

New species of the genus *Cribragapanthia* Pic, 1903 from Vietnam (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Lamiini)

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Abstract. A new species of the genus *Cribragapanthia* Pic, 1903 is described as *Cribragapanthia liga* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum). The new species is described, illustrated and compared with the species *Cribragapanthia scutellata* Pic, 1903.

INTRODUCTION

Genus *Cribragapanthia* with type species *Cribragapanthia scutellata* Pic, 1903 from Yunnan Province in China was established by Pic (1903) and is similar to genus *Cribrohammus* Breuning, 1966 (two known species - *Cribrohammus chinensis* Breuning, 1966 from Yunnan Province in China and *Cribrohammus fragosus* Holzschuh, 1998 from Sichuan Province in China), from which it differs by absence of distinct spines on lateral margins of pronotum. Only the type species *C. scutellata* has been known so far with its distribution in China, Vietnam and Myanmar (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2022).

In the present paper, I describe a new species of the genus *Cribragapanthia* from the materials that were recently collected by local collectors in Vietnam. *Cribragapanthia liga* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum) is described and illustrated. The new species is compared with the species *Cribragapanthia scutellata* Pic, 1903.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of type specimen was taken by the Canon EOS 350D digital camera with the Sigma 105 mm macro lens. Composite image was created using the software Image Stacking Software Combine ZP. The photograph was modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collection: CPV private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

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

TAXONOMY

Genus *Cribragapanthia* Pic, 1903

Type species: *Cribragapanthia scutellata* Pic, 1903.

Cribragapanthia liga sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Vietnam, Kon Tum province, Ngoc Linh Mt.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Kon Tum' / 'Ngoc Linh' / '5/2022', (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Cribragapanthia liga sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.



Fig. 1. *Cribragapanthia liga* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1. Body from dark reddish brown to blackish brown, elongate, relatively robust, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 16.0 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (4.45 mm), 3.6 times longer than wide.

Head from dark reddish brown in anterior part to blackish brown, short, the widest near base, only indistinctly narrower than pronotum. Dorsal surface punctured by very dense, irregular small-sized punctation (punctures larger at antennal insertions), covered by very short, recumbent dark pubescence, frons covered by longer yellowish silvery pubescence, antennal insertions covered by very long, erect dark hairs (hairs partly yellowish silvery in basal part). Frons with a few long erect setae. Antennal insertions significantly elevated and prolonged, very close to each other. Head in middle of dorsal side with narrow longitudinal furrow, frons with very narrow, longitudinal bald stripe in middle. Clypeus narrow, bald, pale ochre yellow, shiny. Labrum large, reddish brown, with dense irregular small-sized punctation, partly covered by very long yellowish silvery setae. Mandibles dark brown with black tip, shiny, partly punctured by small-sized punctation (mainly in basal part), covered by dense yellowish silvery setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, semi-gloss, with indistinct micropunctation, partly covered by long yellowish silvery setation. Palpomeres relatively long, widened apically (except last palpomere). Last palpomere the longest and the largest, subcylindrical, narrowing apically with cut apical margin.

Antennae long, distinctly exceeding elytral apex (as in Fig. 1). Antennomeres reddish brown (shortly darker at apex), slightly widened apically, without spines, rounded apically. Antennomeres punctured by dense punctation (punctures the largest in antennal scape), antennomeres 1-4 with long blackish hairs partly with yellowish silvery lustre, antennomere 5 with long blackish hairs only in apical half (rest on antennomere 5 covered by shorter silvery pubescence), antennomeres 6-11 covered by silvery pubescence (apex narrowly with darker pubescence) (as in Fig. 1). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.58 : 0.12 : 1.00 : 0.93 : 0.81 : 0.37 : 0.30 : 0.22 : 0.20 : 0.18 : 0.23.

Pronotum blackish brown, robust, cylindrical, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1). Pronotum indistinctly narrowing anteriorly, the narrowest at anterior margin, as long as wide at basal angles and 1.1 times longer than wide at anterior margin. Lateral margins slightly irregularly undulate, anterior margin indistinctly excised in middle, base slightly undulate with prolonged basal angles. Dorsal surface distinctly irregularly wrinkled (the most distinct in basal half) and punctured by micropunctation, basal angles with distinct large depression, basal third of pronotal disc with distinct large arrow-shape elevation in middle towards posteriorly. Pronotal disc covered by very short, indistinct dark pubescence with lustre, anterior margin and base narrowly covered by longer yellowish silvery pubescence. Basal pronotal third with a few long erect setae on top of tubercles.

Scutellum dark brown, punctured, roundly triangular, covered by long yellowish silvery pubescence (the densest at margins) (as in Fig. 1).

Elytra 11.3 mm long and 4.45 mm wide (2.54 times longer than wide), blackish brown with narrowly pale brown apex, suture narrowly brown. Elytra only slightly narrowing apically, semi-gloss, punctured by dense micropunctation, wrinkled by large and deep irregular hollows (as in Fig. 1). Elytra almost flat longitudinally around suture, each elytron with two distinct longitudinal elevations (lateral elevations ending at humeri, central elevations are distinctly prolonged anteriorly and form distinct tubercles at elytral basal margin). Elytra partly covered by very short dark pubescence with yellowish silvery lustre, partly by longitudinal stripes of dense and long

yellowish silvery pubescence (two at humeral part of each elytron, lateral stripe at basal half of each elytron - inconspicuous from dorsal view, distinct stripe of pale pubescence at apex on each elytron exceeding elytral apical margin) (as in Fig. 1). Apical margin arcuate, covered by dense yellowish silvery pubescence.

Pygidium pale ochre yellow, semi-gloss, punctured by dense micropunctuation, partly covered by very long goldenish setation in places closer to edges.

Legs reddish brown, relatively narrow, femora club-shaped, tibiae distinctly widened apically. Legs punctured by small-sized punctuation and shallow micropunctuation, partly covered by shorter yellowish silvery pubescence (mainly on femora and inner side of tibiae) and longer black pubescence (the most distinct on dorsal margin of meso- and metatibiae). Tibiae with long, erect dark setae mainly in apical parts. Tarsi including claws reddish brown, punctured by dense micropunctuation, covered by yellowish silvery and dark setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.93 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body largely blackish brown, punctured by dense micropunctuation, partly covered by short, indistinct yellowish silvery pubescence, partly with longer and denser yellowish silvery pubescence (the most distinct around coxae). Dorsal surface partly with sparse, long goldenish setae (mainly at metasternum and ventrites), ventrites 3-5 with spots of long and dense yellowish silvery pubescence at lateral margins. Elytral epipleura blackish with brown apical part, punctured by dense micropunctuation, covered by shiny yellowish pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Cribragapanthia scutellata* Pic, 1903, which is the only known representative of the genus.

Cribragapanthia liga sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *C. scutellata* by more elongate body, by distinctly more elongate elytra (2.54 times longer than wide in *C. liga*, while 2.28 times longer than wide in *C. scutellata*), by darker body including elytra (blackish brown in *C. liga*, while largely reddish brown in *C. scutellata*), by more deep hollows on elytra, by less hairy scutellum, by pronotal disc with distinct large arrow-shape elevation in middle in *C. liga* (elevation not arrow-shape - top of elevation broadly cut in *C. scutellata*), by antennomeres 1-5 with long blackish hairs in *C. liga* (*C. scutellata* has long blackish hairs only on antennomeres 1-4), and by distinct stripes of yellowish silvery pubescence on elytra, mainly visibly in elytral apex in *C. liga* (completely missing in *C. scutellata*).

Etymology. From Latin *liga* (it means "ribbon").

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

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