



SIX NEW SPECIES OF *LEPTURA* LINNAEUS, 1758 (COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE, LEPTURINAE) FROM THE CHINA HIGHLANDS AND ONE NEW SYNONYM

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Abstract: New species, *Leptura (Leptura) adami* sp. nov., *Leptura (Leptura) dembickyi* sp. nov., *Leptura (Leptura) gorodinskii* sp. nov., *Leptura (Leptura) jendeki* sp. nov., *Leptura (Leptura) kabateki* sp. nov., *Leptura (Leptura) viktorai* sp. nov., are described from Highlands of China. Differential diagnosis of these species are given and principal characters are illustrated. Species related to the new species are also illustrated and two groups of *Leptura* species with mountain to alpine distribution in China are established. *Leptura clytoides* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015 is synonymised with the *Elacomia semiannulata* (Pic, 1916).

Key words: Taxonomy, new species, Palaearct region, holotype

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Leptura* is currently represented in China by 39 species and two subspecies divided into five subgenera (Tab. 1). Of these, 34 species are found on the mainland of China, five species are endemic to Taiwan and additional species occurs in Taiwan and on the mainland as well (DANILEVSKY 2019).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The description is kept concise, characters evident from illustrations are omitted. Locality data of examined specimens are cited verbatim. Type specimens of *Leptura (Leptura) adami* sp. nov., *Leptura (Leptura) dembickyi* sp. nov., *Leptura (Leptura) gorodinskii* sp. nov., *Leptura (Leptura) jendeki* sp. nov., *Leptura (Leptura) kabateki* sp. nov., *Leptura (Leptura) viktorai* sp. nov. are labeled with the red label with status (holotype), the name of the species, its author and year, and with inscription R. Hergovits det. 2020.

Collection codens:

ASC: collection of Andrea Sabbadini and Carlo Pesarini, Italy, **MNHN:** Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; **PRC:** collection of Pierpaolo Rapuzzi, Italy; **RHCS:** collection of Roman Hergovits, Slovak Republic; **PVCC:** collection of Petr Viktora, Czech Republic; **CHCA:** collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Austria; **LDCC:** collection of Luboš Dembický, Czech Republic; **PKCC:** collection of Petr Kabátek, Czech Republic.

Other abbreviations and symbols: “ ” indicate verbatim text. HT holotype, PT paratype.

Chinese provinces: FUJ – Fujian (Fukien), GAN – Gansu (Kansu), HUB – Hubei (Hupeh), SHX – Shanxi (Shansi), SCH – Sichuan (Szechwan), XIZ – Xizang (Tibet), YUN – Yunnan (According LÖBL & SMETANA 2010).

Tab. 1. Check-list of Chinese *Leptura* species*.

Subgenus *Bothrioleptura* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015

alticola Gressitt, 1948

gibbosa Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015

subgenus *Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758

aethiops Poda von Neuhaus, 1761

nigroguttata (Pic, 1927)

ambulatrix Gressitt, 1951

ochraceofasciata ochraceofasciata (Motschulsky, 1862)

annularis annularis Fabricius, 1801

ochraceofasciata ochrotela Bates, 1873

annularis nagahatai Fujita, 2019

quadrifasciata quadrifasciata Linnaeus, 1758

arcifera (Blanchard, 1871)

rufoannulata (Pic, 1933)

aurosericans Fairmaire, 1895

semicornis Holzschuh, 2003

barkamica Holzschuh, 1998

spinosula Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015

bocakorum Holzschuh, 1998

subtilis Bates, 1884

clytoides Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015

taranan (Kano, 1933)

daliensis Holzschuh, 1998

yulongshana Holzschuh, 1991

duodecimguttata Fabricius, 1801

zonifera (Blanchard, 1871)

gradatula Holzschuh, 2006

Taiwan:

grahamiana Gressitt, 1938

auratopilosa (Matsushita, 1931)

guerryi (Pic, 1902)

formosomontana (Kano, 1933)

kubani Holzschuh, 2006

linwenhsini Ohbayashi & Chou, 2013

lavinia Gahan, 1906

masegakii (Kano, 1933)

longeattenuata Pic, 1939

taranan (Kano, 1933)

