdian, 3000 m, 31.07.2003, (leg. Siqin Ge); 1♂ (cTT), 20 km N Lijiang, Yulong Xueshan, 2800–3100 m (leg. T. Tichý); 1♀ (cPV), same label.

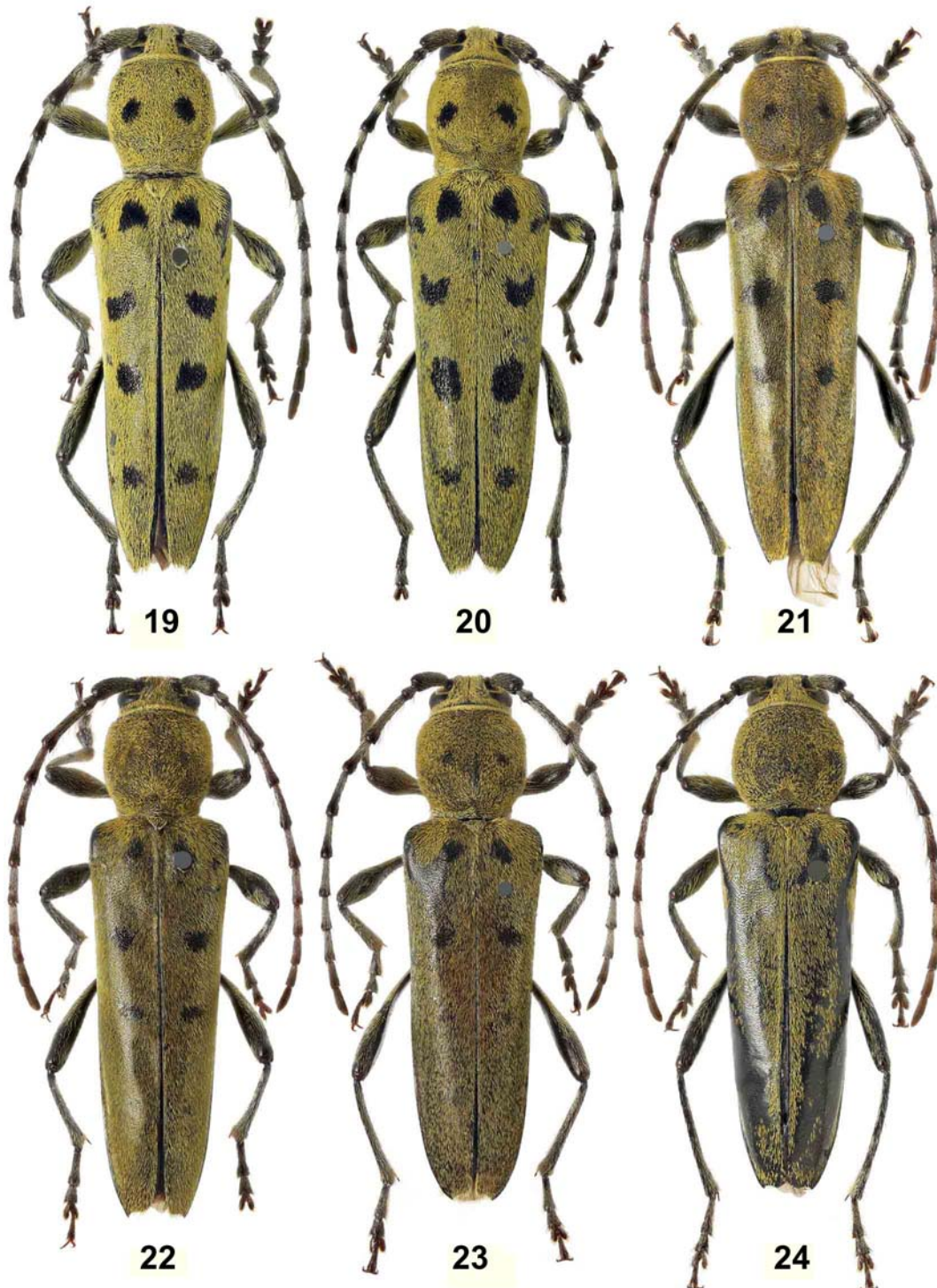
Remarks. As noted above, this little-known species has only recently been transferred from the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 to the genus *Anaglyptus* [Miroshnikov, 2013]. It appears to show very considerable individual variability and obviously a complex intraspecific structure. However, determining an exact taxonomic status of these or those forms is difficult yet in relation to the generally too fragmentary and insufficient material of the species available for study. In particular, we still cannot evaluate to which extent are reliable the findings of morphologically clearly different specimens at the same localities, such as in the area of Mt Laojishan, Sichuan (Figs 13–15). Thus, two males (Figs 13–14) from this locality are similar to the holotype (female) of *A. annulicornis* at least by the pattern of the elytra (Fig. 16). Yet a single female (Fig. 15) collected at the same locality differs significantly from those males, as well as from the holotype, in showing the maximum development of black spots on the elytra, especially an extremely broad preapical fascia, compared to all other specimens studied, coupled with dense recumbent light setae with partly greenish tint never observed in the other specimens.

