

New Asian species of *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Anaglyptini)

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Abstract. Thanks to the careful analysis of the tribe *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869 by A. Miroshnikov over the past few years, the number of known species of one of its genera, i.e. *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884, was increased substantially. Based on our study of specimens collected in various parts of China, India, Myanmar and Vietnam, four more species are added. In particular, *Paraclytus assamensis* sp. nov. from India (Mishmi Hills in Arunachal Pradesh), *Paraclytus yao* sp. nov. from China (Guangxi), *Paraclytus sapa* sp. nov. and *Paraclytus vietnamicus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lao Cai) are hereby described and illustrated and the distributional range of the genus is moved further to the south-east as well as south-west of China.

INTRODUCTION

Genus *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884, a member of the tribe *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869, was established by its author for *P. excultus* Bates, 1884, a species distributed in Japanese islands, although three further species from southwest Asia had been described even before in another genera (two in *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839, one in *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784). In CPC (Hubweber et al., 2010) only eight species of *Paraclytus* were listed. The recent extensive work of Miroshnikov (2014 and references therein) increased the number of known species to 18, either by transferring some species originally described within *Anaglyptus* or by describing new species from Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Sichuan. Shortly after this revision, Viktora and Tichý (2015) described an additional species from Kangding area (Sichuan, China) and listed some more collecting data for several already known species. Notwithstanding, none of the species has been reported from outside the Palearctic Region (sensu CPC).

During the research, the authors of the present paper searched several collections, including the collection of IZAS (Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China) in summer 2012 and BMNH (Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom) in winter 2013/2014. In the former, several interesting specimens of *Paraclytus* spp collected in the valley of Nu River (Nujiang, NW Yunnan, China) were located. Later, A. Miroshnikov confirmed that they belonged either to *Paraclytus tibetanus* (Pic, 1914) or an undescribed species (*Paraclytus excellens* Miroshnikov & Lin, 2012). The occurrence of these two species in the Gaoligongshan mountain range in Yunnan on the border with Myanmar (see also *Additional material examined* section later in this text) suggests that genus *Paraclytus* should occur also in Myanmar, i.e. outside the Palearctic Region sensu CPC. Finally, one specimen of *P. excellens* from Myanmar was located in SMNH (Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden), though labeled as holotype of *Aglaophis niveitinctus* Gressitt (its description has apparently never been published).

On the other hand and to our great surprise, in the collections of BMNH we have discovered one female of still undescribed species collected almost 80 years ago in Mishmi Hills, Assam, India (currently in Arunachal Pradesh). Without doubt, this particular specimen belongs to the genus *Paraclytus*, although its densely haired antennae makes it rather different from all other congeners.

During our work on the description of this specimen, we have received some additional material from Vietnamese Lao Cai province and Chinese Guangxi province with several specimens of *Paraclytus*, which resembled the female from Mishmi Hills. Fortunately, the series from Lao Cai included both, males and females, so that we could confirm the existence of additional two species of the genus. Finally, after the 2015 collecting season we obtained male of another species of *Paraclytus* from Lao Cai, which resembles first of all *Paraclytus excellens*.

Hence, four new species of genus *Paraclytus* are described and illustrated in the present paper, in particular *Paraclytus assamensis* sp. nov. from India (Mishmi Hills in Arunachal Pradesh), *Paraclytus yao* sp. nov. from China (Guangxi), *Paraclytus sapa* sp. nov. and *Paraclytus vietnamicus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lao Cai prov.). Moreover, the distributional range of the genus is extended by three new country records (India, Myanmar and Vietnam) and into the Oriental Region.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material examined during the study of the new species described below is deposited especially in private collections of the authors (CPV, CTT). Some other private collections were studied as well. Moreover, the second author had recently a chance to visit BM (Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA), CAS (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA), MCSN (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova, Italy), NHMB (Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland), MNHN (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France), OMNH (Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka, Japan), USNM (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA), as well as BMNH, IZAS and SMNH, and study their significant collections, including many specimens of *Anaglyptini* and their types. Obviously, a valuable source of information was also the recent publication of Miroshnikov (2014), which comprises perfect photos of all species of *Paraclytus* known at the time of publishing.

The holotype of *Paraclytus assamensis* sp. nov. is deposited in BMNH. Type material of *Paraclytus yao* sp. nov., *Paraclytus sapa* sp. nov. and *Paraclytus vietnamicus* sp. nov. is deposited in the collections of authors. For the collections we use the following acronyms:

BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;

CPV private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;

CTT private collection of Tomáš Tichý, Opava, Czech Republic.

