

**Notes on Asian Compsocerini Thomson, 1864
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae)
with descriptions of four new species and one new record**

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Taxonomy, new species, new record, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Compsocerini, Acrocyrtidus, Platycyrtidus, Palaearctic and Oriental Regions

Abstract. *Acrocyrtidus jianfeng* sp. nov. from China (Hainan), *Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong), *Acrocyrtidus jirouxi* sp. nov. from Laos (Hua Phan), and *Platycyrtidus yinghuii* sp. nov. from China (Hainan) are described. All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated. *Acrocyrtidus fulvus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 is firstly recorded in China.

INTRODUCTION

The tribus Compsocerini Thomson, 1864 is represented in Asian fauna by the genera *Acrocyrtidus* Jordan, 1894 with fourteen species and one subspecies, *Callichromopsis* Chevrolat, 1863 with four species, *Eduardiella* Holzschuh, 1993 with one species, *Luteicenus* Pic, 1922 with two species, *Platycyrtidus* Vives & Niisato, 2011 with one species, *Rosalia* (s.str.) Audinet-Serville, 1833 with three species and one subspecies, *Rosalia* (subgenus *Eurybatodes*) Semenov, 1911 with one species and *Rosalia* (subgenus *Eurybatus*) with twenty-one species and three subspecies (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2016).

In this paper, we described three new species of the genus *Acrocyrtidus* from materials which were recently collected in China, Laos and Vietnam, and one new species of the genus *Platycyrtidus* from China.

Acrocyrtidus jianfeng sp. nov. from China (Hainan), *Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong), *Acrocyrtidus jirouxi* sp. nov. from Laos (Hua Phan), and *Platycyrtidus yinghuii* sp. nov. from China (Hainan) are described and illustrated. The new species are compared to the congeners (*Acrocyrtidus aurescens* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 from Laos, *Acrocyrtidus auricomus* Holzschuh, 1982 from Nepal, *Acrocyrtidus avarus* Holzschuh, 1989 from Thailand, *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis reductus* Holzschuh, 2010 from Laos and *Platycyrtidus delicatulus* (Holzschuh, 2009) from Laos), which are also illustrated. Photographs of males of *Acrocyrtidus aurescens* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 and *Acrocyrtidus fulvus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 are firstly presented.

Acrocyrtidus fulvus Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 is firstly recorded in China.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of all specimens were taken by the Canon EOS 350D digital camera with the Sigma 105 mm macro lens. Microstructures of dissected parts were observed under the DNT DigiMicro Profi USB microscope. Composite images were created using the software Image Stacking Software Combine ZP. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collections:

- BITS Collection of Bin Insect Taxonomy Studio (Bin Liu), Beijing, China;
 BM Collection of Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA;
 CCCC Collection of Changchin Chen, Tianjin, China;
 CCH Collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria;
 CPK Collection of Petr Kabátek, Prague, Czech Republic;
 CPV Collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
 CSWU Collection of Southwest University, Chongqing, China.

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Compsocerini Thomson, 1864

Genus *Acrocyrtydus* Jordan, 1894

Type species. *Acrocyrtydus fasciatus* Jordan, 1894.

Acrocyrtydus aurescens Gressitt & Rondon, 1970

(Figs. 1-2)

Acrocyrtydus aurescens Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: 186.

Type locality. Laos, Vientiane prov., Phou Khao Khoay.

Type material. Holotype (♀): Phou Khao Khoay, 1040 m, Vientiane Prov., Laos, 14.V. 1963, (BM).

Material examined. (5 ♂♂): 'NE LAOS, Huaphanne Pr.' / 'MT. PHU PANE, 1200-1900m' / 'Ban Saluei v. env., 26.IV.-10.V. 2013' / '20°12'N 103°59'E' / 'St. Jákł + local collector leg.', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'NE LAOS: Hua Phan prov.' / 'Ban Saluei env.' / 'MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1600m, 6.-20.5.2014' / 'P. Viktora et local coll. lgt.', (CPV).

Distribution. China (Yunnan), Laos (Hua Phan, Vientiane).

Acrocyrtydus auricomus Holzschuh, 1982

(Fig. 3)

Acrocyrtydus auricomus Holzschuh, 1982: 70.

Type locality. Nepal, Dhankuta, Arun Valley.

Type material. Holotype (♀): Ost-Nepal, Dhankuta, Arun Valley, Fußpfad von Khandbari nach Arunthan, 1100-1300 m, 22.5.1980, leg. C. Holzschuh, (CCH).

Distribution. Nepal.

Acrocyrtydus jianfeng sp. nov.

(Figs. 4-5)

Type locality. China, Hainan, Mt. Jianfengling.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '8-V-2017' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E' / 'Interception, coll. Bin LIU', (BITS); Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype; (1 ♀): same data as holotype but '3-V-2017'; (1 ♂): same data as holotype but '6-V-2017'; (1 ♀): same data as holotype but '12-V-2017'; (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype but '20-V-2017'; (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype but '21-V-2017' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (1 ♂): same data as holotype but '22-V-2017'; (1 ♂): same data as holotype but '2-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (3 ♂♂): same data as holotype but '3-11-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (2 ♂♂): same data as holotype but '4-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (1 ♂): same data as holotype but '6-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (1 ♂): same data as holotype but '9-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (1 ♂): same data as holotype but '11-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype but '11-V-2018' / 'coll. Yunfeng WU'; (1 ♂): same data as holotype but '12-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (3 ♂♂): same data as holotype but '14-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (1 ♀): same data as holotype but '14-V-2018' / 'coll. Yunfeng WU'; (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype but '16-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (1 ♂): same data as holotype but '17-V-2018' / 'coll. Yunfeng WU'; (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype but '18-V-2018' / 'coll. Yunfeng WU'; (5 ♂♂): same data as holotype but '18-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (1 ♂): same data as holotype but '19-V-2018' / 'coll. Yunfeng WU'; (1 ♂): same data as holotype but '21-V-2018'; (1 ♀): same data as holotype but '25-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (3 ♂♂): same data as holotype but '26-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (2 ♂♂): same data as holotype but '28-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI'; (2 ♂♂): same data as holotype but '31-V-2018' / 'coll. Yinghui LI', (BITS, CCCC, CPV, CSWU). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Acrocyrtilidus jianfeng sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS (respectively PARATYPUS)' / 'P. Viktora et B. Liu det., 2018'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 4a. Body elongate, narrow, slightly narrowing apically, flat, punctuate, black, with golden pubescence. Body length (from head to elytral apex) 15.0 mm (male paratypes from 12.1 to 16.2 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (humeral width 3.95 mm), 3.8 times longer than wide.

Head black, slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, with punctuation (punctures very small). Head covered by recumbent golden pubescence, apex of anterior part and clypeus with a few erected golden setae. Head presents in the middle between eyes longitudinal furrow and larger transverse furrow above frons. Clypeus and mandibles dark brown, impunctate. Eyes dark, large, deeply excised for antennal insertions.

Maxillary palpus short, pale reddish brown, matte, with a few pale setae. Ultimate palpomere slightly widened apically, apex cut.

Antennae narrow, long, filiform, 1.7 times exceeding elytral length. Scape blackish brown with goldenish pubescence and very small-sized punctuation, apex narrowly brown. Antennomeres 2-11 brown, antennomeres 2-7 with short dark pubescence, antennomeres 8-11 with short pale pubescence, antennomeres 1-5 with longer pale setae in inner side, antennomeres 3-7 with distinct thorn on inner side of apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3 and 6 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.47 : 0.11 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.93 : 0.98 : 0.93 : 0.85 : 0.74 : 0.68 : 0.82.

