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## **Beetles World**

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# *Odontolabis salvazae,* an overlooked species (Coleoptera, Lucanidae)

Klaus-Dirk Schenk

#### Abstract

The morphological differences between *Odontolabis salvazae* and *Odontolabis fallaciosus* are lined out and the taxonomical status is discussed. The geographic distribution of the taxa is indicated and specimens of different locations are figured.

#### Keywords

*Odontolabis salvazae, Odontolabis fallaciosus, Odontolabis sinensis,* morphological characteristics, geographic distribution, taxonomy, Laos, Vietnam, China, Thailand, Myanmar

#### Introduction

*Odontolabis salvazae* Pouillause, 1913 as well as *Odontolabis fallaciosus* Boileau, 1901 are belonging to the *Odontolabis cuvera* species group. In his publication Pouillaude described *O. salvazae* as a valid species (POUILLAUDE, 1913). Later the species has been placed as a synonym of *Odontolabis cuvera var. fallaciosus* Boileau, 1902 without giving a clear evidence for this taxonomical change (DIDIER ET SÉGUY, 1953; BENESH, 1960).

But the morphological differences of the two taxa is evident and their geographic distribution are clearly indicating that *O. salvazae* and *O. fallaciosus* have to be regarded as two different and well-defined species.

Odontolabis salvazae Pouillaude, 1913, stat. rev.

*Odontolabis salvazae Pouillause, 1913* is characterized by the black elytral mark leaving only a more or less narrow coloured margin. Pouillaude described *O. salvazae* by specimens from "Tonkin" without indicating any further location. However, "Tonkin" historically included northern Vietnam and northern Laos and later many authors have simply translated "Tonkin" as North Vietnam. In fact, the geographic distribution of *O. salvazae* is stretched from southern Yunnan, northern Thailand, northern Laos and northwest Vietnam south to central Vietnam, southern Vietnam, southern Laos and north-western Cambodia (Rattanakiri).

The colour of the elytral margin of *O. salvazae* is varying with the geographic location of the specimens. It is more yellowish at specimens from northern Laos (Phu Pane Mt.), north-western Vietnam (Sapa region, Fan-Si-Pan Mt.) and reddish to reddish brown at specimens from China (southern Yunnan), northern Thailand, northern Vietnam (Yen Bai), central Vietnam, southern Vietnam, southern Laos and north-eastern Cambodia (Rattanakiri).



Fig. 1: *Odontolabis salvazae* Pouillaude, 1913: (1) ♂ 80,5 mm, north-eastern Laos, Mt. Phu Pane; (2) ♀ 45,5 mm, Laos, P.K. Khouei; (3) ♂ 70,0 mm, southern Laos, Mt. Sarawan (in coll. Dr. K.- D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany)



Fig. 2: *Odontolabis salvazae* Pouillaude, 1913: (1) ♂ 84,0 mm, China, southern Yunnan, Mt. Ka-bie-ke; (2) ♂ 73,2 mm, northern Vietnam, Sapa, Mt. Fan-Si-Pan; (3) ♂ 86,0 mm, northern Vietnam, Yen Bai Prov., Mu Cang Chai (in coll. Dr. K.- D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany)



Fig. 3 **Odontolabis salvazae** Pouillaude, 1913: (1) ♂ 92,0 mm, central Vietnam, Mt. Axan; (2) ♂ 68,5 mm, central Vietnam, Mt. Axan; (3) ♂ 88,0 mm, central Vietnam, Mt. Axan (in coll. Dr. K.- D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany)



Fig. 4: *Odontolabis salvazae* Pouillaude, 1913 (1) ♂ 87,2 mm; (2) ♀ 50,5 mm;
(3) ♂ 69,5 mm from southern Vietnam (no exact location given) (in coll. A. Kirchner, Neuburg, Germany)



Fig. 5 Odontolabis salvazae Pouillaude, 1913: (1) ♀ 51,0 mm, northern Vietnam, Mu Cang Chai; (2) ♀ 51,1 mm, central Vietnam, Tai Giang; (3) ♀ 51,7 mm, central Vietnam, Atonat Plateau (in coll. Dr. K.- D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany)

Fig. 1-5 are showing *O. salvazae* from different locations. The specimens figured by Fujita plate 75, 372-17 from Laos and 372-18 from Thailand are representing *O. salvazae* and not *O. fallaciosus* (FUJITA, 2010).