Slash (/) separates data in different rows on locality and determination labels.

TAXONOMY

Tribe *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869

Genus *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884

Remark. Although in CPC (Hubweber et al., 2010) only eight species were listed within *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884, due to the extensive recent work of Miroshnikov (2014, and references therein) on characters distinguishing *Paraclytus* from *Anaglyptus* and subsequent description of several new species by himself or with the help of others, the number of known species was more than doubled. Recently, we have described one more species from Sichuan, China (Viktora et Tichý, 2015). Additional four species are described below.

***Paraclytus assamensis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. India, Assam, Mishmi Hills (= currently in India, Arunachal Pradesh).

Type material. Holotype (♀): Label 1: 'ASSAM:' / 'Mishmi Hills,' / 'Delai Valley,' / 'Cha Che.' / '8. xi. 1936.'; Label 2: 'Alt. 7-800 ft.' / 'M.Steele' / 'B.M.1937-324.' (BMNH). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Paraclytus assamensis sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2014'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body elongate, narrow, punctuate, from brown to black with pubescence. Body length 15.7 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (4.9 mm), 3.2 times longer than wide.

Head slightly longer than wide, slightly narrower than pronotum. Widest through the eyes, with very dense white grayish pubescence. Punctuation of basal part not clearly conspicuous, anterior part with small glabrous tubercles from both sides. Antennal tubercles reddish brown and well-developed. Eyes very deeply emarginate on inner side.

Ultimate palpomere reddish brown.

Antennomeres 7-11 narrow, filiform. Antennomeres 3-6 distinctly wider on apex. Antennomeres 2-6 blackish brown. Outer side of antennomeres 3-4 brown, antennomere 1 widest and pale brown on apex. Antennomeres 8-11 brown. Antennomere 7 pale brown. Pubescence: antennomeres 1 and 7 white; antennomeres 8-11 dense and shortly brown; antennomeres 2-6 long and black. Antennomeres 3-6 with distinct punctuation. Antennomeres without distinct spines. Antennae reaching five sevenths of elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.94 : 0.32 : 1.00 : 1.02 : 1.10 : 0.92 : 0.84 : 0.70 : 0.62 : 0.56 : 0.80.

Pronotum black; slightly narrower basally than in the middle or apically; 1.26 times longer than wide at the base and 1.1 times longer than wide in the widest point (before the middle of the pronotum); with dense white grayish pubescence in lateral sides and parallel stripes laterally. In the middle of disc with narrow elongate stripe of reddish brown pubescence of the same color as pubescence in the apical middle. Surface with dense and distinct punctuation, disc regularly rounded, with lateral tubercles in the middle.

Scutellum dark blackish brown; elongate triangular.

Elytra 11.0 mm long and 4.9 mm wide; moderately narrowing to the apex, from pale brown to black with white grayish pubescence. Black surface also with short black pubescence. Pale brown spots as in Fig. 1a. Apex pale brown with very short indistinct spine externally. Basal half with distinct tubercles on the outer edge. Actual appearance of color spots and pubescence of elytra as in Fig. 1a.

Legs long, narrow, dark brown with white grayish pubescence. Meso- and metafemora with a few long dark setae. Apex of femora pale brown. Tibia with dark pubescence. Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Epipleura well-developed, distinctly paler than elytral surface, as colour as elytral spots. Ventral side and abdomen black with dense white grayish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is probably *Paraclytus apicicornis* (Gressitt,

1937), a species of *Paraclytus* with the widest distribution across China. *P. assamensis* sp. nov. distinctly differs from *P. apicicornis* by antennomeres 3-4 without spines and indistinct external spine of elytral apex, while *P. apicicornis* has antennomeres 3-4 with distinct spines and prominent external spine of elytral apex. Further differences between *P. assamensis* sp. nov. and *P. apicicornis* can be found in the color and pubescence of particular antennomeres - a long black pubescence of antennomeres 2-6, pale brown antennomere 7 with white pubescence and antennomeres 8-11 brown in the new species, while *P. apicicornis* has antennomeres 7-11 pale with (short) white grayish pubescence. For basic differences between *Paraclytus assamensis* sp. nov. and other known species of *Paraclytus* see Miroshnikov (2014).

Etymology. Named after the original name of the area of discovery, state Assam of India.

