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A new species of *Prismognathus* (Coleoptera: Lucanidae: Lucaninae) from SW. Yunnan, China

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Abstract

*Prismognathus yutangi* sp. nov. is described from SW. Yunnan, China.

Keywords: *Prismognathus*, new species, China

Introduction

Two males of an undescribed species of *Prismognathus* were unexpectedly collected by Mr. Yu-Tang Wang and Mr. Yong-Ren Chang from Tengchong, SW. Yunnan in September 2017. Recently some male and female specimens of the same species were collected by a local collector from some decayed woods at Tongbiguan, Yingjiang, SW. Yunnan. A dissection of male and female genitalia proved all these specimens to belong in the same species, described herein.

The type specimens are deposited in the following public and private collections:

SHNU - department of Biology, Shanghai Normal University, China

CCCC - private collection of Chang-Chin Chen, Tianjin, China

CHH - private collection of Hao Huang, Shanghai, China

*Prismognathus yutangi* Huang & Chen sp. nov.

Type data

**CHINA: SW. Yunnan:** Holotype ♀ (SHNU, Figs. 3 & 10), Baoshan City, W. Tengchong, 2000m, 6. IX. 2017, Y.-R. Chang leg.;

Paratypes  
Etymology
This new species is named in honour of Mr. Yu-Tang, Wang, Taiwan who collected a part of the type series of this new species.

Diagnosis
The large-sized males of this new species are rather similar to those of *P. subnitens* (Parry, 1862) from NE. India, Nepal and SE Tibet, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following combination of characters:

- mandible rather smooth at its inner margin, at most with very few obscure denticles, without the clear teeth found in *P. subnitens*;
- postocular margins of the head convergent posteriorly, not swollen as in *P. subnitens*;
- mesotibia usually with a clear tooth on its outer margin, not always smooth as in *P. subnitens*. The small-sized males of this new species are easily distinguishable from those of *P. subnitens* by having a more acute apex of the mandible, the fewer teeth on the inner margin of the mandible, a rather flat postocular margin of the head and the presence of a clear tooth on the outer margin of the mesotibia. The female of this new species can be distinguished from that of *P. subnitens* by having a more blackish ground color on both upper and under sides, a more acute lateral angle of the pronotum and a more basal inner tooth of the mandible which is closer to the base of the mandible than to the apex of the mandible. The male and female genitalia of this new species are entirely different from those of *P. subnitens*.

However, an examination of both male and female genitalia shows that this new species is closer to *P. miyashitai* Ikeda, 1997 than to all other species.

This new species can be distinguished from *P. miyashitai* by the following combination of characters:

- mandible in the large-sized males with a clear median tooth and with a simple apex which is not branched or forked as in *P. miyashitai*;
- mandible in the medium or small-sized males with fewer inner teeth than in *P. miyashitai*;
- male head in all size markedly narrower than in the corresponding form of *P. miyashitai*;
- female mandible with median tooth closer to base than to apex;
- all femora in both sexes dark reddish brown, not bright orange as in *P. miyashitai*;
- caudal ventral plate of the basal piece in male genitalia with a much shallower central excavation than in *P. miyashitai*;
- median lobe of male genitalia markedly stouter than in *P. miyashitai*;
- permanently everted internal sac of male genitalia markedly shorter than in *P. miyashitai*;
- hemisternite of female genitalia stouter than in *P. miyashitai*;
- spermatheca of female genitalia more completely sclerotized than in *P. miyashitai*.
Discussion

The genus *Prismognathus* was recently reviewed by Huang & Chen (2017) for most known species except only very few species. It is necessary herein to discuss the difference between *P. yutangi* sp. nov. and the very little known *P. ruficephalus* Lacroix, 1978 from the Nagaland, NE. India.

According to the original description (Lacroix, 1978) and the photo of the holotype (Mizunuma & Nagai, 1994), the only known holotype of *P. ruficephalus* belongs to a small-sized form, and it differs from the small-sized male of *P. yutangi* sp. nov. by having:

- the clypeolabrum smaller and markedly less transverse than in *P. yutangi* sp. nov., and not emarginated at middle as in *P. yutangi* sp. nov.;
- the postocular margin of the head markedly shorter than in *P. yutangi* sp. nov.;
- the pronotum more oblong in shape, with a somewhat rounded anterior angle which is not seen in *P. yutangi* sp. nov.;
- the mesotibia with two clear teeth at outer margin.

Length of body: Male: 19.2-29.5mm. Female: 18.2-22.3mm.
Distribution: SW Yunnan (W. Tengchong; Tongbiguan, Yingjiang).

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References cited

- **Huang, H. & Chen, C.-C. (2017):** Stag beetles of China III. Published by Formosa Ecological Company, Taiwan, 524 pp.
Figs. 1-7: *Prismognathus yutangi*, habitus at same scale. (1-2 & 4-5) Male paratypes; (3) male holotype; (6-7) female paratypes; (1-2 & 6-7) Tongbiguan, Yingjiang, VIII. 2018, local collector leg.; (3-5) W. Tengchong, IX. 2017 & 2018, Y.-T. Wang & Y.-R. Chang leg.; (U) underside.
Figs. 8-10: Male genitalia of *Prismognathus yutangi* at same scale. (8) Specimen shown in fig. 2; (9) specimen not figured, Yingjiang; (10) specimen shown in fig. 3, holotype; (S9V) 9th abdominal segment in ventral view; (AV) aedeagus in ventral view; (AD) aedeagus in dorsal view.

Figs. 11-12: Female genitalia of *Prismognathus yutangi* at same scale. (11) Specimen shown in fig. 6; (12) specimen shown in fig. 7.
A further record of *Lucanus fujianensis* (Schenk, 2008) from Guangxi Province of China (Coleoptera, Lucanidae)

*Klaus-Dirk Schenk*

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*Lucanus fujianensis* Schenk, 2008

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*Fig. 1: Lucanus fujianensis* Schenk, 2008 ♂ China, Guangxi, Mt. Dayaoshan, Jingxiu, 10.-20.VII.2011 (in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany).

*Lucanus fujianensis* Schenk, 2008 has been reported so far from several places of Fujian and Guangdong Province, China (*Schenk, 2008* and *2013*, *Huang et Chen, 2010* and *2013*) and from Maoershan, Guangxi, China (*Schenk, 2013*).

The size range of *L. fujianensis* given in the literature is: ♂ 37,0 – 46,5 mm, ♀ 26,0 mm (*Huang et Chen, 2010*), ♂ 44,4 – 48,6 mm (for *L. suzumurai* Fujita, 2010 = new synonym of *L. fujianensis*) (*Fujita, 2010*).

The author did now receive a very large male (52,1 mm) of *L. fujianensis* labelled: China, Guangxi, Mt. Dayaoshan, Jingxiu, 10.-20.VII.2011 (Fig. 1).

This new location is relatively close to Maoershan, northern Guangxi.
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