naxi Holzschuh, 1998

tattakana (Kano, 1933)

subgenus *Macroleptura* Nakane & K. Ohbayashi, 1957

thoracica thoracica Creutzer 1799

subgenus *Noona* Sama, 2007

quadrizona (Fairmaire, 1902)

subgenus *Rhytidoleptura* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015

christinae Pesarini, P. Rapuzzi & Sabbadini, 2015

tatsienlua Gressitt, 1948

dellabrunai Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015

* DANILEVSKY 2019; GRESSITT 1938, 1951; HOLZSCHUH 1998, 2003, 2006; REN et al. 2014; PIC 1933; TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2018.

TAXONOMY

Genus *Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758

Type species. *Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758.

The species of the *barkamica*-group of *Leptura* (*Leptura*)

A separate group consists of alpine species from the provinces SHX, CH, XIZ, YUN. The group was named after *Leptura barkamica*. Members of this group have a small area of distribution at an altitude of 1700 to 4300 m.

Characteristic common features of the *barkamica*-group are short stature, pronounced sexual dimorphism, very long hairy pubescence of the head, thorax, ventral part of the body and sometimes legs. Other common features include transverse yellow banding on a black background. The intensity of yellow is from light to dark to orange. The extent of the spots is variable. From dots to thick strips of various shapes. An important feature of the group of species around *L. barkamica* is truncated termination of elytra and the tendency to round the last third of elytra. The cut end of elytra can be with two spikes, the outer longer spike, equally long spikes, arcuately cut, straight without spikes, slightly rounded. The width, the rounding of the last third and truncated termination of elytra are important characters for identification. Equally important is the nature of the drawing of transverse strips and stains on elytra. Another important factor in determining is the shape of pronotum, pubescence, punctuation, which is stable in males or females of individual species. The shape and length of antennae segments and the shape of the last segment of palpal segments are also a feature. Sexual dimorphism is very pronounced in mountain species of the *barkamica*-group. Females are significantly larger and wider, so pronotum and elytra are also widespread. The characteristic determining the male's affiliation to the female is the same termination of elytra, the characteristic features of the drawing and the punctuation structure. Hairy pubescence may be different in sex. One of the initial aids in assigning a male to a female may be the location due to the small areas of distribution. There are rare findings in the *barkamica*-group. Many species are known from the holotype only, several from only one female. Copulatory organs/genitalia have little informative value, they are difficult to distinguish, they are very similar. This is the reason why none of the species described so far has copulation organs shown in the work. Therefore, they are not shown in my work either. I have no way to compare them with other species, nor the variability within the species. External features are sufficiently reliable. In the future, it is possible to make a comparison of copulatory organs with a larger number of collected individuals, or to confirm the belonging of species on the basis of genetic analysis.

The **barkamica**-group of *Leptura* (*Leptura*) includes the following species: *Leptura barkamica*, *L. bocakorum*, *L. daliensis*, *L. grahamiana*, *L. kubani*, ***L. adami* sp. nov.**, ***L. dembickyi* sp. nov.**, ***L. gorodinskii* sp. nov.**, ***L. jendeki* sp. nov.**, ***L. kabateki* sp. nov.**

The species of the **rufoannulata**-group of *Leptura* (*Leptura*)

The second group of similar mountain species is known from the Chinese provinces YUN, XIZ, FUJ, HUB, SCH at an altitude of 3000 to 3500 m. I named the group after ***Leptura rufoannulata***, accordingly to the species that was described as the first member of this group. They differ from the previous group by a narrow, gracile body, thin legs and antennae and by a characteristic spotting (Figs 3A-D). The color of the spots is not as deep yellow as in **barkamica**-group. The color is white coffee like or ocher. Another common feature of the **rufoannulata** group is less conspicuous sexual dimorphism. Females have a slightly wider body, shorter antennae, sometimes they can have red legs.

The **rufoannulata**-group of *Leptura* (*Leptura*) includes the following species: *L. naxi*, *L. rufoannulata*, *L. semicornis*, *L. spinosula*, ***L. viktorai* sp. nov.**, *L. yulongshana*.