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

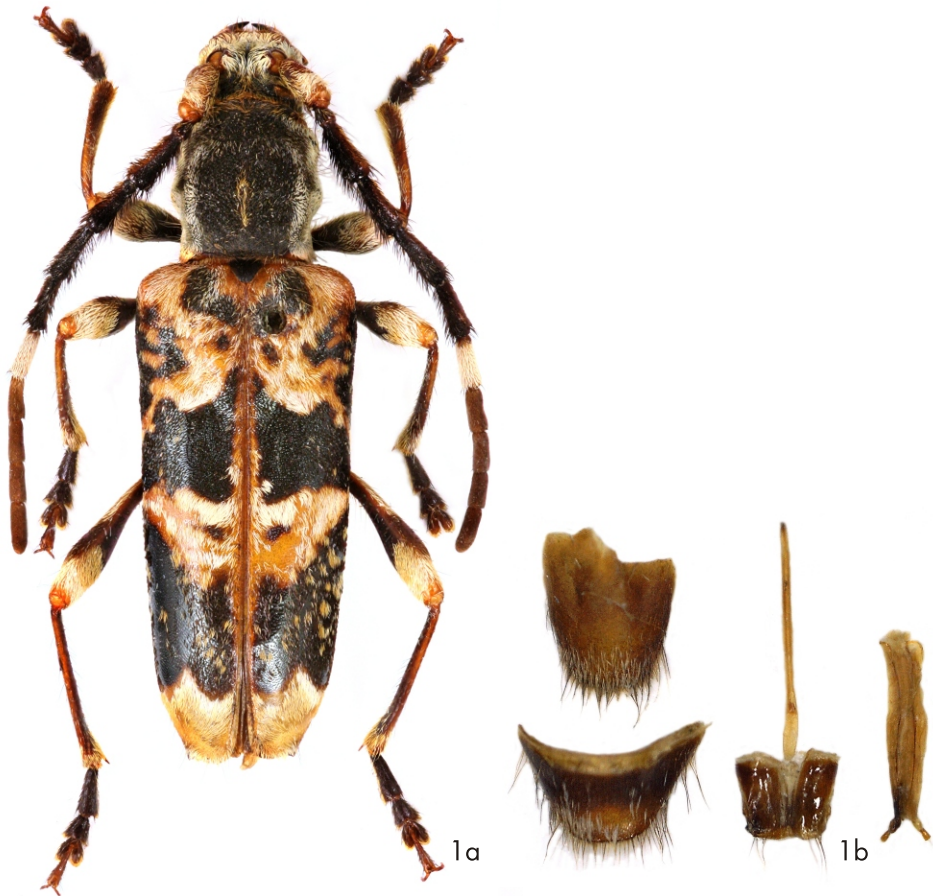


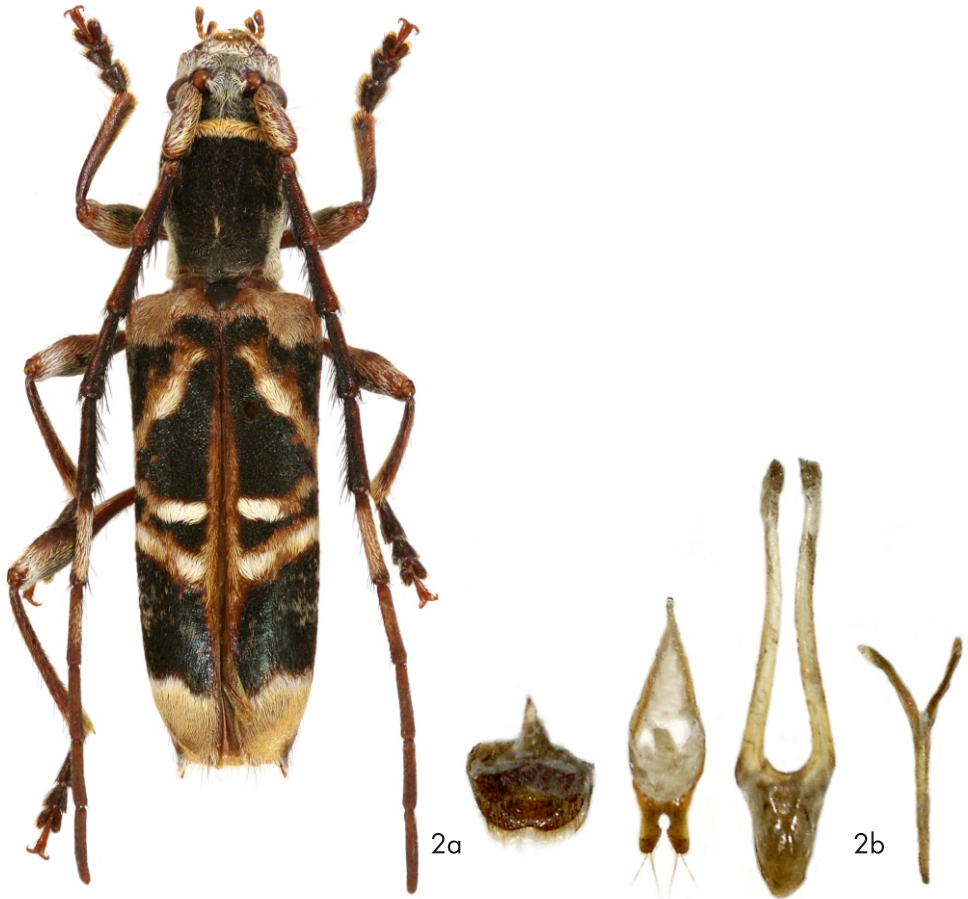
Fig. 1: *Paraclytus assamensis* sp. nov.: a- ♀ holotype; b- ♀ genitalia.

