

Two newly recorded species of Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) from China

YANG Ruigang¹, Eduard VIVES², HUANG Jianhua^{1①}

1. College of Life Science, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin, Guangxi 541004, China

2. Museu d'Història Natural de Barcelona, Passeig Pau Picasso s/n, 08003 Barcelona, Espagne

Abstract: Two species of Cerambycidae, *Saligranta svihlai* (Holzschuh, 1989) and *Anoplophora granata* Holzschuh, 1993 are reported as new Chinese records.

Key words: Polyphaga; Chrysomeloidea; taxonomy

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天牛科二中国新记录种记述（鞘翅目）

杨瑞刚¹, Eduard VIVES², 黄建华^{1①}

1. 广西师范大学生命科学学院, 广西 桂林 541004; 2. Museu d'Història Natural de Barcelona, Passeig Pau Picasso s/n, 08003 Barcelona, Espagne

摘要: 记述采自广西大明山自然保护区的天牛科 2 中国新记录种: 斯维颠花天牛 *Saligranta svihlai* (Holzschuh, 1989) 和少瘤星天牛 *Anoplophora granata* Holzschuh, 1993。

关键词: 多食亚目; 叶甲总科; 分类

Introduction

Damingshan Nature Reserve is located at the juncture of Mashan, Binyang, Wuming and Shanglin Counties, south central Guangxi, China, covering an area of about 659 square kilometres between 23°24'–23°30'N and 108° 20'–108° 24' E, with the peak 1760 m above sea level and a relative elevation of 1470 m. The Reserve is situated at the south edge of the south Subtropical Region, just crossed by the Tropic of Cancer and having a monsoon climate characteristic of subtropical mountains. Biodiversity researches has been conducted on various groups of vertebrates (Deng & Lu 2001, 2002; Deng 2002; Huang & Deng 2002; Li 2003). However, only a few preliminary studies have been conducted on the insect fauna of the reserve (Meng *et al.* 1992; Zhou *et al.* 2009) and the actual status of insect biodiversity of the reserve is still unknown to us. In order to gain a better understanding of the insect fauna of the Damingshan Nature Reserve, this faunal investigation of longicorn beetles was conducted from April to August 2012. In the present paper, we report two species of Cerambycidae

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①Corresponding author, E-mail: caniscn@yahoo.com.cn

which are new to Chinese fauna.

Description

1. *Saligranta svihlai* (Holzschuh, 1989) (Figs. 1–7), new record to China

Strangalia svihlai Holzschuh, 1989: 368.

Pseudostrangalia svihlai (Holzschuh); Chou & Ohbayashi, 2010: 371.

Saligranta svihlai (Holzschuh); Chou & Ohbayashi, 2011: 9.

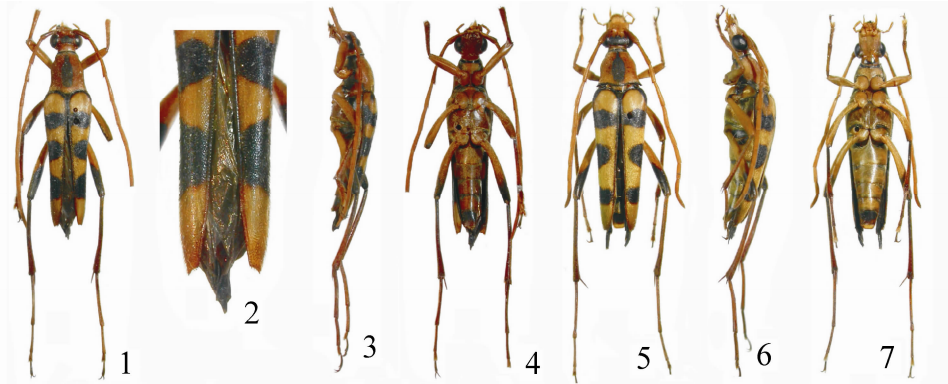
Type locality. Vietnam (Tam Dao National Park).

Male. Body length: 16.0 mm; humeral width: 3.5 mm. Body reddish brown, covered with short golden pubescence. Eyes, apical half of mandibles, scutellum, most of metepisternum, metapleuron and apical fourth of hind femora black. Head with a large pentagonal black macula on the vertex just between the eyes. Pronotum with extremely thin black line in both anterior and posterior margins, broad longitudinal black band at both sides extending from anterior margin to lateral side of mesosternum; disc with a median broad longitudinal black band that is distinctly constricted at the anterior fourth, but slightly away from the posterior margin backwards. Elytra yellowish brown, with four black transverse bands, the first one extremely thin and arciform, rounding the anterior margin or the humerus, the remaining bands much more broader, and the third one not completely reaching sutural margin of the elytra, with the sutural boundary nearly rounded. Sutural and external margins of elytra with thin black line except the apical part posterior to the fourth transverse black band. Abdomen with a large subtriangular black macula at both sides from ventrite two to four, the terminal visible ventrite with anterior three-fourths black.