Odontolabis fallaciosus Boileau, 1901 stat. rev.

Boileau did describe *O. fallaciosus* by several males collected by Fruhstorfer at Mt. Manson (Mau Son) in north-eastern Vietnam close to the Guangxi province of China (BOILEAU, 1901). He stated that *O. fallaciosus* is an intermediate species between *O. cuvera* from northern India and *O. sinensis* from eastern China (Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hubei).

*O. fallaciosus* is distributed in northern Vietnam and in south-eastern China (Guangxi, Guangdong, Guizhou and Fujian). *O. fallaciosus* is sympatric distributed with *O. sinensis* in Fujian and Yunnan provinces of China and with *O. salvazae* in north-western Vietnam and central Vietnam (Quang Nam Prov.). Intermediate forms are found in those areas also.

*O. fallaciosus* can be separated easily from *O. salvazaes* by the more elongated body and the trapezoidal pallial elytral mark with strait sites which is more or less abruptly cut off before the tip of elytra and the broader lateral margins of orange red colour. The pallial black mark with more diffuse edges is not so clearly separated from the coloured margins as at *O. salvazae*.



Fig. 6: *Odontolabis fallaciosus* Boileau, 1901 (1) ♂ 83,3 mm, China, northern Guangxi, Dayao Shan Mountain range; (2) ♂ 67,8 mm, China, northern Guangxi, Dayao Shan Mountain Range; (3) ♂ 73,2 mm, China, southern Guangxi, Shiwanta Shan (in coll. Dr. K.- D. Schenk, Germany)

#### Discussion

The author did compare in this study 95  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$  and 31  $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$  specimens of *O. salvazae* of different size and from different locations (Laos: 18  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$  3  $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$ , Thailand: 10  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$  3  $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$ , north-west Vietnam: 20  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ 4  $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$ , central Vietnam (Quang Nam): 31  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$  18  $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$ , China (Yunnan): 16  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$  3  $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$ ) with 96  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$  and 38  $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$  specimens of *O. fallaciosus* from China (Guangxi, Hainan Island, Guangdong, Fujian): 49  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$  17  $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$  and north Vietnam (Lao Cai, Sapa, Yen Bai, Tam Dao): 47  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$  21  $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$ .

This comparison confirmed that *Odontolabis salvazae* is distinguishing from *O. fallaciosus* by the following external morphological characters:

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- body stouter
- elytrae less elongated
- the black elytral mark is more extending with convex lateral margins, leaving only a narrow orange-yellow to reddish-brown external margin. The tip of the black mark is round and not abruptly cut off near the tip as at *O. fallaciosus*

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- body is stouter
- the elytra are less elongated
- black pallial mark with convex lateral margins

The morphological differences of the two taxa and their geographic distribution are clearly indicating that *O. salvazae* and *O. fallaciosus* have to be regarded as two different and well-defined species.



Fig. 7: *Odontolabis fallaciosus* Boileau, 1901 (1) ♂ 75,8 mm, China, Fujian Prov., Wu-yi-shan Mountain; (2) ♀ 46,0 mm, China, Guangxi, Dayao Shan Mountain Range; (3) ♂ 72,8 mm China, Hainan Island (in coll. Dr. K.- D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany)



Fig. 8: *Odontolabis fallaciosus* Boileau, 1901 (1) ♂ 72,0 mm north-west Vietnam, Sapa region; (2) ♀ 46,0 mm, north Vietnam, Tam Dao; (3) ♂ 61,3 mm, north Vietnam, Tam Dao (in coll. Dr. K.- D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany)

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## Huanshengia hainana genus et spec. nov. from Hainan Island, China (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lepturinae)

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#### Abstract

*Huanshengia hainana* genus et spec. nov. from Hainan Island, China is described and illustrated. The systematic position of the genus is discussed.