Pronotum black, with coarse small-sized punctuation, with very dense recumbent golden pubescence and a few whitish setae. Dorsal surface with two distinct transverse shallow furrows. Pronotum 1.2 times longer than wide at base and 1.06 times longer than wide at widest point (in middle). Shape of lateral margins as in Fig. 4a, anterior and posterior margins slightly arcuate.

Scutellum black, roundly widely triangular, with dense recumbent golden pubescence.

Elytra 10.13 mm long and 3.95 mm wide (2.56 times longer than wide); black, elongate, narrowing apically, widest in humeral part, with very dense and coarse punctuation. Elytra covered by spots of recumbent golden pubescence (as in Fig. 4a). Elytral apex not rounded, transversally cut.

Legs long and narrow, from reddish brown to black, with very small punctuation. Femora covered by very short pale pubescence, tibiae covered by longer golden pubescence and tarsi covered by brownish pubescence. Protarsi distinctly wider than meso- and metatarsi. Metafemora and metatibiae distinctly longer than pro- and mesofemora and pro- and mesotibiae. Metatarsomere 1 1.58 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

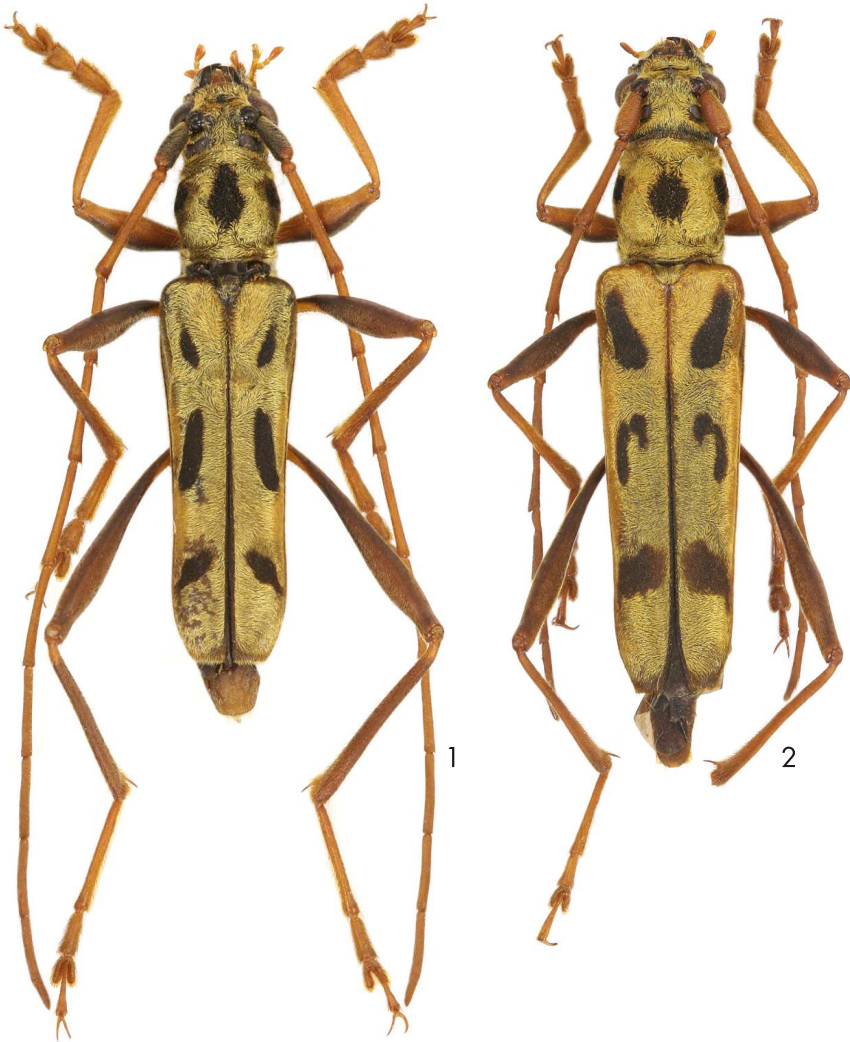


Fig. 1. *Acrocyrtidus aurescens* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: male.
 Fig. 2. *Acrocyrtidus aurescens* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: female.

Elytral epipleura black, narrow, matte, with short and dense golden pubescence. Ventral side of body black, covered by goldenish pubescence, ultimate ventrite dark reddish brown.

Genitalia as in Fig. 4b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 5. Body length (from head to elytral apex) from 16.7 to 21.2 mm. Female more robust than male, antennae shorter than in male, antennae and legs distinctly paler than in male (reddish brown). Pubescence more goldenish yellow.

Differential diagnosis. *Acrocyrtidus jianfeng* sp. nov. belongs to the group of *Acrocyrtidus*



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Fig. 3. *Acrocyrtidus auricomus* Holzschuh, 1982: female holotype (CCH), (reproduced courtesy of Luboš Dembický).

species with goldenish pubescence (*Acrocyrtidus aurescens* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 (Figs. 1-2), *Acrocyrtidus auricomus* Holzschuh, 1982 (Fig. 3), *Acrocyrtidus jianfeng* sp. nov. (Figs. 4-5), *Acrocyrtidus avarus* Holzschuh, 1989 (Figs. 6-7), *Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi* sp. nov. (Figs. 8-9), *Acrocyrtidus jirouxi* sp. nov. (Figs. 11-12), *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis* Chiang & Chen, 1994 and *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis reductus* Holzschuh, 2010 (Figs. 13-14)).

Acrocyrtidus jianfeng sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus aurescens* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 (Figs. 1-2) by more robust body, by wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.56), by wider pronotum with differently arranged pubescence and by different shapes of spots on elytra; while *A. aurescens* has ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.80 in male and pronotum with three distinct black spots.

Acrocyrtidus jianfeng sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus auricomus* Holzschuh, 1982 (Fig. 3) by different shape of pronotum, which is in anterior part distinctly narrower than in *A. auricomus*, by differently arranged pubescence of pronotum, by femora distinctly darker in *A. jianfeng* sp. nov. and by different shapes of spots on elytra. Female of *A. jianfeng* sp. nov.



Fig. 4. *Acrocyrtidus jianfeng* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 5. *Acrocyrtidus jianfeng* sp. nov.: female paratype.

differs from female holotype of *A. auricomus* by longer elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.56); while female of *A. auricomus* has ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.45.

Acrocyrtidus jianfeng sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus avarus* Holzschuh, 1989 (Figs. 6-7) by more robust body, by wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.56), by pronotum with differently arranged pubescence, by different shape of spots on elytra and by shape of male genitalia (as in Figs. 4b and 6b); while *A. avarus* has in male ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.85 and pronotum with four distinct black spots.

Acrocyrtidus jianfeng sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi* sp. nov. (Figs. 8-9) by narrower elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.56), by pronotum with differently arranged pubescence, by different shape of spots on elytra and by shape of male genitalia (as in Figs. 4b and 8b); while *A. bentanachsi* sp. nov. has in male ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.32 and pronotum with four distinct black spots.

Acrocyrtidus jianfeng sp. nov. differs from *Acrocyrtidus jirouxi* sp. nov. (Figs. 11-12) by slightly narrower elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.56), by pronotum with differently arranged pubescence, by different shapes of spots on elytra and by shape of male genitalia (as in Figs. 4b and 11b); while *A. jirouxi* sp. nov. has in male ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.50 and pronotum with four distinct black spots.

