

***Rhaphuma regina* sp. nov. from Vietnam
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Clytini)**

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Abstract. *Rhaphuma regina* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Vinh Phuc) is described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858 consists of almost 200 species. The centre of the distribution of the genus *Rhaphuma* lies in continental Southeast Asia and it penetrates into the Australian Region by only a few species known from the Indonesian archipelago (see Viktora, 2014). In the following lines, after careful examination of single male recently collected in Vietnam, I describe an additional species of the genus *Rhaphuma*.

Rhaphuma regina sp. nov. from Vietnam (Vinh Phuc) is described and illustrated. The new species is compared to related species *Rhaphuma persona* Viktora, 2017, which is also illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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.

Type material will be deposited in the following collection:

CPV – private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858

Type species. *Clytus quadricolor* Castelnau et Gory, 1841.

***Rhaphuma persona* Viktora, 2017
(Fig. 1)**

Rhaphuma persona Viktora, 2017: 61

Type locality. Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei env., Mt. Phu Pane.

Material examined. Holotype (♂): 'NE LAOS: Hua Phan prov.' / 'Ban Saluei env.' / 'MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1600m, 6. -20. v. 2014' / 'P. Viktora et local coll. lgt.' (CPV).

Distribution. Laos (Hua Phan prov.).

Rhaphuma regina sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

Type locality. Vietnam, Vinh Phuc prov., Tam Dao.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'VIETNAM. Vinh Phuc' / 'Tam Dao' / 'V. 2017' / 'local collector leg.' (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Rhaphuma regina sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2018'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 2a. Body from pale brown to black, large, elongate, distinctly narrowing apically, punctuate, with pubescence. Complete body length with pygidium 21.4 mm. Body length from head to elytral apex 18.9 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (4.25 mm), approximately 4.45 times longer than wide.

Head from brown to black, longer and narrow, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point, with punctuation, granulation and glabrous places, anterior part with small glabrous place (as in Fig. 2c), covered by long yellow pubescence. Anterior margin brown, clypeus pale brown with a few long pale setae. Mandibles blackish brown with yellow pubescence and pale setation of edges. Eyes dark, distinctly emarginate.

Maxillary palpus dark brown, palpomeres with narrowly paler apex. Ultimate palpomere widening to rounded apex.

Antennae filiform. Antennomeres punctured, with dense short whitish and yellowish pubescence, in antennomeres 1-4 pubescence longer. Antennomeres 3-4 with very short spine on inner side of apex. Antennomeres 1-8 with yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres 1-2 pale brown, antennomeres 3-8 pale brown with narrowly darker apex, antennomere 9 blackish brown with pale brown base, antennomeres 10-11 almost black. Antennomeres 7-10 slightly serrate. Antennae reaching to more than three fifths elytral length. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.58 : 0.14 : 1.00 : 0.72 : 0.60 : 0.52 : 0.57 : 0.49 : 0.46 : 0.41 : 0.47.

Pronotum black, elongate, long and relatively narrow. Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate, base slightly excised. Pronotum 1.69 times longer than wide at base and 1.42 times longer than wide at widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Dorsal surface reticulate, with places of yellow pubescence (denser near base) and long pale setation (as in Fig. 2a).

Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, completely covered by dense yellow pubescence.

Elytra 11.36 mm long and 4.25 mm wide, 2.67 times longer than wide. Elytra black except pale brown humeri and places with dense yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 2a). Pale brown humeri covered by sparser yellowish pubescence, black places covered by sparse dark pubescence. Elytral apex with long yellowish setation. Dorsal surface with small-sized dense granulation and dense punctuation on apex. Elytral apex cut, only slightly undulate, each elytron with short thorn on outer side of apex.

Legs long and narrow, from pale brown to blackish brown (as in Fig. 2a). Legs with indistinct punctuation, covered by short yellowish pubescence and longer pale setation. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Protarsi distinctly wider than mesotarsi and mesotarsi distinctly wider than metatarsi. Metatarsomere 1 bicolour (as in Fig. 2a).