#### Keywords

longhorn beetle, Lepturini, taxonomy, new genus, new species, Oriental Region

#### Introduction

The tribe *Lepturini* Latreille, 1802 is the most speciose tribe (about 130 genera) in the subfamily *Lepturinae* (*Coleoptera, Cerambycidae*), and their sizes, shapes and colours varied greatly, reflecting an equally diverse array of strategies for adapting to flower-visiting habit. *Lepturini* can be separated from allied tribes by the combination of following characters: mandibles slender, acute, with a pubescent fringe along inner margin; elytra entire, wings folded at apex; stridulatory plate of mesonotum divided; mentum trapezoidal (SCHAPKER 2017). Before this study, 61 genera of *Lepturini* were recorded from China (CHEN ET AL. 2019; LIN 2020).

A remarkable species with rather robust body and rather strong antenna was collected from Hainan Island, Southeast China. After careful examination, no genera corresponding to this species were found in the tribe. Herein, we describe and illustrate it under a new genus, *Huanshengia hainana* genus et spec. nov.

#### Materials and methods

Specimens were wholly relaxed and softened in a HH-2 digital homoeothermic water bath at 44.4 °C for 14 hours, then transferred to distilled water to clean, observe and dissect. For examining the genitalia, the abdomen was detached and treated with a 10 % solution of potassium hydroxide for 12 hours, then transferred to distilled water to remove the remaining KOH and stop any further bleaching.

After examination, the body parts were mounted on a glass slide with Euparal Mounting Medium for future studies. Photographs were taken using a Canon macro photo lens MP-E 65 mm on a Canon 5DsR. The final deep focus images were created with Zerene Stacker 1.04 stacking software. Adobe Photoshop 2020 was used for post-processing.

The material examined for this study is deposited in the following collections:

- BITS Bin Insect Taxonomy Studio, Beijing, China
- MYNU insect collection of Mianyang Normal University, Mianyang, China

The following material was dissected for comparison:

*Leptura quadrizona* (Fairmaire, 1902) (Figs 2A, C). 1♂, CHINA, Yunnan: Diqing Prefecture, Weixi County, Xintangfang [新塘房], N 27°23'43" E 99°6'14", alt. 2616 m, 9.VII.2020, native leg. (MYNU).

Measurement criteria in millimetres (mm) are as follows: antennal length: length between the base of scape and the apex of antennomere XI; body length: length between the anterior apex of clypeus and the elytral apex along the midline; elytral length: length between the basal border and the apex of elytra along suture; head length: length between the anterior apex of clypeus and the posterior margin of occiput along the midline; head width: widest part of head (including eyes); humeral width: width across elytral humeri; pronotal length: length between the basal and apical border of pronotum along the midline; pronotal width: widest part of pronotum.

#### Taxonomy

#### Huanshengia Wang & Liu gen. n. 焕花天牛属

Type species: Huanshengia hainana Wang & Liu sp. n.

#### Description.

**Male.** Body robust, ovoid, tapering posteriorly. Abdomen with tergite VII exposed. Head short, narrower than pronotal base. Gena shorter than 1/3 of long axis of eye diameter. Tempora abruptly and obtusely constricted to neck at a short distance behind eyes. Eyes large, slightly emarginate behind antennal insertions. Terminal palpomeres longer than wide, widest near middle, obliquely subtruncated at apex. Antennae rather strong, inserted in front of margin of lower eye lobe, reaching apical 1/3 of elytra; antennomere IV shorter than scape; antennomere V subequal to III; apical six antennomeres provided with small poriferous areas.

Pronotum broad, shorter than basal width, sides constricted near anterior margin, once inflated and then more or less constricted near base; base with a distinct, deep, transverse groove; hind angles expanded and almost entriely covering elytral humeri. Prosternal apophyse almost concealed between procoxal cavities, then strongly dilated behind; acetabula of procoxae closed posteriorly. Scutellum subtriangular.