Acrocyrtidus jianfeng sp. nov. differs from *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis simianshanensis* Chiang & Chen, 1994 and *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis reductus* Holzschuh, 2010 (Figs. 13-14) by more robust body, by wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.56), by narrower pronotum with differently arranged pubescence and by different shapes of spots on elytra with more yellowish pubescence; while *A. simianshanensis simianshanensis* and *A. simianshanensis reductus* have ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.83 in male and pubescence more goldenish than in *A. jianfeng* sp. nov.

Etymology. The new species name is derived from the type locality, Mt. Jianfengling of Hainan Province, China.

Distribution. China (Hainan).

***Acrocyrtidus avarus* Holzschuh, 1989** (Figs. 6-7)

Acrocyrtidus avarus Holzschuh, 1989: 165.

Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Mt. Doi Pui.

Type material. Holotype (♂): N Thailand, Chiang Mai, Mt. Doi Pui, 1400-1500m, 6.v.1982, leg. T. Shimomura, (CCH); Paratypes (5 ♂♂, 1 ♀): N Thailand, Chiang Mai, Mt. Doi Pui, 1400-1500m, 29.iv.-9.v.1982, leg. T. Shimomura; (1 ♀): Chiang Mai, Phuping Palace, 25.v.1983, leg. A. Akiyama; (1 ♂): Chiang Mai, Phuping Palace, 20.-21.v.1985, leg. A. Akiyama, (CCH, coll. Shimomura, coll. Niisato).

Material examined. [2 ♂♂, 1 ♀]: 'Thailand NW' / 'Mae Hong Son prov.' / 'pass Soppong - Pai' / '20 km from Soppong' / '29.4. - 17.5. 2007' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); [2 ♂♂, 1 ♀]: 'N Thailand' / 'Chiang Rai prov.' / 'Wiang Pa Pao' / 'V. 2007' / 'local collector', (CPV); [5 ♂♂, 1 ♀]: 'N THAILAND' / 'Chiang Mai prov.' / 'Fang, VI. 2010' / 'local collector lgt.', (CPV); [1 ♀]: 'N THAILAND' / 'Chiang Rai prov.' / 'Wiang Pa Pao env.' / '7. - 22. V. 2010' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); [2 ♀♀]: 'N THAILAND' / 'Chiang Rai prov.' / 'Wiang Pa Pao env.' / '21.5. - 10.6. 2011' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV).

Remark. Think & Tru (2005) recorded *Acrocyrtidus avarus* from southern Vietnam (Gia Lai province), this is probably a bad identification and this may be a species *Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi* sp. nov.

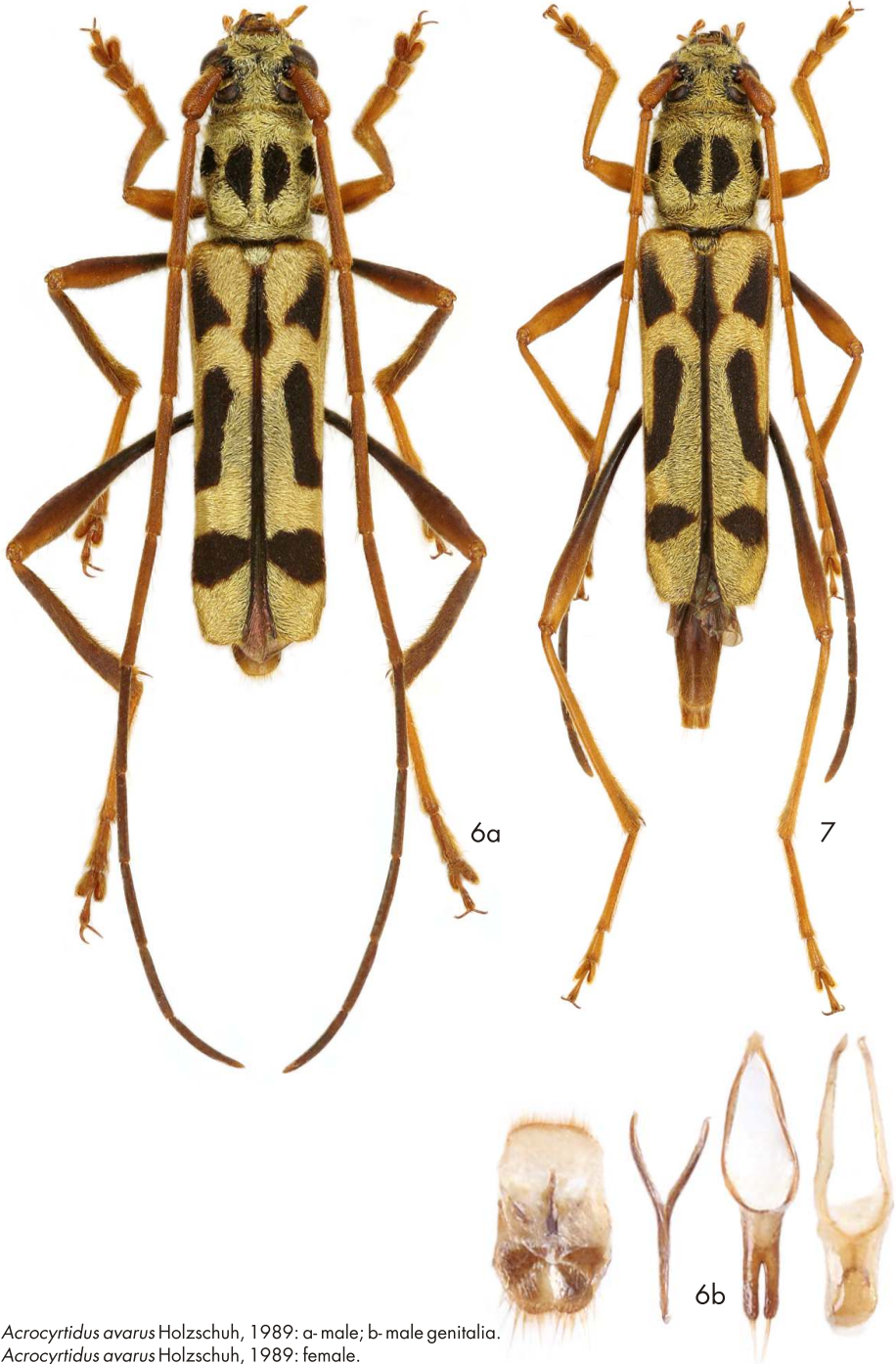


Fig. 6. *Acrocyrtidus avarus* Holzschuh, 1989: a- male; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 7. *Acrocyrtidus avarus* Holzschuh, 1989: female.

Distribution. China (Yunnan), Thailand (Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai), Vietnam ? (Gia Lai).

***Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 8-9)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Bao Lam District, Dambri Waterfall.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'VIETNAM, Lam Dong Province' / 'Bao Lam District, Dambri Waterfall' / 'IV / 2018', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (BITS, CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)' / 'P. Viktora et B. Liu det., 2018'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 8a. Body elongate, narrow, distinctly narrowing apically, flat, punctuate, black, partly covered by golden yellow pubescence. Body length (from head to elytral apex) 9.4 mm (male paratype 8.7 mm), widest at one sixth elytral length from base to apex (2.47 mm), 3.8 times longer than wide.

Head black, at widest point (through the eyes) only slightly narrower than pronotum, with punctuation (punctures very small). Head covered by recumbent golden yellow pubescence, apex of anterior part and clypeus with a few long and erect golden setae. Head presents in the middle between antennal insertions longitudinal furrow and larger transverse furrow above frons. Clypeus brown, shiny. Mandibles blackish brown, shiny, glabrous with sides with punctuation, pubescence and long setae. Eyes dark, large, deeply excised for antennal insertions.