Body slightly elongate. Head slightly compressed dorsoventrally; mandibles small and short, with apices pointed; frons rectangular in full face view, with distinct facial keels that are slightly broadly concaved in the middle, a weak median longitudinal sulcus extending from the middle part to the vertex just between the posterior margin of the eyes, and the anterior third distinctly curled upwards, forming a conspicuous transverse fold; genae slightly shorter than the longitudinal diameter of eyes. Eyes large, oval and slightly protruding. Antennal tubercles slightly flat, broadly separated from each other. Antennae filiform, slightly longer than the body; scape as long as antennomere four, antennomere three as long as or slightly shorter than antennomere five. Pronotum campaniform; the anterior margin straight, half as broad as the posterior margin; lateral margins bisinuate, constricted near the anterior margin, convex at the level of the anterior third and then constricted again at the posterior third and finally broadening towards the posterior margin; posterior margin strongly bisinuate, with posterolateral angles pointed and reaching the humeral corner. Elytra elongate, gradually narrowed towards apices, but slightly convex at the level of the posterior fourth; apical margin obliquely truncate, with short sutural teeth and long pointed marginal spines. Legs slender; hind femora not reaching the apices of the elytra; hind tibiae as long as hind tarsi; hind tarsi with the first segment as long as the remaining segments combined and the first two segments having distinct longitudinal sulci at ventral surface. Abdomen elongate and conical, the first ventrite slightly lower than metathorax, and the terminal ventrite broadly depressed with posterior margin straight.

Female. Body length: 16.0 mm; humeral width: 4.0 mm. Similar to male. Antennae nearly

but not reaching apex of body. Abdomen with the first ventrite nearly as high as metathorax.



Figures 1–7. *Saligranta svihlai* (Holzschuh, 1989) (1–4. ♂, 5–7. ♀). 1, 2, 5. Dorsal view; 3, 6. Lateral view; 4, 7. Ventral view.

Specimens examined: 1♂, **China:** Guangxi, Wuming County, Damingshan, Beicangkou, 23°32'17.1"N, 108°22'10.2"E, 953 m, 06-VI-2012, Ruigang YANG leg.; 1♀, **China:** Guangxi, Wuming County, Damingshan, Daxiagu, 23°30'44.7"N, 108°24'14.6"E, 1280 m, 09-VII-2012, Ruigang YANG leg.

Distribution. China (Guangxi), Vietnam (Tam Dao National Park).

Remarks. This species was first described under the genus *Strangalia* Serville, 1835 and then transferred to the genus *Pseudostrangalia* Chou *et* Ohbayashi, 2010, which was discovered being a preoccupied generic name and replaced by Chou & Ohbayashi (2011) with the new generic name *Saligranta*, an anagram of *Strangalia*. This species is extremely similar to the Taiwanese species *Saligranta puyuma* (Chou *et* Ohbayashi, 2010), but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the median longitudinal macula of pronotum longer and distinctly broader, elytra without apical black macula, and meso- and metathorax with a few black maculations.

2. *Anoplophora granata* Holzschuh, 1993 (Figs. 8–10), new record to China

Anoplophora granata Holzschuh, 1993: 48; Lingafelter & Hoebeke, 2002: 115.

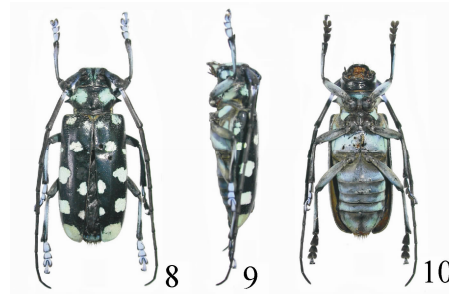
Type locality. Thailand (Chiang Mai).

Specimens examined: 1♀, Body length: 29 mm; humeral width: 11 mm. **China:** Guangxi, Wuming County, Damingshan, 22 km, 23°31'22.3"N, 108°22'51.1"E, 1200 m, 07-VI-2012, Ruigang YANG leg.

Distribution. China (Guangxi), Thailand.

Remarks. Lingafelter & Hoebeke (2002) provided a detailed redescription of *A. granata*

based on the examination of types and additional specimens from Thailand. The size, distribution and color of the elytral and pronotal maculations of *A. granata* are very similar to



Figures 8–10. *Anoplophora granata* Holzschuh, 1993, ♀. 8. Dorsal view; 9. Lateral view; 10. Ventral view.

A. elegans and *A. jianfenglingensis*. *A. granata* can be easily distinguished from *A. elegans* by having non-annulate antennae (appearing dark brown or black beyond third antennomere), while the extreme apex and base of each antennomere is usually boldly annulated. *A. granata* differs from *A. jianfenglingensis* by having less metallic iridescence on the elytra, larger elytral maculae that are turquoise or green (instead of smaller pale blue or dirty yellow in *A. jianfenglingensis*) and turquoise or green pronotal pubescence (instead of dirty yellow as in *A. jianfenglingensis*). Both *A. granata* and *A. jianfenglingensis* have very similar characters and females have strongly notched terminal ventrites (Lingafelter & Hoebeke 2002).

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