

A new species of the genus *Euseboides* Gahan, 1893 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Desmiphorini) from Vietnam

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Abstract. *Euseboides luculentus* sp. nov. from northern Vietnam is described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Euseboides* Gahan, 1893 was erected by its author for *E. plagiatus* Gahan, 1893 from Sikkim of India. Over the years, additional species have been described from India, Thailand, Vietnam, and China (including Hainan and Taiwan). The genus distribution ranges from Northwestern India to the Southern Ryukyu Islands. Eleven species have been described until now (Tavakilian G. & Chevillotte, 2021). The authors who recently focused on this genus and described new species are Huang, Li & Chen (2015) and Viktora & Tichý (2018).

In the present paper, we describe a new species of the genus *Euseboides* from material, which was recently collected in northern Vietnam. *Euseboides luculentus* sp. nov. from Vietnam is described and illustrated here. The new species is compared to the related species (*Euseboides gorodinskii* Holzschuh, 2006, *Euseboides liubini* Viktora & Tichý, 2018, *Euseboides plagiatus* Gahan, 1893 and *Euseboides tonkinensis* Breuning, 1973).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of specimens (except female paratype of *E. luculentus*) were taken by the Canon EOS 350D digital camera with the Sigma 105 mm macro lens. Composite images were created using the software Image Stacking Software Combine ZP. Photograph of the female paratype of *E. luculentus* was taken with Leica stereo microscope Z6 APOA, a Planapo-lens 1.0 was used, and subsequently processed and measured with the Leica Applications-software 4.0. The genitalia photographs were taken with a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1–5x Macrolens on bellows attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. Each photograph was taken as several partially focused images and afterwards composed in the Helicon Focus 3.20.2 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

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

CAW collection of Andreas Weigel, Wernburg, Germany;

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

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Desmiphorini Thomson, 1860

Genus *Euseboides* Gahan, 1893

Type species. *Euseboides plagiatu*s Gahan, 1893: 386.

Euseboides luculentus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lai Chau Province.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Lai Chau' / '6/2020' / 'local collector leg.', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'N-VIETNAM Lào Cai Pr.' / 'Hoang Lien NP Ban' / 'Khoang, 2050m, 15.V.2015' / 'N22°22.780', E103°47.640' / 'leg. A. Weigel KL [umbrella]', (CAW).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Euseboides luculentus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora et A. Weigel det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, slightly narrowing apically, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 18.3 mm (male paratype 13.4 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (3.8 mm), 4.8 times longer than wide.

Head short, slightly longer than wide, widest through the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum in the middle. Head from blackish brown to black, dorsal surface shiny, with irregular punctation (smooth surfaces with shallow micropunctation and large deep punctures), covered by recumbent ginger pubescence to a greater extent and a few dark erect setae. Eyes large, goldenish brown, strongly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, partly shiny, with dense, erect bicolor setation on edges. Mandibles black, shiny, with ochre setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow with recumbent, sparse yellowish setation, last palpomere the longest and the largest, longitudinally drop-shaped, the narrowest in apex, blackish in basal two thirds, reddish brown in apical third. Last palpomere with narrow longitudinal depression in middle.

Antennae long, filiform, distinctly exceeding body length (as in Fig. 1). Antennomeres dark brown with darker apical part, punctured by dense small-sized punctation. Antennal scape covered by long, sparse, recumbent ginger pubescence, rest of antennomeres covered by short yellowish pubescence in basal part and blackish pubescence in apical part. Antennae with sparse, erect yellowish setation. Antennal scape long, distinctly widened apically. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomeres 4-7 the longest. Antennomeres 3-11 slightly curved. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.99 : 0.13 : 1.00 : 1.13 : 1.11 : 1.11 : 1.12 : 1.08 : 0.99 : 0.87 : 0.80.

Pronotum from brown to black, narrow, 1.05 times longer than wide, anterior and posterior margin indistinctly undulate (almost straight), lateral margins with a few black tubercles (mainly in anterior and basal third), each with long dark setae. Pronotum the widest in tubercles before middle from base to apex. Dorsal surface with large-sized punctation, interspaces between punctures variously elevated and punctured by dense shallow micropunctures. Pronotum covered by ochre pubescence, somewhere denser in longitudinal stripes (as in Fig. 1a).

Scutellum brown with blackish margins, shield-shaped, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by ochre pubescence.