Maxillary palpus short, pale reddish brown, slightly shiny. Ultimate palpomere slightly widened apically, rounded.

Antennae narrow, long, filiform, distinctly longer than body (approximately 1.7 times longer than body length). Antennomeres 1-6 and 9-11 dark reddish brown, antennomeres 7-8 slightly paler. Scape strong, with small dense punctuation and dense recumbent golden yellow pubescence, pubescence transversally placed. Antennomeres 1-2 shiny, antennomeres 3-11 matte. Antennomeres 1-5 with long golden setae in inner side. Antennomeres 2-11 with very small punctuation, covered by short pale pubescence. Antennomeres 3-5 with thorns in inner side of apex, thorns in antennomeres 3 and 4 longer than in antennomere 5. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.49 : 0.11 : 1.00 : 0.84 : 0.95 : 0.92 : 0.79 : 0.71 : 0.65 : 0.57 : 0.71.

Pronotum black, with coarse reticulate punctuation, with very dense recumbent golden pubescence and a few long pale setae. Dorsal surface with two distinct transverse shallow furrows. Disc with four large areas without pubescence (as in Fig. 8a). Pronotum 1.23 times longer than wide at base and 1.07 times longer than wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins as in Fig. 8a, anterior and posterior margins slightly arcuate.

Scutellum black, roundly widely triangular, with dense recumbent golden pubescence.

Elytra 5.75 mm long and 2.47 mm wide (2.32 times longer than wide); elongate, distinctly narrowing apically, partly black, partly pale yellow, partly covered by recumbent golden yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 8a), black places with darker short pubescence. Suture black. Elytra with dense coarse punctuation. Elytral apex straight, cut.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown, mesotibia, apex of femora, mesotarsomere 1, metatarsomeres 1-2 pale reddish brown. Legs with very small punctuation. Femora covered by short pale pubescence, tibiae and tarsi covered by longer and denser goldenish pubescence. Protarsi distinctly wider than meso- and metatarsi. Metafemora and metatibiae distinctly longer than pro- and mesofemora and pro- and mesotibiae. Metatarsomere 1 1.8 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

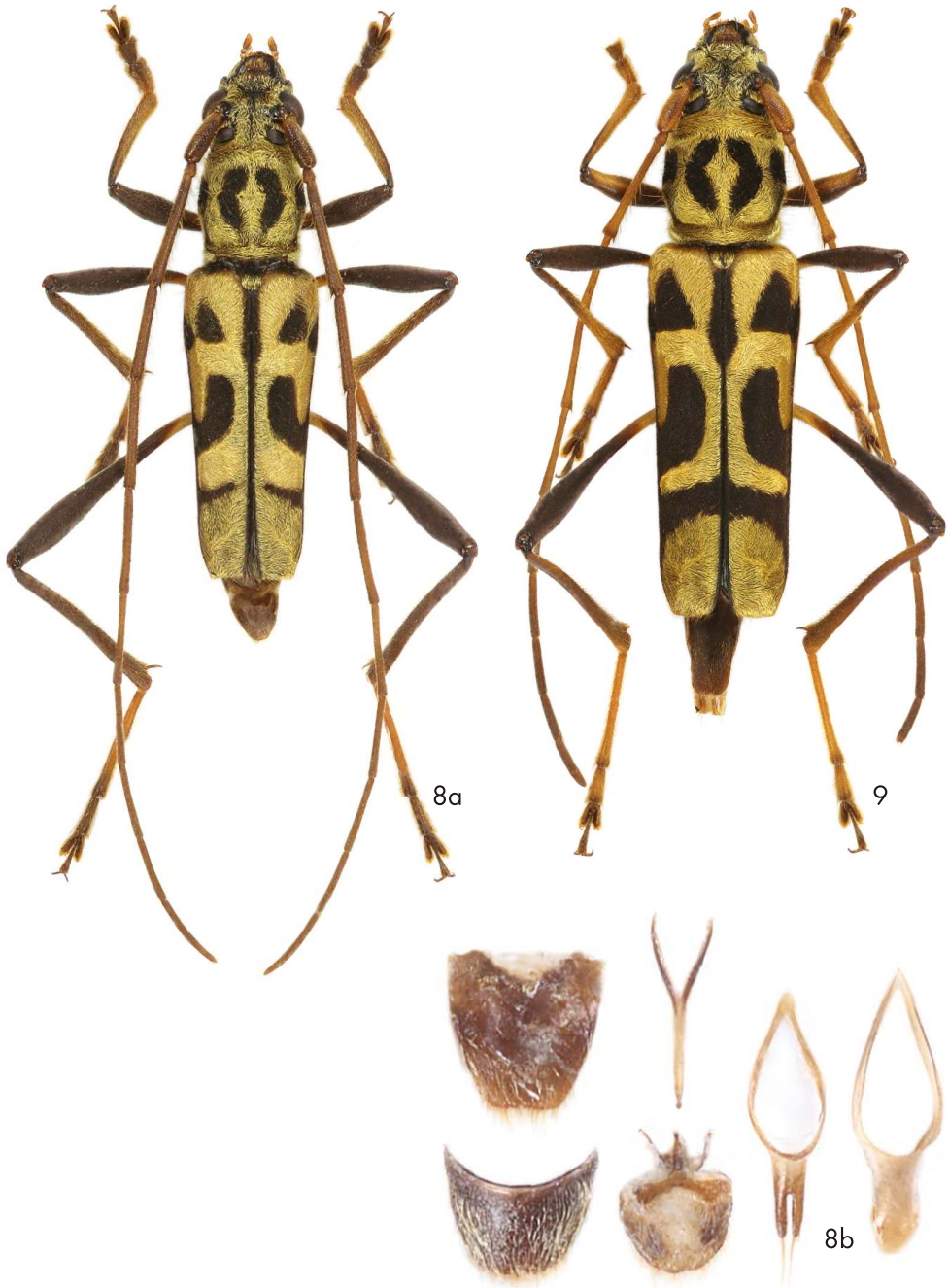


Fig. 8. *Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 9. *Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Elytral epipleura reddish brown, with short pale pubescence. Ventral side of body black, with whitish pubescence and a few long whitish setae. Middle parts of ventrites 1-3 without pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 8b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 9. Body length (from head to elytral apex) 12.45 mm. Female without distinct differences, colour the same as in male, body more robust and wider than in male, antennae slightly shorter than in male, protarsi slightly widened, narrower than in male. Antennomeres 1-6 paler than antennomeres 7-11.

Differential diagnosis. *Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi* sp. nov. belongs to the group of *Acrocyrtidus* species with goldenish pubescence (*Acrocyrtidus aurescens* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 (Figs. 1-2), *Acrocyrtidus auricomus* Holzschuh, 1982 (Fig. 3), *Acrocyrtidus jianfeng* sp. nov. (Figs. 4-5), *Acrocyrtidus avarus* Holzschuh, 1989 (Figs. 6-7), *Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi* sp. nov. (Figs. 8-9), *Acrocyrtidus jirouxi* sp. nov. (Figs. 11-12), *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis simianshanensis* Chiang & Chen, 1994 and *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis reductus* Holzschuh, 2010 (Figs. 13-14)).

Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus aurescens* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 (Figs. 1-2) by shorter body, by wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.32), by pronotum with differently arranged pubescence, by pronotum with four black spots and by different shape of spots on elytra; while *A. aurescens* has ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.80 in male and pronotum with three distinct black spots.

Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus auricomus* Holzschuh, 1982 (Fig. 3) by distinctly longer antennae, by differently arranged pubescence of pronotum, by pronotum with four black spots and by different shape of spots on elytra; while *A. auricomus* has pronotum without black spots.

Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus jianfeng* sp. nov. (Figs. 4-5) by wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.32), by pronotum with differently arranged pubescence, by pronotum with four distinct black spots, by different shape of spots on elytra and by shape of male genitalia (as in Figs. 4b and 8b); while *A. jianfeng* sp. nov. has ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.56 and pronotum without black spots.

Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus avarus* Holzschuh, 1989 (Figs. 6-7) by more robust body, by wider, more narrowed apically elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.32), by pronotum with differently arranged pubescence, by different shape of spots on elytra and by shape of male genitalia (as in Figs. 6b and 8b); while *A. avarus* has ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.85, elytra almost parallel.

Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus jirouxi* sp. nov. (Figs. 11-12) by wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.32), by pronotum with differently arranged pubescence, by darker legs, by narrower scape, by antennomeres 3-4 with distinctly longer thorns than in *A. jirouxi* sp. nov., by different shape of spots on elytra and by shape of male genitalia (as in Figs. 8b and 11b); while *A. jirouxi* sp. nov. has in male ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.50 and elytra completely covered by recumbent golden pubescence.

Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis simianshanensis* Chiang & Chen, 1994 and *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis reductus* Holzschuh, 2010 (Figs. 13-14) by more robust body, by wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.32), by pronotum with differently arranged pubescence, by pronotum with four black spots and by different shape of spots on elytra; while *A. simianshanensis simianshanensis* and

A. simianshanensis reductus have in male ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.83 and pronotum without black spots.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to our friend Joan Bantanachs (Barcelona, Spain), a specialist in Oriental Callichromatini.

Distribution. Vietnam (Lam Dong).

Acrocrytidus fulvus Gressitt & Rondon, 1970

(Fig. 10)

Acrocrytidus fulvus Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: 188.

Type locality. Laos, Vientiane prov., Ban Van Heua.

Type material. Holotype (♀): Ban Van Heua, 1035 m, E of Phou Khao Khoay, Vientiane Prov., Laos, 15.IV.1966, in burned clearing, Rondon coll., (BM).

Material examined. (1 ♂): 'CHINA, Hainan Island' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '7. - 22. VI. 2018, 1412 m' / '18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♂): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '4.-VII-2017' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E' / 'coll. Bin LIU', (BITS). **New record for China.**

Distribution. China (Hainan), Laos (Vientiane).

Acrocrytidus jirouxi sp. nov.

(Figs. 11-12)

Type locality. Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Phu Pane Mt.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'NE LAOS, Hua Phan Prov.' / 'MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1600m, 1. - 10. vi. 2011' / '20,12N, 103,59E' / 'Lao collectors lgt.', (CPV); Paratypes: (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype; (2 ♂♂): 'NE LAOS: Huaphane prov.' / 'Ban Saluei vill. env.' / 'MT. PHU PANE, 1200-1900m' / '26. iv. - 10. v. 2013' / 'St. Jákl et local coll. lgt.'; (1 ♂): 'NE LAOS' / 'Hua Phan Prov., Mt. PHU PANE' / '1200 - 1600 m, 31. v. - 11. vi. 2011' / '20°12' N 103°59' E' / 'St. Jákl and Lao collectors lgt.'; (1 ♂): 'NE LAOS, May 2007' / 'Hua Phan Prov.,' / 'Mt. PHU PANE,' / '1500 - 1900m,' / 'Lao collector leg.'; (1 ♂): 'NE LAOS: Hua Phan prov.' / 'Ban Saluei env.' / 'MT. PHU PANE,' / '1200 - 1600m, 6.-22.v.2014' / 'P. Viktora et local coll. lgt.'; (2 ♀♀): 'NE LAOS, Hua Phan Prov.' / 'MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1600m, 10.-22.v.2011' / '20,12N 103,59E' / 'St. Jákl and Lao collectors lgt.'; (1 ♂): 'NE LAOS,' / 'Hua Phan Prov., MT. PHU PANE,' / '900 - 1600 m, 10-21.vi.2010' / '20°12' N 103°59' E' / 'St. Jákl and Lao collectors lgt.', (BITS, CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Acrocrytidus jirouxi* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)' / 'P. Viktora et B. Liu det., 2018'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 11a. Body elongate, narrow, slightly narrowing apically, flat, punctuate, black, almost completely covered by golden pubescence. Body length (from head to elytral apex) 12.35 mm (male paratypes from 9.0 to 12.2 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (3.13 mm), 3.95 times longer than wide.

Head black, at widest point (through the eyes) as wide as pronotum, with punctuation (punctures very small). Head covered by recumbent golden yellow pubescence, apex of anterior part and clypeus with a few long and erect golden setae. Head presents in the middle between antennal insertions longitudinal furrow and larger transverse furrow above frons. Clypeus pale brown, shiny. Mandibles blackish brown, shiny, glabrous with sides with punctuation, pubescence and long setae. Eyes dark, large, deeply excised for antennal insertions.