Review of the **barcamica**-group and **rufoannulata**-group of *Leptura*

An overview of species is supplemented by data from original works, from the Palaearctic catalog and photographs of species.

***Leptura* (*Leptura*) **barkamica** Holzschuh, 1998**

Leptura barkamica Holzschuh, 1998

(Figs 2A, 4A, 6A)

Type locality. China, N Sichuan, Aba co., Barkam env., 3500 m.

Type material. ♂ HT: 11.4 mm, "China, N Sichuan, Aba co., Barkam env. 3500 m, VII.1995, M. Häckel" (CHCA).

Distribution. China; SCH.

***Leptura* (*Leptura*) **bocakorum** Holzschuh, 1998**

Leptura bocakorum Holzschuh, 1998

(Figs 2D, 4D, 6D)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Yulong Mts., Ganhaizi pass, 27°07'N 100°14'E, 3300 m.

Type material. ♂ HT: 13.7 mm, "China, Yunnan, Yulong Mts., Ganhaizi pass, 27°07'N 100°14'E, 3300 m, 20.VI.1993, Bolm" (CHCA).

Distribution. China; YUN.

***Leptura (Leptura) daliensis* Holzschuh, 1998**

Leptura daliensis Holzschuh, 1998

(Figs 2C, 4C, 6C)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Dali zhou, Xiaguan, Diancang Shan, 3100 m.

Type material. ♀ HT: 14.3 mm “China, Yunnan, Dali zhou, Xiaguan, Diancang Shan, 3100 m, 31.VII.1995, aus Abies-Wurzelstöcken“, and Paratype 1 ♀ the same data as HT“ (CHCA).

Distribution. China; YUN.

***Leptura (Leptura) grahamiana* Gressitt, 1938**

Leptura grahamiana Gressitt, 1938

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Szechwan Prov., W. China: Washan; near Songpan, Yellow Dragon Gorge; near Tatsienlu.

Type material. ♀ HT: “Szechwan Prov., W. China: Washan; near Songpan, Yellow Dragon Gorge; near Tatsienlu“.

Paratypes 3 ♂: the same data as HT. National Museum of History (Smithsonian, ex collection J.L. Gressitt).

Distribution. China; SCH, XIZ, YUN.

Studied material: 1 ♂, China, C Sichuan, valley 5-6 km NNE Zhonggu, 4000-4100 m, 15.vii.2014, meadows, bushes, leg. loc. coll. (RHCS).



Figure 1. *Leptura grahamiana*
♂, Habitus.

***Leptura (Leptura) kubani* Holzschuh, 2006**

Leptura kubani Holzschuh, 2006

(Figs 3G-H, 5G-H, 6G)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Hengduan Mts. – part, Baima, 4300 m, 28°20'N 99°03'E.

Type material. ♂ HT: 9.6-11.4 mm, “China, Yunnan, Hengduan Mts. – part, Baima, 4300 m, 28°20'N 99°03'E, 23.VI.-2.VII.1996, V. Kubáň.“ (CHCA) and 5 Paratypes: 1 ♂ the same data as HT; 3 ♀ Yunnan Dequen, 15.-18.VII.2002, E. Kučer; 1 ♂ Tibet (Nyingtri), Env. Basum-tso, 3400-3500 m, 25.-26.VI.1995, W. Heinz (CHCA, EKS).

Distribution. China; YUN, XIZ.

***Leptura (Leptura) yulongshana* Holzschuh, 1991**

Leptura yulongshana Holzschuh, 1991

(Figs 3D, 5D, 6N)

Type locality. China, Yunnan prov., Yulong-shan Mts., Ganhaizi pass, 27°06'N 100°15'E, 3000-3500m

Type material. ♀ HT: 11.8 mm, "China, Yunnan prov., Yulong-shan Mts., Ganhaizi pass, 27°06'N 100°15'E, 3000-3500 m, 18.-23.VII.1990" (CHCA).

Distribution. China; YUN.

***Leptura (Leptura) naxi* Holzschuh, 1998**

Leptura naxi Holzschuh, 1998

(Figs 3B, 5B, 6M)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Yulong Mts. 27°00'N, 100°12'E, 3200 m.