***Paraclytus yao* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Type locality. China, Guangxi, Dayao Shan, Jinxiu.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'CHINA - GUANGXI' / 'Dayao Shan, Jinxiu' / '24°07' N - 110°14' E' / 'H=1400 m, Novemb. 2006' / 'Leg/coll. Viktor Siniáev' (CTT). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Paraclytus yao sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2015'.**Description of holotype.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 2a. Body elongate, narrow, punctate, from ochre yellow to black with pubescence. Body length 13.4 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (3.71 mm), 3.6 times longer than wide.

Head black, slightly longer than wide, slightly narrower than pronotum. Widest through the eyes, with dense white and yellowish pubescence. Basal part with punctuation, anterior part

Fig. 2: *Paraclytus yao* sp. nov.: a-♂ holotype; b-♂ genitalia.

with small, partly glabrous tubercles from both sides. Antennal tubercles and clypeus pale brown. Eyes very deeply emarginate on inner side.

Ultimate palpomere brown, broadest in the apex.

Antennae brown. Antennomeres 7-11 narrow, filiform, slightly paler than antennomeres 2-6. Antennomeres 3-6 distinctly wider on apex. Antennomere 1 widest, densely covered by white and yellow pubescence. Antennomeres 2-6 with long dark setation and punctuation. Antennomeres 7 and 8 with white pubescence. Antennomeres 8-10 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with short internal spines apically. Antennae slightly exceeding body length (1.15 times longer than body length). Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.86 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 0.95 : 1.19 : 1.24 : 1.25 : 1.08 : 1.06 : 1.04 : 1.15.

Pronotum black; distinctly narrowing basally; widest in the middle. Lateral margins slightly narrowed in the apical part; 1.40 times longer than wide at the base and 1.19 times longer than wide at the widest point (near the middle of the pronotum). Pubescence black, white and yellow (as in Fig. 2a). Surface with dense and distinct punctuation, disc slightly convex, lateral margins with tubercles in the middle.

Scutellum black; triangular, matte, with dense and fine pubescence.

Elytra 9.57 mm long and 3.71 mm wide; slightly narrowing to the apex, from ochre yellow to black with white and yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 2a). Dorsal surface shiny, with dense regular punctuation, punctures relatively large, interspaces between punctures very narrow and distinct. Apex ochre yellow with long dark spine externally. Basal half with distinct tubercles on outer edge. Actual appearance of color spots and pubescence of elytra as in Fig. 2a.

Legs long, narrow, dark brown with dark pubescence; femora partly paler, reddish brown. Femora with white and yellowish pubescence, tibia with golden yellow pubescence. Metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Epileura well-developed, narrow, ochre yellow with yellow setae. Ventral side of body black with dense white pubescence. Abdomen black, ventrites 1 and 4 with white pubescence, ventrites 2 and 3 with yellowish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 2b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Paraclytus yao* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Paraclytus apicicornis* (Gressitt, 1937) by antennomeres 8-11 brown with dark pubescence, while *P. apicicornis* has antennomeres 7-11 pale with white-grayish pubescence. *P. yao* sp. nov. differs from another similar species *Paraclytus assamensis* sp. nov. by its general appearance (body narrower), but especially through a long dark external spine of elytral apex, while *P. assamensis* sp. nov. has body wider and each elytron with only short external spine. For basic differences between *Paraclytus yao* sp. nov. and other known species of *Paraclytus* see Miroshnikov (2014).

Etymology. The name comes from the fact that the area, in which the new species has been discovered, inhabits the Yao nationality at relatively high density. This nationality gives the name also to the mountain range (Dayaoshan) and the subtropical forest isolated within it and surrounding Jinxiu town.