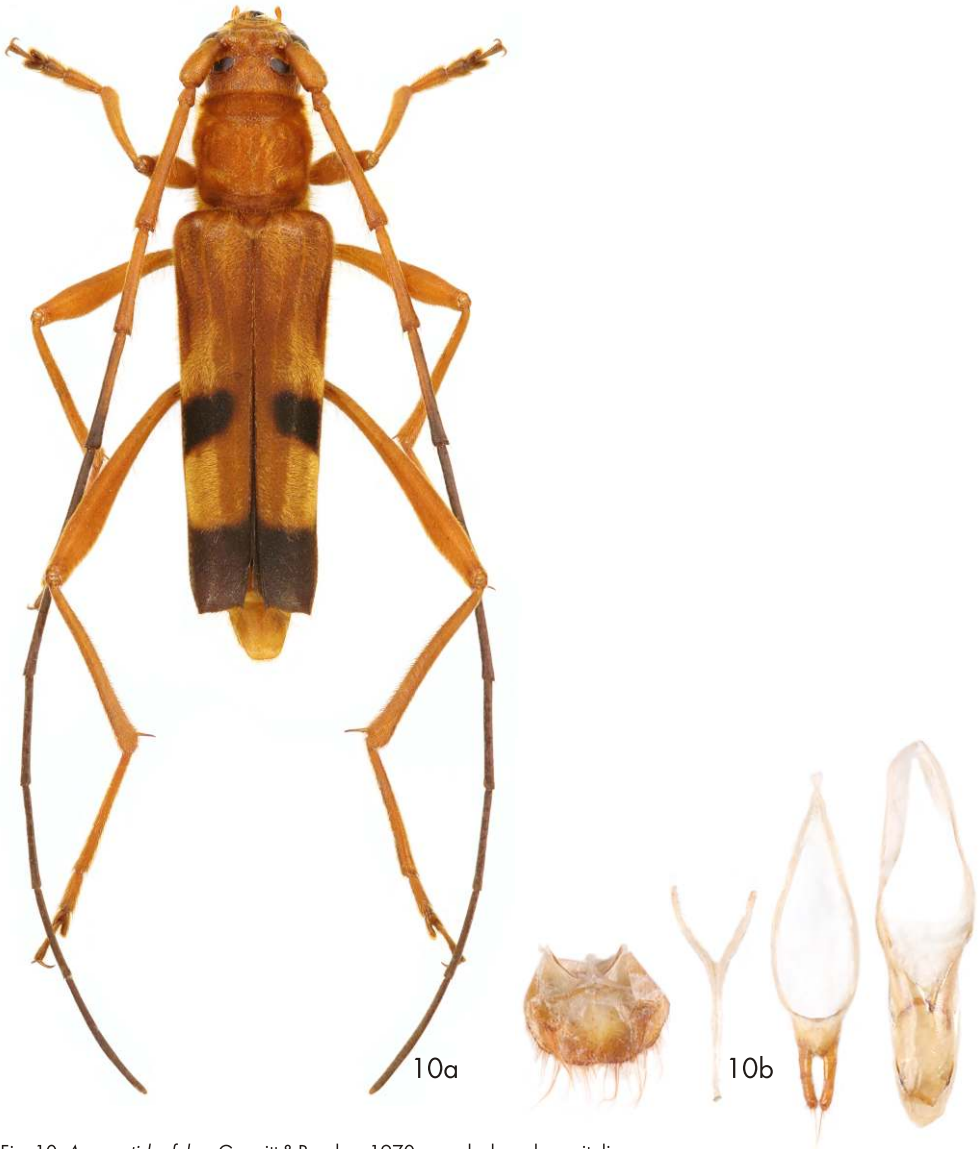


Fig. 10. *Acrocyrtidus fulvus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: a-male; b-male genitalia.

Maxillary palpus short, pale reddish brown, slightly shiny. Ultimate palpomere slightly widened apically, rounded.

Antennae narrow, long, filiform, distinctly longer than body (approximately 1.6 times longer than body length). Antennomeres 1-5 reddish brown, distinctly paler than brown antennomeres 6-11. Scape strong, with small dense punctuation and dense recumbent golden yellow pubescence, pubescence transversally placed. Antennomeres 1-2 shiny, antennomeres 3-11 matte. Antennomeres 1-6 with long golden setae in inner side. Antennomeres 2-11 with very small

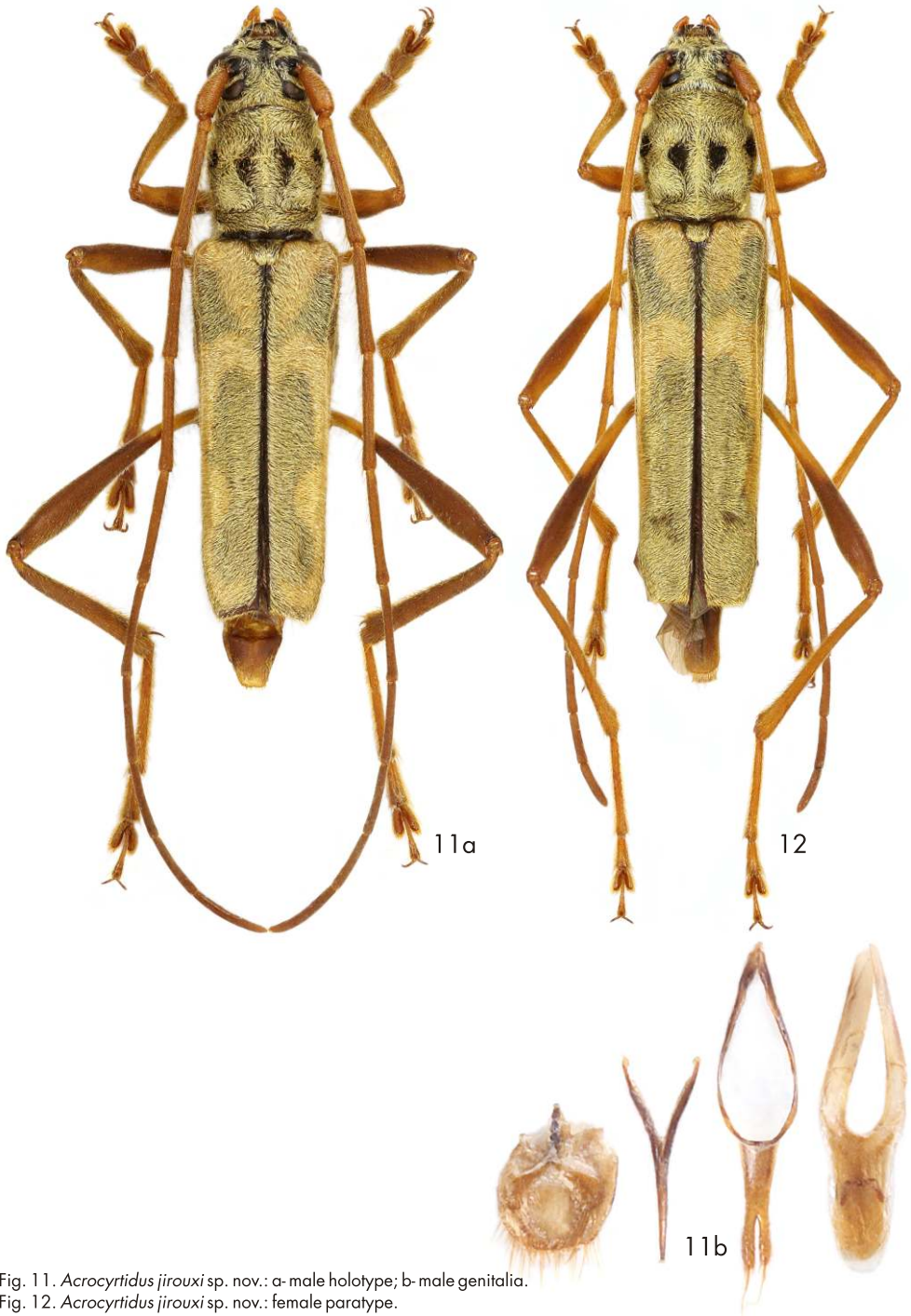


Fig. 11. *Acrocyrtidus jirouxi* sp. nov.: a-male holotype; b-male genitalia.

Fig. 12. *Acrocyrtidus jirouxi* sp. nov.: female paratype.

punctuation, covered by short pale pubescence. Antennomeres 3-5 with very small thorns in inner side of apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3, 5 and 6 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.44 : 0.11 : 1.00 : 0.94 : 0.99 : 0.98 : 0.81 : 0.69 : 0.61 : 0.53 : 0.65.

Pronotum black, with coarse reticulated punctuation, with very dense recumbent golden pubescence and a few long pale setae. Dorsal surface with two distinct transverse shallow furrows. Disc with four small places without pubescence (as in Fig. 11a). Pronotum 1.2 times longer than wide at base and 1.09 times longer than wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins only slightly arcuate (as in Fig. 11a), anterior and posterior margins also slightly arcuate.

Scutellum black, roundly widely triangular, with dense recumbent golden pubescence.

Elytra 8.00 mm long and 3.13 mm wide (2.5 times longer than wide); elongate, slightly narrowing apically, partly black, partly pale yellow, covered by recumbent golden pubescence (as in Fig. 11a). Suture black. Elytra with dense coarse punctuation. Elytral apex not rounded, transversally cut, with short spine in inner edge of apex. Margins of thorax are visible from dorsal view approximately in one quarter of elytral length from base to apex (as in Fig. 11a).