Type material. ♀ HT: 12.9 mm, "China, Yunnan, Yulong Mts. 27°00'N, 100°12'E, 3200 m, 23.-24.VI 1993, L. Bolm" (CHCA).

Distribution. China; YUN, XIZ.

***Leptura (Leptura) rufoannulata* (Pic, 1933)**

Type: *Strangalia 12-guttata* var. *rufoannulata* Pic, 1933

syn. *Leptura fisheriana* Gressitt, 1938 (Fig. In Ren et al. 2014 p. 400)

Type locality. "Chine, Szechuan, Sikang (Tatsienlu)" (GRESSITT 1951).

Type material. ♀ HT: "Chine, Szechuan" (MNHN).

Distribution. China; FUJ, HUB, SCH.

***Leptura (Leptura) semicornis* Holzschuh 2003**

Leptura semicornis Holzschuh 2003

(Figs 3A, 5A, 6K)

Type locality. China, Sichuan prov., Zhilong (between Danba and Xiaojin), 3000 m.

Type material. ♂ HT: 9.4-10.8 mm, "China, Sichuan prov., Zhilong (between Danba and Xiaojin), 3000 m, vii.1992, R. Sauerund", 2 ♂ 1 ♀ the same data as HT (CHCA).

Distribution. China; SCH.

***Leptura (Leptura) spinosula* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015**

Type locality. China, Northern Sichuan, pass 25 km NE of Zhangla.

Type material. ♂ HT: 11.2 mm, "China, Northern Sichuan, pass 25 km NE of Zhangla, 3-5. VIII. 2001, lgt. K." (ASC).

♂ PT: "China, Northern Sichuan, Sanggarpar, VII. 1996" (PRC).

Distribution. China; SCH.

***Leptura (Leptura) adami* sp. nov.**

(Figs 2B, 4H, 6B)

Type locality. China, C Sichuan, valley 22 km NNE Rier, 3800 m.

Type material. ♀ HT: "China, C Sichuan, valley 22 km NNE Rier, 3800 m, 20.-26. vii. 2015, coniferous forest, clearings, lgt. local coll." (RHCS).

Description. Body 15 mm long, 3.83 mm wide across humeri (holotype ♀) (Fig. 2B). **Head** black, densely punctuated. Frons above the clypeus sparsely covered with larger foveae. The surface of head with long, light yellow hairs. Wavy hairs of various lengths, on dorsal side are short, sparse. On the frons and clypeus are hairs dense. Genae and ventral side of the head are covered with the longest hairs. **Mandibles** are small, black. **Palpi** black, slightly widened at apex. **Antennae** are black, reaching half the length of the elytra; finely punctuated, overgrown with small decumbent light yellow pubescence; at the apex of each segment a few longer black hairs; the antennal segments 1, 3-6 not distinctly widened at apex, 7-11 equally wide along their entire length, the last one rounded. Lengths [mm] of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.78 / 0,2 / 0.83 / 0.75 / 0.83 / 0.72 / 0.72 / 0.67 / 0.64 / 0.55 / 0.55 (Fig. 2B). **Pronotum** black, slightly punctuated, the foveae touch each other. Pronotum wider than longer (length 1.66 mm, width in the middle 2.2 mm and in posterior margin 2.8 mm), angustated in the middle, creating two protuberances (Fig. 6B). Pronotum overgrown with long, light, hairy pubescence as it is on the head. On the top of pronotum pubescence is sparse, on the sides and bottom long, grown in all directions. A similar species described so far – *L. (L.) daliensis* has pubescence dark, pronotum is shorter and less convex on the sides (Fig. 6C). **Elytra** on humeri oval, in the first quarter slightly strangulated from the sides, in the lower three quarters ovate-oval; the last quarter is more rounded (Fig. 2B); the end of elytra truncated straight without side spikes and notch (Fig. 4H). Elytra finely sparsely punctuated, covered with small pubescence growing backwards, shiny. The hairs grow out of the foveas and their color are similar as color of the background, black on black and yellow on a yellow background. *L. (L.) daliensis* has elytra almost parallel, rounded in the last fifth, the termination of elytra notched with two equivalent small spikes; transverse banding dark