Elytra gradually tapering posteriorly, dehiscent near apices; each apex weakly emarginate, with angulate outer angle and round inner angle. Legs stout; each tibia with a pair of spurs. Metatibiae more or less arched, thickened apically, without carina. Mesotarsomere III cleft to middle of its length. Metatarsi slender; metatarsomere I longest, 3.1 times longer than III and 1.2 times longer than II+III; III cleft to almost middle of its length.

Mesosternal apophyse deeply, triangularly emarginate at apex, slightly arcuate in lateral view. Metepisternum rather slender, tapering posteriorly. Abdominal segments III–VII sequentially narrowed; tergite and ventrite VII both normal, without modifications.

Male genitalia with median lobe elongate; parameres oblong, curved, and subrounded at apex, which carries three long setae.

**Female:** Head distinctly narrower than pronotal base. Antenna reaching apical 2/3 of elytra. Abdominal tergite and ventrite VII both normal, without modifications.

Distribution. China (Hainan).

**Etymology.** The new genus name is dedicated to Ms. Sheng Huan, the mother of the corresponding author Bin Liu. The gender is neuter.

**Diagnosis.** It is doubtless that this new genus belongs to the *Macroleptura* genus-group sense Ohbayashi (2008) because of sharing the following characters of male genitalia: "median lobe distinctly elongate, ranged between ca. 7 to 11 times as long as wide, nearly parallel-sided throughout in dorsal view, and slightly curved in lateral view; ventral plate forming a median keel at median foramen and usually visible as a spine in lateral view. Lateral lobes of tegmen variable in shape, but ringed part elongate and straightly narrowed basally, and fused at base or near the middle." However, it can be readily distinguished from related genera by its robust body, rather strong antenna, broad pronotum, normal abdominal ventrite VII, paramere shape, and so on.

Huanshengia hainana Wang & Liu spec. nov. 琼焕花天牛

Figs 1A–D; 2B, D; 3A–C; 4A–E; 5A–H

#### Type material.

**Holotype:** ♂, CHINA, Hainan: Ledong County, Jianfeng Town, Jianfengling main peak [尖峰 岭主峰], N18°43'0.85" E108°52'17.74", 1412 m, 14.V.2018, Ying-Hui Li leg. (BITS). **Paratype:** 1♀, same data but 6.V.2018, Yu-Feng Wu leg. (BITS).

**Description. Male holotype.** Measurements. Body 14.7 mm long, widest after elytral humeri. Length of different body parts (mm): head (2.2), antenna (11.1), pronotum (3.4), elytra (8.9); width: head (2.8), pronotum (3.6), elytral humeri (3.8).

Habitus (Figs. 1A, C; 2B). Body robust, ovoid. Body color mostly ochraceous. Elytra provided with four pairs of yellowish maculae: the first pair is slant elliptical, on base; the second one is semielliptical or subtrapezoidal, before middle; the third one is elliptical, outside of the second one; the fourth one is "7"-shaped, before apices. Head densely covered with suberect, short, dark brown to blackish setae, and provided with suberect, long, golden yellow setae on clypeal base to frons. Scape to antennomere V densely covered with suberect, short, strong, blackish setae; VI–XI densely pubescent with recumbent, rather short, fine, grayish setae.

Pronotum densely covered with subrecumbent, short, dark brown to blackish setae, and provided with suberect, short, golden yellow setae near both sides of basal 1/3. Scutellum densely covered with suberect, short, dark brown setae. Elytra densely clothed with subrecumbent, short, dark brown to blackish setae except on yellowish maculae. Prosternum, lateral parts of mesosternum, apical part of mesosternal apophyse, anterior and lateral parts of metasternum, abdominal ventrites III–V densely clothed with recumbent, short, golden yellow setae.

Head (Figs. 3A-C) short, 1.3 times wider than long, widest at eyes. Tempora hardly inflated, pubescent. Vertex, frons and genae with dense, coarse, circular to oval, shallow punctures; interstices microreticulate. Clypeus wider than long, with many blackish setae and fine punctures; anterior margin straight. Frons with a fine median groove extending from anterior margin to occiput. Vertex moderately concave; antennal tubercles less developed.