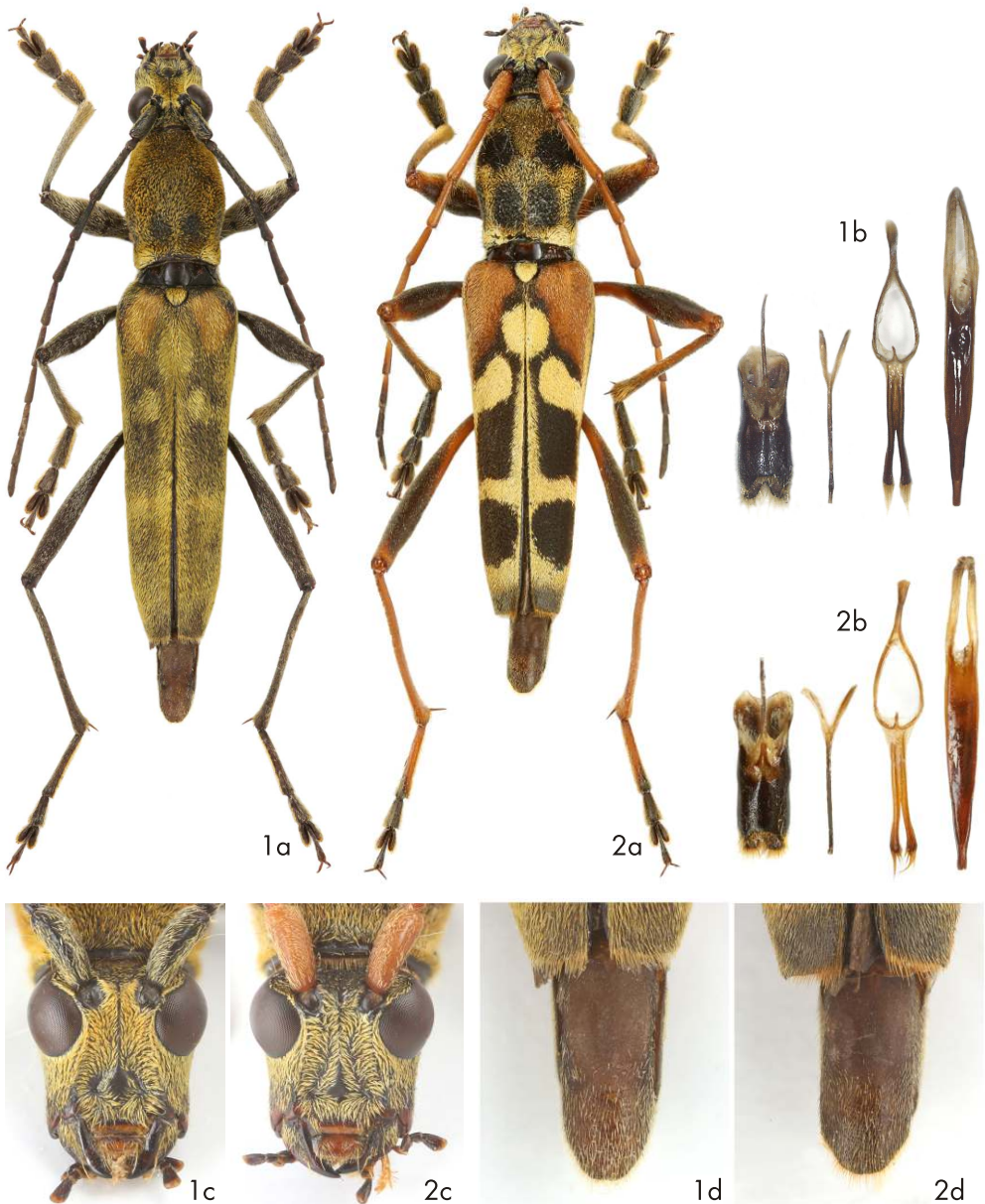


Fig. 1. *Rhaphuma persona* Viktora, 2017: a-♂ holotype; b-♂ genitalia; c-head (front view); d-elytral apex, pygidium.

Fig. 2. *Rhaphuma regina* sp. nov.: a-♂ holotype; b-♂ genitalia; c-head (front view); d-elytral apex, pygidium.

Metatarsomere 1 1.45 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, abdominal segments dark brown, partly covered by dense yellowish pubescence (paler than in dorsal surface) and long pale setation. Base and apex of ventrites

narrowly smooth. Elytral epipleura blackish brown, covered by yellow pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 2b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Rhaphuma persona* Viktora, 2017 (Fig. 1). *Rhaphuma regina* sp. nov. distinctly differs from *R. persona* by wider elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.67), by wider pronotum in anterior part, by different colouring (antennomeres pale brown with only antennomeres 10-11 black, legs from pale brown to blackish brown), by elytra and pronotum with different shape of spots and density of pubescence (as in Figs. 1a and 2a), by pygidium with sharper apex (as in Fig. 2d), by outer sides of elytral apex with short thorns (as in Fig. 2d) and by longer and narrower tegmen (as in Fig. 2b); while *R. persona* has narrower elytra (ratio elytral length / elytral width 2.91), antennae and legs completely black, by pygidium with finely rounded apex (as in Fig. 1d), by outer sides of elytral apex angled (as in Fig. 1d) and by shorter tegmen (as in Fig. 1b).

Other related species is *Rhaphuma excisa* Holzschuh, 1992, described from the same locality as *Rhaphuma regina* sp. nov., which significantly differs from the new species by mostly black colouring with white spots.

Etymology. From Latin *regina* (queen).

Distribution. Vietnam (Vinh Phuc prov.).

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