yellow-black, color ratio almost equivalent (Figs 2C, 4C). *L. (L.) adami* has in humeral part of elytra a large yellow spot on the black upper third. The stain is connected with apical edge by a brown stripe. In the middle of widest third is a transverse broad yellow band. In the middle of the yellow field of elytra is a second rounded black spot and next to it touches the edge the next one. In the bottom part of the smallest black third of elytra is a large yellow spot. It is located at the bottom part of the black field. It touches only suture - the inner part of the elytra. The drawing is clearly visible on fig. 2B. Ventral side of the body is black, overgrown with longer light pubescence. Decumbent pubescence grow backwards. **Legs** black, sparsely punctuated. Femurs and front tibiae from dorsal and lateral sides with sparse light yellow pubescence. Ventral side of femurs and front tibiae sparsely covered with long hairy pubescence similar to those on both the head and pronotum. Middle and hind tibiae and top of tarsi covered with short, dense, light pubescence. Pubescence decumbent, grown backwards.

Differential diagnosis. Compared to other species of the *barkamica*-group differs in the shape of pronotum (Fig. 6B), the wide yellow bands in the second and third quarters, which are joined and left only two round spots from the black background on each elytron (Fig. 2B). The main difference from other species is truncated, straight termination of elytra without side spikes (Fig. 4H). The closest species is *L. (L.) gorodinskii*, which is distinguished by the notched end of elytra with two spikes of the same length (Figs 4F-G). All the different features are mentioned above in the description and shown in detail (Figs 2B, 4H, 6B).

Etymology. The generic name is derived from the name of my son Adam Hergovits.

Distribution. China; SCH.

***Leptura (Leptura) dembickyi* sp. nov.**

(Figs 2H, 5F, 6H)

Type locality. China W., Sechuan, Jintiang.

Type material. ♀ HT: "CHINA W., SECHUAN, Jintiang (Tcho-nin), 15.-20.6.2002, lgt. E. Kučera" (LDCC).

Description. Body 12.5 mm long, 3.4 mm wide across humeri (holotype ♀) (Fig. 2H). **Head** black, coarsely pitted, sparsely covered with black, twisted hairy pubescence. This pubescence forms a denser tuft behind the eyes (Fig. 2H). Palpae black, slightly dilated. **Mandibles** small, black, brown at the base. **Antennae** black, finely punctuated. Scapus sparsely covered with black pubescence of various lengths. Antennae segments 2-4 sparsely hairy, 1-4 glossy, a few long black hairs at the end of the segment. Segments 5-11 gently,

densely covered with dark decumbent pubescence, look dull. Lengths [mm] of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.7 / 0.2 / 0.8 / 0.6 / 0.8 / 0.7 / 0.7 / 0.7 / 0.6 / 0.4 / 0.4 (Fig. 2H). **Pronotum** black, coarsely punctuated, long 1.44 mm, width in the middle 2.0 mm, width posterior margin 2.4 mm (by elytra), (Fig. 6H). The punctuation is dense, the pits almost touching each other and are larger than the gaps. From dorsal view, in the middle, in its lower half, the central line without pits is indicated, glossy (Fig. 6H). Pronotum covered with dark to black hairy pubescence of various lengths, growing vertically, chaotically. The lower part of pronotum is black, the pubescence is thicker, protruding. **Elytra** densely, coarsely pitted, black with four yellow bands. Shape of elytra when viewed dorsally: humeri round, almost parallel to half its length, from the middle straight margin, tapering towards the end. In the last quarter the margin is rounded, truncated at the termination, evenly carved (Fig. 5F). Densely, overgrown with small, decumbent pubescence, only in the humeral part on humeri longer, black protruding hairs (Fig. 2H). The color of pubescence according the background, black hairs on a black background, yellow hairs on a yellow background. Yellow predominates on elytra. In the humeral part of elytra, a yellow oval spot bounded by black color, connected from outside by a thin bridge with a yellow band in second quarter. Under humeri, a small yellow spot extending to the edge of elytra. It is not visible looking dorsally. The second band is wide, reaching to the edge. Also the third yellow band is wider than the black background. In the last quarter, a yellow oval spot, reaching to the margin just like the second and third ones. Epipleurae black. Suture of elytra is black, interrupting yellow bands along its entire length (Fig. 2H). **Legs** black, finely punctuated, overgrown with decumbent, small, black pubescence. Body black, sternites overgrown with small golden pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. A species is similar to *Leptura adami* from which it differs by a wider pronotum, a straight constriction of elytra in the second half and by their termination. It differs from all species of the *barkamica*-group by its coarser structure of the head, pronotum and elytra, by indicated center line on pronotum, by black pubescence (except for *L. daliensis*, which has a narrow pronotum). It also has the characteristic shape of pronotum, elytra and stains. Everything is clearly visible on Figs 2H, 5F, 6H.