Mouthparts. Labrum (Fig. 3A) transversely oblong, anterior margin slightly rounded, with a vague transverse carina in middle, and several yellowish setae situated behind carina. Mandible (Figs. 3A, C) stout, weakly arcuate at outer edge, with obtuse incisor tooth at apex. Maxillary and labial palpi (Fig. 3B) both subtruncated at apices.

Antennae (Fig. 1A) rather strong, 3/4 length of body, reaching apical 1/3 of elytra. Antennomeres with length ratio from scape to XI: 4.1 : 1.0 : 4.0 : 3.7 : 4.0 : 3.5 : 3.5 : 3.3 : 3.2 : 3.0 : 3.6. Scape strong, strongly thickening apically; pedicel short, distinctly thinner than scape; antennomere III subequal to scape; IV shorter than scape; V–X more or less expanded ectoapically, and gradually decreasing in length; XI elongate, longer than X; VI–XI with small poriferous area.

Pronotum (Fig. 1A) campanulate, 1.1 times wider than long, widest at base. Disk with dense, coarse, circular to oval, shallow punctures; interstices microreticulate. Scutellum (Fig. 1A) subtriangular, narrowly rounded at apex. Disk finely punctuated; interstices microreticulate.

Elytra (Fig. 1A) oval, 2.3 times as long as humeral width, widest behind humeri. Lateral margin gradually tapering posteriorly, and emarginate at apex. Disk with dense, circular, shallow punctures; interstices microreticulate.

Legs (Figs. 1A, C). Femora less stout; metafemora lightly clavate, not exceeding abdominal ventrite VI. Tibiae moderately long; protibiae slightly arched; mesotibiae straight; metatibiae more or less arched. Tarsomere I the longest, 1.1 times longer than II+III; III deeply bilobed. Ventral side (Fig. 2B). Prosternum with rugosities. Mesosternal apophyse slightly convex. Metepisternum (Fig. 2D) rather slender, wedge-like.

Abdomen. Abdominal tergite VII (Fig. 4A) simple, inconspicuously emarginate in middle of posterior margin; tergite VIII (Fig. 4C) subhexagonal, slightly emarginate at posterior margin. Abdominal ventrites finely punctured; ventrite VII (Fig. 4B) simple, rounded at posterior margin; ventrite VIII (Fig. 4D) widely membranous along midline, separating two sclerotized areas. Spiculum gastrale with rather long stem, weakly bisinuate in dorsal view (Fig. 4C) and substraight in lateral view (Fig. 4E).

Male genitalia. Tegmen (Figs. 5A-B) widest at apical 2/5, distinctly curved ventrally in lateral view (Fig. 5C); parameres 1/4 length of tegmen, oblong, curved, and subrounded at apex which carries several short and three long setae (Figs. 5D). Median lobe (Figs. 5E-F) slender, longer than tegmen, distinctly curved ventrally in lateral view (Fig. 5G); dorsal plate (Figs. 5H) weakly sclerotized in apical part, subrounded at apex; ventral plate (Figs. 5H) slightly longer than dorsal plate, strongly sclerotized in apical part, acuminate at apex; basal struts (Figs. 5E-F) 3/7 length of median lobe.

**Female paratype.** Body 17.3 mm long, widest after elytral humeri. Length of different body parts (mm): head (2.6), antenna (12.0), pronotum (4.2), elytra (10.5); width: head (3.2), pronotum (4.5), elytral humeri (4.9). Antennomeres with length ratio from base to tip: 4.1 : 1.0 : 3.9 : 3.7 : 3.7 : 3.2 : 3.1 : 3.1 : 2.8 : 2.6 : 3.8.

Similar to male in general appearance, but distinct in following characters (Figs. 1B, D): antennae shorter, 2/3 length of body, reaching apical 2/3 of elytra; scape thicker; elytral maculae broader; legs thicker; abdominal tergite and ventrite VII both emarginate in middle of posterior edge.

**Bionomics.** According to the field observations of two collectors, the adults were active only in May, never captured on flowers, only at the main peak of Jianfengling (Figs. 6A, B).