Legs long and narrow, reddish brown, meso- and metafemora and protibiae darker. Legs with very small punctuation. Femora covered by short pale pubescence, tibiae and tarsi covered by longer and denser goldenish pubescence. Protarsi distinctly wider than meso- and metatarsi. Metafemora and metatibiae distinctly longer than pro- and mesofemora and pro- and mesotibiae. Metatarsomere 1 1.6 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Elytral epipleura pale yellow, narrow, with short pale pubescence. Ventral side of body black, ultimate ventrite and apex of penultimate ventrite pale reddish brown. Ventral side covered by whitish recumbent pubescence in abdomen and yellowish recumbent pubescence in thorax. Whole ventral side of body with long erect white setae.

Genitalia as in Fig. 11b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 12. Body length (from head to elytral apex) from 10.7 to 14.3 mm. Female without distinct differences, colour the same as in male, antennae slightly shorter than in male, protarsi slightly widened, narrower than in male, wider than meso- and metatarsi. Females have longer thorns in apex of antennomeres 3-4 than in males. Margins of thorax are visible (as well as in the male) from dorsal view approximately in one quarter of elytral length from base to apex (as in Fig. 12).

Differential diagnosis. *Acrocyrtidus jirouxi* sp. nov. belongs to the group of *Acrocyrtidus* species with goldenish pubescence (*Acrocyrtidus aurescens* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 (Figs. 1-2), *Acrocyrtidus auricomus* Holzschuh, 1982 (Fig. 3), *Acrocyrtidus jianfeng* sp. nov. (Figs. 4-5), *Acrocyrtidus avarus* Holzschuh, 1989 (Figs. 6-7), *Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi* sp. nov. (Figs. 8-9), *Acrocyrtidus jirouxi* sp. nov. (Figs. 11-12), *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis simianshanensis* Chiang & Chen, 1994 and *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis reductus* Holzschuh, 2010 (Figs. 13-14)).

Acrocyrtidus jirouxi sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus aurescens* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 (Figs. 1-2) by shorter body, by wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.50), by pronotum with differently arranged pubescence, by pronotum with four black spots and by different shape of spots on elytra; while *A. aurescens* has ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.80 in male and pronotum with three distinct black spots.

Acrocyrtidus jirouxi sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus auricomus* Holzschuh, 1982 (Fig. 3) by distinctly longer antennae, by differently arranged pubescence of pronotum, by pronotum

with four black spots and by different shape of spots on elytra; while *A. auricomus* has pronotum without black spots.

Acrocyrtidus jirouxi sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus jianfeng* sp. nov. (Figs. 4-5) by slightly wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.50), by pronotum with differently arranged pubescence, by pronotum with four distinct black spots and by different shape of spots on elytra, by elytra completely covered by golden pubescence and by shape of male genitalia (as in Figs. 4b and 11b); while *A. jianfeng* sp. nov. has ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.56, pronotum without black spots and elytra with distinct black spots without golden pubescence.

Acrocyrtidus jirouxi sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus avarus* Holzschuh, 1989 (Figs. 6-7) by wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.50), by different shape of spots on elytra and by elytra completely covered by golden pubescence and by shape of male genitalia (as in Figs. 6b and 11b); while *A. avarus* has in male ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.85, elytra not completely covered by golden pubescence.

Acrocyrtidus jirouxi sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus bentanachsi* sp. nov. (Figs. 8-9) by narrower elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.50), by pronotum with differently arranged pubescence, by paler legs, by wider scape, by antennomeres 3-4 with distinctly shorter thorns than in *A. bentanachsi* sp. nov. and by different shape of spots on elytra, by completely covered by golden pubescence and by shape of male genitalia (as in Figs. 8b and 11b); while *A. bentanachsi* sp. nov. has in male ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.32 and elytra not completely covered by recumbent golden pubescence.

Acrocyrtidus jirouxi sp. nov. distinctly differs from *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis simianshanensis* Chiang & Chen, 1994 and *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis reductus* Holzschuh, 2010 (Figs. 13-14) by more robust body, by wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.50), by pronotum with differently arranged pubescence, by pronotum with four black spots and by different shape of spots on elytra; while *A. simianshanensis simianshanensis* and *A. simianshanensis reductus* have ratio elytral length / elytral width in male 2.83 and pronotum without black spots.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to our friend, an entomologist Eric Jiroux (Cinflens-Sainte-Honorine, France).

Distribution. Laos (Hua Phan).

***Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis* ssp. *reductus* Holzschuh, 2010**

(Figs. 13-14)

Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis reductus Holzschuh, 2010: 188.

Type locality. Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phou Pan (Mt.), Ban Saluei.

Material examined. (4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀): 'NE LAOS: Hua Phan prov.' / 'Ban Saluei env.' / 'MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1600m, 6.-20.5.2014, P. Viktora et local coll. lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'LAOS-NE, Hua Phan pr.' / 'Ban Saluei v. -Mt. Phu Pane' / '1920-1450m, 10.-21.VI.2010' / 'St. Jákl et local collectors lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'NE LAOS, Hua Phan Prov.' / 'MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1600m, 10.-22.V.2011' / '20,12N 103,59E' / 'St. Jákl and Lao collectors lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♂): 'NE LAOS: Huaphane prov.' / 'Ban Saluei vill. env.' / 'MT. PHU PANE, 1200-1900m' / '26.4. - 10.5. 2013' / 'St. Jákl et local coll. lgt.', (CPV).

Distribution. Laos (Hua Phan).



Fig. 13. *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis reductus* Holzschuh, 2010: male.
Fig. 14. *Acrocyrtidus simianshanensis reductus* Holzschuh, 2010: female.

Genus *Platycyrtidus* Vives & Niisato, 2011

Type species. *Acrocyrtidus delicatulus* Holzschuh, 2009.

***Platycyrtidus delicatulus* (Holzschuh, 2009)**
(Fig. 15)

Acrocyrtidus delicatulus Holzschuh, 2009: 322.
Platycyrtidus delicatulus Vives & Niisato, 2011: 108.

Type locality. Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phou Pan (Mt.), Ban Saluei.

Type material. Holotype (♂): NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phou Pan (Mt.), Ban Saluei, 1300-1900m, 20°12'N, 104°01'E (GPS), 27.v.2009, (CCH); Paratype (1 ♂): NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phou Pan (Mt.), Ban Saluei, 1300-1900m, 20°12'N, 104°01'E (GPS), 8.vi.2009, C. Holzschuh, (CCH).

Material examined. (1 ♂): 'NE LAOS, Hua Phan Prov.' / 'MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1600m, 1.-10.vi.2011' / '20,12N 103,59E' / 'Lao collectors lgt.', (CPV); (2 ♂♂): 'NE LAOS: Hua Phan prov.' / 'MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1600m, 6.-20.v.2014' / 'P. Viktora et local coll. lgt.', (CPV).

Distribution. Laos (Hua Phan).