Touching generally upon the variability of black spots of the dorsum of *A. annulicornis*, it seems important to note that in all specimens from Sichuan and Guizhou (Figs 13–17, 19–20), the pronotum is always with two spots varying only in size, always coupled with the presence of all spots on the elytra as in the holotype, at least on their disk, likewise variable only in size, sometimes rather small before the apex, but nonetheless clearly visible (in particular in the male from Labahe, as in Fig. 17). In individuals from Yunnan the spots on the elytra are rarely as well-developed as in the Sichuan and Guizhou specimens, thereby the preapical spots in most cases are completely absent (Figs 21–24) while the spots behind the middle of the elytra are sometimes poorly distinguishable (Fig. 23). In one male from Zhongdian (with a strongly abraded dorsal setation which makes the spots almost obliterated), small spots generally seem to be present only at the base of the elytra (Fig. 24). In addition, in the Yunnan samples the spots on the pronotum range from a more or less well-developed (Figs 21, 23) to barely visible or completely indiscernible (Figs 22, 24). Therefore, the populations from Yunnan are generally characterized by a trend to a considerable reduction of black spots of the dorsum.

Another feature of these populations is the shape of the pronotum which is subequal in length and width



Figs 13–18. *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839.
13–17 – *A. annulicornis* (Pic, 1933): 13 – male (Sichuan, Laojishan Mt), 14 – male (same locality), 15 – female (same locality), 16 – holotype female, 17 – male (Sichuan, Labahe); 18 – *A. tichyi* sp. n., holotype male. 16 – photograph by Luboš Dembický.
Рис. 13–18. *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839.
13–17 – *A. annulicornis* (Pic, 1933): 13 – самец (Sichuan, Laojishan Mt), 14 – самец (местонахождение то же), 15 – самка (местонахождение то же), 16 – голотип, самка, 17 – самец (Sichuan, Labahe); 18 – *A. tichyi* sp. n., голотип, самец. 16 – фотография Л. Дембицкого.



Figs 19–24. *Anaglyptus annulicornis* (Pic, 1933).
 19 – male (Guizhou, Zhushilizuxiang); 20 – female (same locality); 21, 23 – males (Yunnan, Yulongshan); 22 – male (Yunnan, Yuhu); 24 – male (Yunnan, Zhongdian).

Рис. 19–24. *Anaglyptus annulicornis* (Pic, 1933).
 19 – самец (Guizhou, Zhushilizuxiang); 20 – самка (местонахождение то же); 21, 23 – самцы (Yunnan, Yulongshan); 22 – самец (Yunnan, Yuhu); 24 – самец (Yunnan, Zhongdian).

(Figs 21–23), as a rule, sometimes even clearly transverse (Fig. 24); the latter condition is generally not typical of *Anaglyptus* [e.g., Miroshnikov, 2014]. Yet the pronotum of the samples from Sichuan and Guizhou is often at least barely longitudinal, also being subequal in length and width, but not transverse (Figs 13–17, 19–20). At the same time, neither the genitalia nor a number of important external features show any noticeable differences in these populations while some characters, in addition, reveal similarities in their variability. For example, both in the Sichuan and Guizhou specimens, as well as in the Yunnan samples, a spine at the apex of antennomeres 3–5 varies from well-developed, especially on the 3rd, to completely absent from all these antennomeres, even the 3rd, a tooth at the apices of the elytra is from rather sharp, evidently elongated to much less strongly developed, the apical antennomeres are from weakly to significantly red-brown in coloration, the elytra are from entirely black (not taking into account the setation) to partly reddish-brown on the disk, etc.

In all specimens examined, the body length is 12.4–17.4 mm (in the holotype, according to the original description, 17 mm), the humeral width is 3–4.55 mm; the elytra are usually moderately narrowed towards the apex, in most cases 2.69–2.83 times (Figs 13, 15–17, 19–24), occasionally 2.91 times (Fig. 14), as long as humeral width.

We have also 4 males from Kangding, Sichuan which are very similar to *A. annulicornis*, but they show peculiar setation and coloration, as well as some other special features. The taxonomic status of this form is not completely clear yet. Probably it belongs to a separate new species, but further studies and material are required to verify this.

Anaglyptus flavus Viktora, Tichý et Rapuzzi, 2013
(Color plate 6: Fig. 12)

Anaglyptus flavus Viktora, Tichý et Rapuzzi, 2013: 81. Type locality: China, Xizang (Tibet) Prov., Motuo (Medog), Hanmi, 2250 m.

Material. 11♂, 7♀ (cBWX), China, Xizang Prov., Motuo, Hanmi, 2100 m, 23–31.07.2011 (leg. Wenxuan Bi); 1♂ (cAM), same label; 1♀ (cBWX), Xizang Prov., Motuo, 80K, 2100 m, 25.08.2011 (leg. Wenxuan Bi); 1♀ (cAM), same label, but taken on 27.08.2011; 4♂, 5♀ (cBWX), same label, but taken on 11–12.08.2013; 1♀ (cTT, ex IZAS), same locality, but taken on 1.08.2012 (leg. Ganyan Yang); 1♂ (cTT, ex IZAS), same locality, but taken on 12.08.2012 (leg. Ganyan Yang); paratype ♀ (IZAS, IOZ(E)1905279, ex cTT), Xizang Prov., Motuo, Duoxiangla val., 2000 m, 08.2012 (leg. Hu).

This species was described from three females. The male is yet unknown.

Morphological notes. Male (Fig. 12). Very similar to female. Body length 9.2–13.5 mm, humeral width 2.3–3.4 mm; taking into account that in the studied material the body length of the female is 14.6–16.6 mm (humeral width, 3.9–4.2 mm), versus 14–16.7 mm in the original description, the male is smaller.

Unlike female, body distinctly slenderer, antennae slightly longer, reaching the last black fascia of elytra (in female noticeably failing to reach this fascia), last (visible) sternite at apex with an evident or very weak emargination; antennomere 1, as in female, almost entirely or mostly black, but sometimes mostly brown-red with an infuscate base; elytra, as in female, between black fasciae and spots usually partly or mostly brownish red; pattern of elytra, as in female, slightly variable.

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