Distribution. China (Guangxi).

***Paraclytus sapa* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 3)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lao Cai prov., Sapa Mt.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'MAY 2015; Vietnam' / 'Lao Cai' / 'SAPA Mt.' / '1800 m' / 'local coll. lgt.' (CTT). The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Paraclytus sapa* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2015'.**Description of holotype.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 3a. Body elongate, narrow, punctate, black with pale pubescence. Body length 14.56 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (4.12 mm), 3.5 times longer than wide.

Head black, slightly longer than wide, slightly narrower than pronotum. Widest through the eyes, with dense white pubescence. Head with fine microgranulation more matte and basal part with shallow punctation. Surface between eyes with two partly glabrous tubercles. Clypeus ochre yellow with short ochre yellow pubescence. Eyes very deeply emarginate on inner side.

Fig. 3: *Paraclytus sapa* sp. nov.: a-♂ holotype; b-♂ genitalia.

Ultimate palpomere black with reddish brown apex, widest in the apex, axe-shaped.

Antennae black. Antennomeres 7-11 distinctly narrower than antennomeres 3-6, which are distinctly widest in the apex; antennomeres 7-11 and partly antennomere 6 with short white pubescence; antennomeres 2-5 and partly antennomere 6 with longer black pubescence. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 1 widest, densely covered with white pubescence. Antennomeres 2-6 with distinct punctuation. Antennomeres without distinct spines. Antennae slightly exceeding body length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.80 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.98 : 1.18 : 1.14 : 1.13 : 0.86 : 0.89 : 0.76 : 1.00.

Pronotum black; distinctly narrowing basally, widest at the middle; 1.35 times longer than wide at the base and 1.02 times longer than wide in the widest point (near the middle of the pronotum). Pubescence black, white and yellow (as in Fig. 3a). Surface with dense and distinct punctuation, disc slightly convex, lateral margins with large tubercles, at the middle with sharp edge.

Scutellum black; triangular with rounded top.

Elytra 10.36 mm long and 4.12 mm wide; slightly narrowing to the apex, black with black, white and yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 3a). Dorsal surface with punctuation. Apex black with long spine externally. Basal half with distinct tubercles on the lateral edge and between the suture and lateral edge.

Legs black, long, narrow, with punctuation. Femora and tibia with white and yellow pubescence distinctly longer and denser in the apical part. Tarsi with black pubescence. Metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Epiplera narrow, black, with a few pale setae. Ventral side of body black with dense white pubescence, pubescence of abdomen white and yellow, sparser.

Genitalia as in Fig. 3b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Paraclytus sapa* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Paraclytus tibetanus* (Pic, 1914) by antennomeres 2-5 covered with longer black pubescence, while *P. tibetanus* has antennomeres 2-5 covered with white pubescence. *P. sapa* sp. nov. differs from another similar species *Paraclytus excellens* Miroshnikov et Lin, 2012 by distinctly larger and sharper tubercles at the middle of lateral margins of pronotum; by all antennomeres black, while *P. excellens* has antennomeres 7-11 red (Miroshnikov 2014: 85); by longer external spine of elytral apex. For basic differences between *Paraclytus sapa* sp. nov. and other known species of *Paraclytus* see Miroshnikov (2014).

Etymology. Named after mountain town Sapa in surroundings of which the new species was discovered.

Distribution. Vietnam (Lao Cai prov.).

***Paraclytus vietnamicus* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 4-5)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lao Cai prov., Sapa Mt.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'VIETNAM' / 'Sapa Mt., LAO CAI pro' / '1800 m, vi. 2014' / 'local coll. lgt.' (CPV); Paratype: (♀): 'VIETNAM' / 'Sapa Mt., LAO CAI pro' / '1800 m, vi. 2014' / 'local coll. lgt.' (CPV); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'VIETNAM' / 'Sapa Mt., LAO CAI pro' / '1800m, vi. 2015' / 'local coll. lgt.' (CTT). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Paraclytus vietnamicus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE (respective PARATYPE)' / 'P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 4a. Body elongate, narrow, punctuate, from ochre yellow to black with pubescence. Body length 11.9 mm (male paratype 14.5), widest in the humeral part of elytra (3.37 mm), 3.5 times longer than wide.