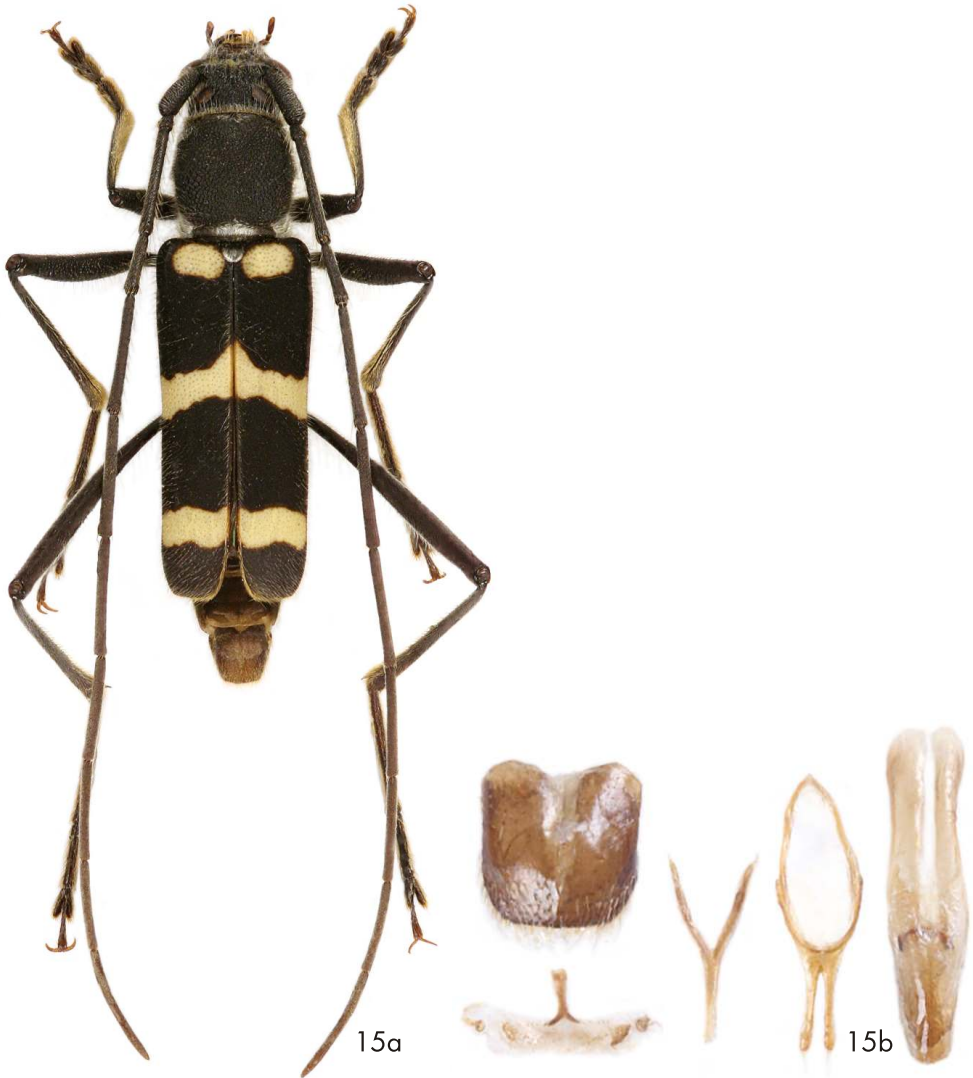


Fig. 15. *Platycyrtidus delicatulus* (Holzschuh, 2009): a- male; b- male genitalia.

***Platycyrtidus yinghuii* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 16-17)

Type locality. China, Hainan, Mt. Jianfengling.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '20-VI-2018' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E' / 'Interception, coll. Yinghui LI', (BITS); Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (CPV); (1 ♂): same data as holotype, but '19-VI-2018' (CPK); (1 ♀): same data as holotype, but 'coll. Petr KABÁTEK', (BITS).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Platycyrtidus yinghuii sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)' / 'P. Viktora et B. Liu det., 2018'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 16a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, flat, punctuate, black, with pubescence. Body length (from head to elytral apex) 8.9 mm (male paratypes from 8.8 to 9.2 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (humeral width 2.75 mm), 3.2 times longer than wide.

Head slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, black, with coarse punctuation. Posterior half with a few long pale setae, anterior part and clypeus with shorter sparse yellowish setation. Clypeus and mandibles brown, shiny, impunctate. Eyes black, large, deeply excised for antennal insertions.

Maxillary palpus short, pale brown, ultimate palpomere elongate, approximately 2.5 times longer than penultimate palpomere.

Antennae narrow, long, filiform, distinctly longer than body (approximately 1.75 times longer than body length). Scape black, wholly covered by long pale setae. Antennomeres 2-5 black, with long pale setae in inner side, antennomeres 6-11 blackish brown with dense very short pale setation and longer pale setae in apex. Scape with dense and coarse punctuation, antennomeres 2-11 with smaller and shallower punctuation than in scape. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest, each of antennomeres 5-11 distinctly longer than relatively short antennomere 4. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.54 : 0.14 : 1.00 : 0.64 : 1.05 : 1.04 : 1.05 : 0.90 : 0.88 : 0.90 : 1.10.

Pronotum black, coarsely reticulate, matte, with erect whitish setae, longer than those in scape, in base setae recumbent, making whitish narrow transverse stripe at base. Pronotum 1.22 times longer than wide at base and as long as wide at widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate, base straight.

Scutellum black, widely triangular, with recumbent pale setation, setation on apex distinctly denser, making whitish stripe.

Elytra 5.47 mm long and 2.75 mm wide (twice longer than wide); relatively wide, elongate, parallel, widest in humeral part, with relatively dense and coarse punctuation. Elytra black, matte, with pale yellow transverse stripes (as in Fig. 16a). Elytra covered by erect long and relatively sparse whitish pubescence and a few very long whitish setae. Lateral margins distinct, rounded apically.

Legs long and narrow, black, with punctuation, punctuation on femora coarse. Femora covered by longer whitish pubescence, tibiae and tarsi covered by denser goldenish pubescence. Protarsi slightly wider than meso- and metatarsi. Metafemora and metatibiae distinctly longer than pro- and mesofemora and pro- and mesotibiae. Metatarsomere 1 1.4 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Elytral epipleura black, narrow, matte, with a few whitish setae. Ventral side of body black, covered by white pubescence, near sides of ventrites pubescence grayish.

Genitalia as in Fig. 16b.



Fig. 16. *Platycyrtidus yinghuii* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 17. *Platycyrtidus yinghuii* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 18. Body length (from head to elytral apex) 11.2 mm. Colour of female same as in male. Female without distinct differences, only slightly wider body, antennae shorter (slightly exceeding body length). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest.

Differential diagnosis. *Platycyrtidus yinghuii* sp. nov. distinctly differs from the only one known species of the genus, *Platycyrtidus delicatulus* (Holzschuh, 2009) (Fig. 15), mainly by shorter and wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.0), by different shape of colour patterns of elytra (as in Figs. 15a and 16a), by denser and coarser punctuation of elytra than in *P. delicatulus* and different shape of male genitalia (as in Figs. 15b and 16b); while *P. delicatulus* has longer and narrower elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.3) and sparser and shallower elytral punctuation.

Remark. Based on comparison of habitus and male genitalia of *Platycyrtidus yinghuii* sp. nov. (Fig. 16) and figures 3-4 (in Vives & Niisato 2011: 105) and figures 27-33 (in Vives & Niisato 2011: 110) of a new distribution of *Platycyrtidus delicatulus* (Holzschuh, 2009) from Thailand we hold our opinion that the specimens from Thailand belong to *Platycyrtidus yinghuii* sp. nov.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to our best friend Mr. Yinghui Li (Nanning, Guangxi, China) who collected this unique species.

Distribution. China (Hainan).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. We want to express our sincere thanks are due to Yinghui Li (Nanning, Guangxi, China) for collecting materials of *Acroclytus jianfeng* and *Platycyrtidus yinghuii*, Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic) for providing picture of *Acroclytus auricomus*, and Roman Hergovits (Bratislava, Slovakia) for his help with taking some pictures. Special thanks go to Vladimír Novák (Prague, Czech Republic) and Bill Yang (Guangzhou, Guangdong, China) for indispensable help with the compilation of the manuscript and critical comments on the manuscript of the present paper, and Chengbin Wang (Chengdu, Sichuan, China) for his continuously help for our study.

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Published: 28. 11. 2018