Elytra 14.1 mm long and 3.8 mm wide (3.7 times longer than wide); from brown to blackish brown, narrowing apically, with shallow micropunctation and sparse, irregular large-sized punctation. Elytra with wide longitudinal depression along suture. Each elytron terminated laterally by large long thorn, sutural angle with short sharp spine. Elytral apex distinctly excised.



Fig. 1. *Euseboides luculentus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 2. *Euseboides luculentus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Elytra glossy, surface with irregular ochre and sparse pale pubescence (as in Fig. 1 a), elytral apex covered by dense dark setation.

Pygidium pale brown, dull, punctured by indistinct micropunctuation, covered by long dark setation near and in apical margin. Apical angles rounded.



Fig. 3. *Euseboides liubini* Viktora & Tichý, 2018: female holotype, (CPV).

Fig. 4. *Euseboides gorodinskii* Holzschuh, 2006: female from India (Himachal Pradesh), (CPV).

Legs from dark brown to blackish brown, slender, relatively short. Metatibia curved and widened apically, protibia club-shaped apically, mesotibia club-shaped, widened apically, distinctly strangled in three quarters mesotibial length. Legs punctured by dense, irregular shallow punctuation, covered by long, recumbent ochre pubescence (tibiae with dense, long yellowish setation in apical part). Tarsi blackish brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by ochre pubescence and long yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.1 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (of approximately the same length).

Ventral side of body black, partly punctured by coarse large-sized punctation like that in elytra, almost completely covered by bunches of ochre pubescence like that in elytra. Elytral epipleura dark brown, wide in basal quarter, narrow in apical two quarters, punctured by dense, irregular small-sized punctation, covered by short pale pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 2. Body length from head to elytral apex 13.9 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Antennae distinctly shorter than in male, antennomere 9 reaches the elytral apex.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Euseboides liubini* Viktora & Tichý, 2018 (Fig. 3), *Euseboides gorodinskii* Holzschuh, 2006 (Fig. 4) and *Euseboides plagiatus* Gahan, 1893.

Euseboides luculentus sp. nov. differs from *E. liubini* by narrower, more elongate body, by more elongate pronotum (1.1 times longer than wide, while 1.19 times wider than long in *E. liubini*), by narrower, more elongate elytra with distinctly less pronounced width at humeri (3.71 times longer than wide, while 3.16 times longer than wide in *E. liubini*), by distinctly longer thorn of another curved shape in lateral angle of elytral apex, by short sharp spine in sutural angle of elytral apex (missing in *E. liubini*), by distinctly different shape of pubescent spots and stripes (as in Figs. 1a and 3), by different colour of pubescence - ochre (whitish in *E. liubini*), by scutellum shield-shaped (semielliptical in *E. liubini*), and by distinctly shorter protarsi.

Euseboides luculentus sp. nov. differs from *E. gorodinskii* by narrower and more elongate body, by narrower and more elongate elytra with distinctly less pronounced width at humeri (3.71 times longer than wide, while 3.04 times longer than wide in male holotype of *E. gorodinskii*), by longer thorn of another curved shape in lateral angle of elytral apex, by short sharp spine in sutural angle of elytral apex (missing in *E. gorodinskii*), by distinctly different shape of pubescent spots and stripes (as in Figs. 1a and 4), by distinctly different punctation of pronotum and elytra, and by distinctly longer antennae - ratio antennal length / body length 1.47, while 1.24 in male holotype of *E. gorodinskii*.

Euseboides luculentus sp. nov. differs from *E. plagiatus* by narrower and more elongate body, by narrower and more elongate elytra with less pronounced width at humeri (3.71 times longer than wide, while 3.11 times longer than wide in *E. plagiatus*), by longer thorn of another curved shape in lateral angle of elytral apex, by short sharp spine in sutural angle of elytral apex (missing in *E. plagiatus*), by distinctly different shape of pubescent spots and stripes (mainly inverted direction of pale pubescent stripes in two thirds elytral length from base to apex).

Euseboides tonkinensis Breuning, 1973, described also from northern Vietnam (Hoa Binh), can be easily distinguished from *E. luculentus* by distinctly narrower (more or less parallel) elytra and by different shape of distinctly narrower pronotum with longitudinal spots of yellowish pubescence only in lateral margins.

Etymology. From Latin *luculentus* (it means "spectacular").

Distribution. Vietnam (Lai Chau, Lao Cai).

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