Etymology. The generic name is derived from the name of my friend Luboš Dembický, an expert in the family Cerambycidae.

Distribution. China; SCH.

***Leptura (Leptura) gorodinskii* sp. nov.**

(Figs 2F-G, 4F-G, 6F,I)

Type locality. China, S. Gansu, Minshan Mts., 70 km N.W. from Wudu, 3100 m.

Type material. ♂ HT: "China, S. Gansu, Minshan Mts., 70 km N.W. from Wudu, 3100 m., 30.05.2019, leg. A. Gorodinski", 1 ♂ & 1 ♀ PT: the same locality (RHCS).

Description. Male. Body 10.8 mm long, 3.35 mm wide across humeri (holotype ♂). **Head** black, densely punctuated, overgrown with light yellow almost white, long hairy pubescence of various lengths. Pubescence thin on vertex and forehead, decumbent, wavy. The longest pubescence around the bottom side and back side of the eyes and from the bottom of the head. **Mandibles** small, black. **Palpae** black, enlarged at the end (Fig. 2F). A similar species of *L. (L.) jendeki*, has cylindrical palpae, unexpanded (Fig. 2E). *L. (L.) gorodinskii* has **antennae** black, finely punctuated, overgrown with tiny light pubescence. At the end of antennae segments, at the joint a few black, longer hairs. The first 4 segments sparsely overgrown, shiny, extended only at the joint. Segments 5-11 pectinated, extended, but less than *L. (L.) jendeki*. Segments 5-11 are densely covered with small, decumbent, light pubescence. They look matte. Lengths [mm] of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.9 / 0.2 / 1.0 / 1.1 / 1.3 / 1.1 / 1.1 / 1.0 / 1.0 / 0.9 / 1.4. **Pronotum** black, roughly punctuated, long 2.1 mm, width in the middle 2.0 mm, width posterior margin 2.4 mm (by elytra). The pits touch each other. Pronotum widens from the head to elytra, constricted laterally in the middle part, which creates a lobe-like shape in the middle. Hairy pubescence, of various lengths, light yellow. From the top side thin, long, decumbent, grown chaotically. From the sides and from the bottom pubescence of different lengths, thicker, decumbent (Fig. 6F). *L. (L.) jendeki* has pubescence wavy, no decumbent, growing perpendicular to pronotum (Fig. 5E). **Elytra** of *L. (L.) gorodinskii* tapering from humerus to the end. Elytra in the last fifth rounded, truncated at the end, arcuately cut into elytra, pulled into two distinctive, equivalent spikes (Figs 2F, H, 4F-G). This is one of the important distinguishing features. *L. (L.) jendeki* has the end of elytra extended into one outer dent (Fig. 4E). The color of elytra has *L. (L.) gorodinskii* black with four rows of yellow spots. Elytra finely, sparsely punctuated, shiny. Tiny decumbent pubescence grows from the pits, growing backwards. Pubescence color according to the background. Black pubescence on a black background, yellow pubescence on a yellow background. In the first quarter on a black background a large yellow spot. The spot is as wide as it is high, located in the middle of the humeral part. Below it, a small yellow spot on the side, touching the margin of elytra. It is not visible from above. In the second quarter, a yellow cross band, broken at suture. The yellow band has a yellow area at suture, arcuately

widened upwards. It is a feature together with round humeral spots, which is common in HT ♂, PT ♂, PT ♀ (Figs 2F-G). The band in the third quarter is widest at suture, tapering to half the width towards the margin. It is placed on a black background, on the sides it does not reach the margin of elytra. The spot in the last quarter extends from the center of elytra to the margin. The stain does not reach the outer margin. The HT drawing is shown in Fig. 2F. Pubescence on ventral side of the body is white-yellow, decumbent backward, sparse, short, thicker at the joints of the abdomen. **Legs** black, sparsely punctuated, shiny, covered with light, decumbent pubescence. Femurs overgrown sparsely, tibiae and tops of tarsi thickly.