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is from the Chinese name (Pinyin) of the type locality "Hainan", a province in Southeast China.

Distribution. China (Hainan).

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Figure 1. Habitus of *Huanshengia hainana* spec. nov.: A, C holotype ♂; B, D paratype ♀. (A, B dorsal view C, D lateral view).



Figure 2. Male habitus (A, B ventral view) and metepisterna (C, D lateral view) of representatives in two genera: A, C *Leptura quadrizona* (Fairmaire, 1902), ♂, Yunnan B, D *Huanshengia hainana* spec. nov., holotype ♂.



Figure 3. Head of *Huanshengia hainana* spec. nov., holotype ♂. (A dorsal view B ventral view C lateral view).



Figure 4. *Huanshengia hainana* spec. nov., holotype ♂: A, B abdominal segment VII C–E abdominal segment VIII. (A, C dorsal view B, D ventral view E lateral view).

Figure 5. Male genitalia of *Huanshengia hainana* spec. nov., holotype: A–C tegmen
D parameres E–H median lobe G apical part of median lobe.
(A, E dorsal view B, F ventral view C, G lateral view D, H apicodorsal view).



Figure 6. Type locality of *Huanshengia hainana* spec. nov.: A main peak of Jianfengling B observation deck at the peak

### Remarks about *Neolucanus tibetanus* and *Neolucanus castanopterus* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae)

Klaus-Dirk Schenk

#### Abstract

Several *Neolucanus* specimens have been collected recently in Tibet and determined as *Neolucanus castanopterus tibetanus* Schenk, 2003. The careful investigation and comparison with numerous *Neolucanus castanopterus* of different locations resulted in placing *Neolucanus tibetanus* stat. nov. to the species level.

#### Keywords

Neolucanus castanopterus, Neolucanus tibetanus, stat. nov., China, Tibet, India, Nepal

#### Introduction

Originally *Neolucanus tibetanus* has been described as a subspecies of *Neolucanus castanopterus* (SCHENK, 2003). The author could now compare several specimens of *N. castanopterus tibetanus* recently collected in Tibet, Motuo area with the type specimens and numerous *Neolucanus castanopterus castanopterus* of different locations. This study revealed significant morphological differences resulting in placing *Neolucanus tibetanus* stat. nov. to the species level.

Neolucanus tibetanus Schenk, 2003 stat. rev.

The author did compare 9  $\stackrel{\circ}{\scriptstyle \circ}$  and 4  $\stackrel{\circ}{\scriptstyle \circ}$  of *Neolucanus castanopterus tibetanus* Schenk, 2003 with 53  $\stackrel{\circ}{\scriptstyle \circ}$  and 8  $\stackrel{\circ}{\scriptstyle \circ}$  specimens of *Neolucanus castanopterus* from different locations of northern India (West Bengal, Sikkim, Dajeeling, Meghalaya), Bhutan, Nepal and Myanmar.

This comparison was revealing that *Neolucanus castanopterus tibetanus* Schenk, 2003 is distinguishing significantly from *Neolucanus castanopterus castanopterus* by the following external morphological characters:

 $\delta$  and  $\circ$ 

- body stouter and less elongate
- head more transverse
- total body shining black
- elytra are less elongated
- head wider with anterior angles more rounded



Fig. 1: *Neolucanus tibetanus* stat. nov. (1) ♂ Holotype, 32,3 mm and (2) ♀ Paratype, 29,4 mm from southeast Tibet, Motuo area; (3) ♂ 28,7 mm and (4) ♀ 27,5 mm from se Tibet, Motuo area, VII.2020 (in coll. Dr. K.- D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany)



Fig. 2: *Neolucanus castanopterus castanopterus* (1) ♂ 36,6 mm, northern India, Sikkim, Gantok, VII. 1997; (2) ♀ 28,5 mm, northern India, Sikkim, VII.1979;
(3) ♂ 31,8 mm, northern India, Assam, Khasi Hills, VI.1974 (in coll. Dr. K.- D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany)

Resulting from this study *Neolucanus tibetanus* Schenk, 2003, stat. nov. has been placed to the species level.

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