Head black, slightly longer than wide, slightly narrower than pronotum. Widest through the eyes, with dense white and yellowish pubescence. Basal part with a few punctures near eyes and dense micropunctures between eyes, anterior part with small partly glabrous tubercles from both

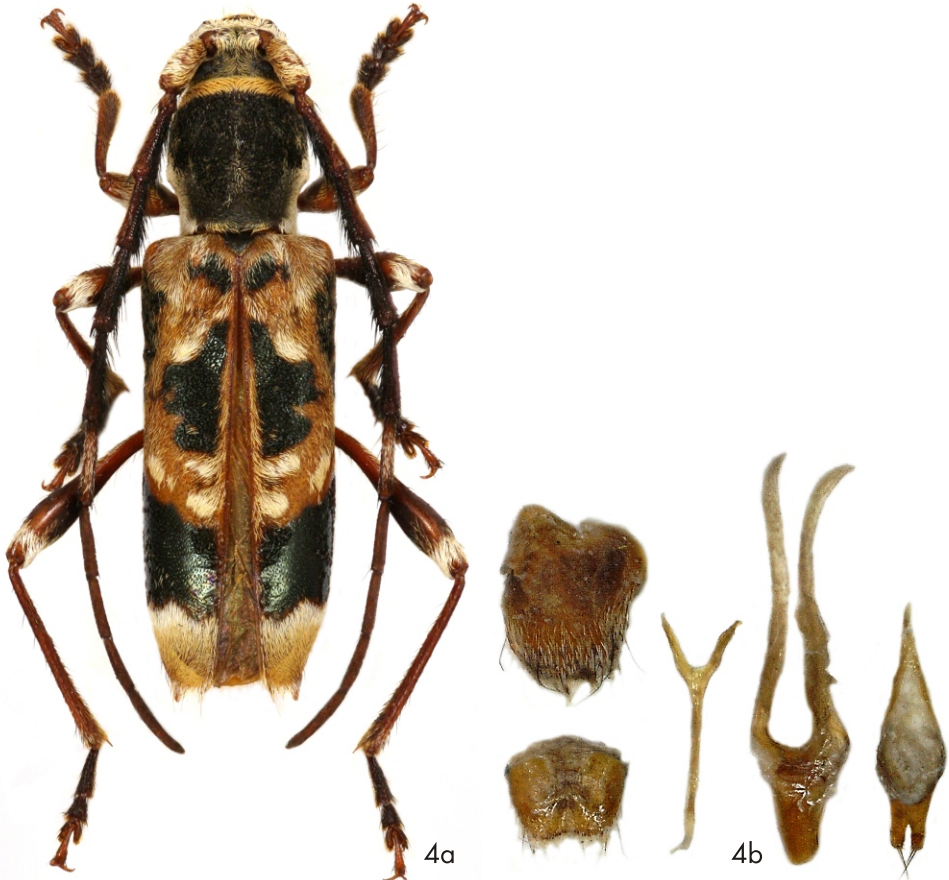


Fig. 4: *Paraclytus vietnamicus* sp. nov.: a-♂ holotype; b-♂ genitalia.

sides. Antennal tubercles and clypeus pale brown. Eyes very deeply emarginate on inner side.

Ultimate palpomere pale brown, broadest in the apex.

Antennae brown. Antennomeres 7-11 narrow, filiform, slightly paler than antennomeres 2-6. Antennomeres 3-6 distinctly wider on apex. Antennomere 1 widest, densely covered by white and yellow pubescence. Antennomeres 2-6 with long dark setation and punctuation. Antennomeres 7 with white pubescence. Antennomeres 8-11 with short dark pubescence. Each of antennomeres 8-10 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomeres without distinct spines. Antennae slightly exceeding body length (1.10 times longer than body length). Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.78 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 0.89 : 1.13 : 1.25 : 1.15 : 0.94 : 0.88 : 0.78 : 1.07.

Pronotum black; distinctly narrowing basally; widest at the middle and slightly arcuate in the apical half; 1.33 times longer than wide at the base and 1.09 times longer than wide at the widest point (near the middle of the pronotum). Pubescence black, white and yellow (as in Fig. 4a). Surface with dense and distinct punctuation, disc slightly convex, lateral margins with tubercles at the middle.

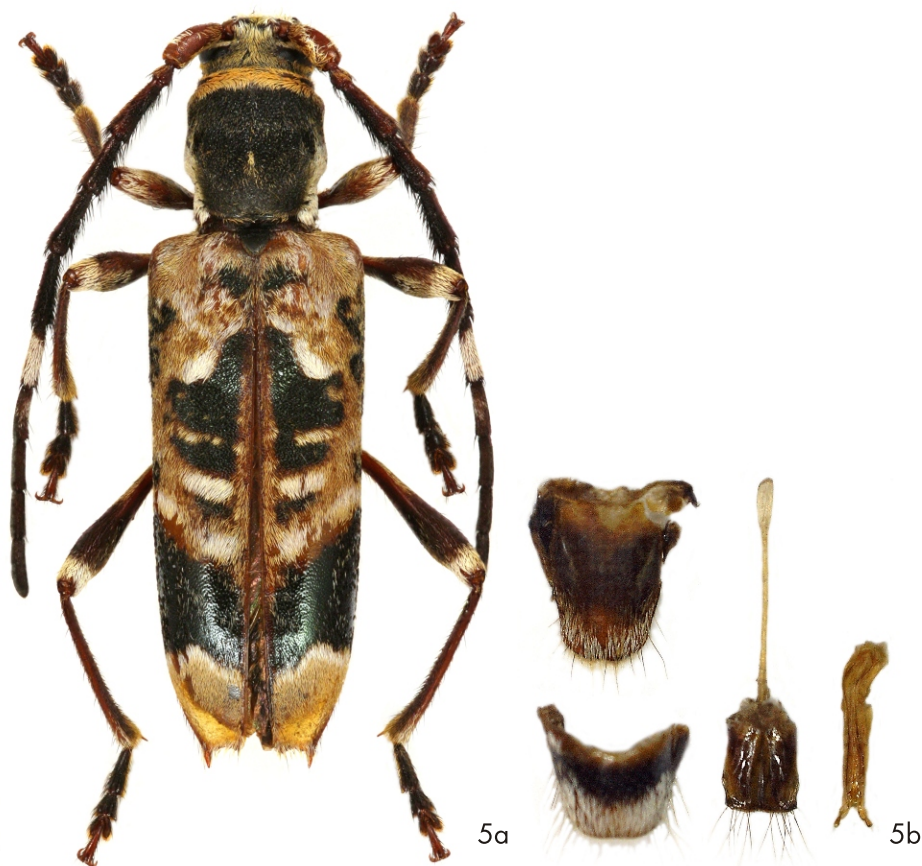


Fig. 5: *Paraclytus vietnamicus* sp. nov.: a- ♀ paratype; b- ♀ genitalia.

Scutellum black; triangular, matte, with sparse pale pubescence.

Elytra 8.35 mm long and 3.37 mm wide; slightly narrowing to the apex, from ochre yellow to black with white and yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 4a). Dorsal surface shiny, with dense irregular punctuation, interspaces between punctures indistinct. Apex ochre yellow with long spine externally. Basal half with distinct tubercles on outer edge. Actual appearance of color spots and pubescence of elytra as in Fig 4a.

Legs long, narrow, dark brown with dark pubescence; femora partly paler, reddish brown. The apex of femora with white pubescence, tibia with golden yellow pubescence. Metatarsomere 1 approximately as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Epipleura well-developed, narrow, ochre yellow with white setae. Ventral side of body black with dense white pubescence. Abdomen black, ventrites 1 and 4 with white pubescence, ventrites 2 and 3 with yellowish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 4b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 5a. Body length (female paratypes) 16.23 - 16.85 mm. Antennae distinctly shorter than length of body, antennomeres 3 and 4 with very short indistinct inner spines apically. Antennomeres 7 and 8 with white pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 5b.

Differential diagnosis. *Paraclytus vietnamicus* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Paraclytus apicicornis* (Gressitt, 1937) by antennomeres 8-11 brown with dark pubescence, while *P. apicicornis* has antennomeres 7-11 pale with white grayish pubescence. *P. vietnamicus* sp. nov. differs from another similar species *Paraclytus assamensis* sp. nov. by its general appearance (body narrower), but first of all by long external spine of elytral apex, while *P. assamensis* sp. nov. has body wider and each elytron with only short external spine. Further similar species is *P. yao* sp. nov. from which the new species differs by wider pronotum, antennomeres 8-10 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3, and by irregular punctuation of elytra (*P. yao* sp. nov. has pronotum narrower, antennomeres 8-10 distinctly longer than antennomere 3 and dorsal surface of elytra with regular punctuation and distinct interspaces between punctures). For basic differences between *Paraclytus vietnamicus* sp. nov. and other known species of *Paraclytus* see Miroshnikov (2014).

Etymology. Named after the country of discovery, Vietnam.

Distribution. Vietnam (Lao Cai prov.).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED

***Paraclytus albiventris* (Gressitt, 1937).** CHINA: Jiangxi: Hong San, SE Kiangsi, China, VI-23-36. L. Gressitt Collection. Holotype *Anaglyptus albiventris* Gressitt. California Academy of Sciences Type No 7463. Hong San, 5.300 ft. VI-23-36, holotype ♂ (CAS). Hunan: Shunhuangshan forest park, 700-1200 m, 26.v.2012, 1 ♂ (CTT).

***Paraclytus apicicornis* (Gressitt, 1937).** CHINA: Sichuan: China, Szechuen, D.C. Graham. Near Muping, 7000-13000 ft, 6.-8.VII.29. Holotype *Paraclytus apicicornis* Gressitt, Type No. 51628 U.S.N.M, holotype ♀ (USNM). Xiling Xueshan, plateau (=between cable cars), 8.vii./12.vii./22.vii. 2012, 1750-2200 m, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (CTT); Emeishan, 1000-2600 m, 20.vii.2006, 1 ♂ (CTT); Emeishan, Leidongping-Baoguo, 1650 m,

24.vii.2013, 1 ♂ (CTT); **Hunan:** Shunhuangshan, S Hunan, 900-1300 m, 20.vi.2013, 1 ♂ (CTT). All specimens were collected on flowers of various species of bushes.

***Paraclytus emili* Holzschuh, 2003. CHINA: Yunnan:** Shangri-la, 35 km SE of, 3500-3700 m, 4.vii.2011, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (CTT). Both specimens were collected when hidden at the bottom part of mossy trunks of living *Quercus* trees.

***Paraclytus excellens* Miroshnikov et Lin, 2012. CHINA: Yunnan:** Lushui, Yaojiaping, 2450 m, 1.vi.1981, X.-Z. Zhang leg. holotype ♀ (IZAS); **MYANMAR:** Kambaiti, NE Burma, 3.-2.5.1934, 2000m, R.Malaise leg. Holotype *Aglaophis niveifinctus* J.L.Gressitt (red label). *Aglaophis niveifinctus* Gress. J.L.Gressitt det '53 (white label). 1 ♀ (SMNH). New country record for the species and genus.

***Paraclytus ochrocaudus* (Gressitt, 1951). CHINA: Fujian:** Kuatun, 2300 m, 27.40°N, 117.40°E, L.J. Klapperich, 2.iv.1938. *Anaglyptus ochrocaudus* Gress. Breuning det. Dr. St. Breuning determ. 1954. 1 ♂ (NHMB).

***Paraclytus primus* Holzschuh, 1992. CHINA: Sichuan:** Jiuzhaigou, 10.-12.vi.2007, 1 ♂; Jiuzhaigou, 2 valleys, 2050-2850 m, 14.-18.vii.2012, 1 ♀; Jiuzhaigou, east valley, 2850 m, 11.vii.2015, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; **Shaanxi:** Tiantaishan forest park, 1950 m, 10.vi.2010 1 ♀ (CTT). Most of the specimens were collected on *Viburnum*.

***Paraclytus scolopax* (Holzschuh, 1999). CHINA: Gansu:** Minshan, 70 km of Wudu, 2700 m, 25.vii.2000, A. Gorodinski leg., 1 ♂; **Sichuan:** Jiuzhaigou, 2 valleys, 2050-2850, 14.-18.vii.2012, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Jiuzhaigou, 2 valleys, 2650-2850 m, 17.vii.2013, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Jiuzhaigou, Zhongcha, 2900-3000 m, 17.vii.2014, 1 ♀; Jiuzhaigou, east valley, 2850 m, 11.vii.2015, 4 ♂♂; Jiuzhaigou, Zhongcha, 2900-3000 m, 17.vii.2014, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (CTT). All specimens were collected on flowers, either *Apiacea* or *Viburnum*.

***Paraclytus shaanxiensis* Holzschuh, 2003. CHINA: Shaanxi:** Tiantaishan forest park, 1950 m, 10.vi.2010, 1 ♀ (CTT).

***Paraclytus thibetanus* (Pic, 1914). CHINA: Yunnan:** Gongshan County, Qiqi Reserve, 2100 m, Sino-America Exped. 9.vii.2000, 2 ♀♀ (IZAS). Gongshan to Dulongjiang, 7 km NW Gongshan, 2500 m, 26.-27.vi.2015, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ on *Castanopsis* sp. that has almost finished its flowering (CTT). This new record slightly extends the period of activity as compared with the statement of Miroshnikov (2014: 85).

Final remarks. Since the state Arunachal Pradesh (India), a type locality of *Paraclytus assamensis*, belongs to the Palearctic Region sensu CPC, there are just three species of *Paraclytus* recorded from the Oriental Region (*P. excellens*, *P. sapa* and *P. vietnamicus*). These records confirm the assumption of Miroshnikov (2014: 74).

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