Female. Body 16.0 mm long, 5.3 mm wide across humeri (paratype ♀). Female significantly larger and wider (Fig. 2G). Head and pronotum more finely punctuated, light, hairy pubescence sparse, of various lengths. Denser at the front of the head. The longest hairy pubescence around the back and bottom sides of the eyes, at the sides of pronotum and at the bottom of the head and pronotum. Hair grown perpendicular to the substrate in contrast to the male. Lengths [mm] of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.1 / 0.3 / 1.3 / 1.3 / 1.6 / 1.24 / 1.24 / 1.0 / 0.9 / 0.8 / 0.07. Pronotum significantly wider than in males, long 2,5 mm, width in the middle 3,0 mm, width posterior margin 3,6 mm (by elytra), (Fig. 4G). Elytra wide, oval, truncated at the termination, cut and pulled out into two spikes (Figs 1G, 4G). The structure, colorization, punctuation, pubescence and the termination of elytra are the same as in the male. Legs, antennae and palpaе black, finely punctuated, light yellow decumbent pubescence. Pubescence is thicker than in males, thus these body parts look lighter. The drawing of elytra as well as the other characters are evident from figs 2G; 4G; 6I.

Differential diagnosis. The closest similar species is the *L. (L.) jendeki*, from which it differs by extended palpaе, less widespread antennae segments 5-11, another shape of pronotum (Fig. 6F), which is overgrown with long white pubescence, a characteristic drawing of elytra (Figs 2F-G). Elytra are truncated at the end and pulled out into two equally long spikes (Figs 4F-G). The characters are shown Figs 2F-G, 4F-G, 6F,I and given in the description.

Etymology. The generic name is derived from the name of collector this species André Gorodinski.

Distribution. China; GAN.

***Leptura (Leptura) jendeki* sp. nov.**

(Figs 2E, 4E, 6E)

Type locality. China, Shaanxi, 4.5 km NW Changping, 33°26'39"N, 108°22'19"E, 1800-2000 m.

Type material. ♂ HT: "China, Shaanxi, 4.5 km NW Changping, 33°26'39"N, 108°22'19"E, 1800-2000 m, 16-19.vi.2016, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg." (RHCS). 1 ♂ PT: C China, "Shaanxi prov., Quin Ling Mts., 98 km SW from Xunyangba, 30°28.288'N 108°29.700'E, 2096 m, 18.6.2012, leg. P. Kabátek" (PKCC).

Description. Body 10.5 mm long, 2.46 mm wide across humeri (holotype ♂). Body oblong, small (Fig. 2E). **Head** black, coarsely densely punctuated. Pubescence thin, irregular. Hairy pubescence very long, of various lengths, twisted. Hair light yellow almost white, thicker around the eyes and clypeus. Ventral side is densely hairy with the same quality as the whole head. **Palpae** black, last segment not expanded. **Antennae** are black, finely punctuated, reaching the end of the body, significantly comb-like widened from the 5th segment. The first four segments covered with tiny black pubescence, longer at the end of the segment. Segments 6-11 overgrown densely with very small pubescence. They have velvet-like occurrence. Lengths [mm] of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.9 / 0.23 / 0.9 / 0.8 / 1.2 / 1.2 / 1.0 / 1.0 / 0.9 / 0.8 / 0.9 (Fig. 2E). Pronotum black, irregularly roughly scrobiculated, long 2,1 mm, width in the middle 1,99 mm, width posterior margin 2.46 mm (by elytra). Pits placed densely, touching each other. **Pronotum** bell-like widens from the head to elytra, distinctly lobe-shaped in the middle. Pubescence long, wavy, irregular in length, light as on the head. The longest and densest hairs are on the sides of the first half of pronotum (Fig. 5E). **Elytra** tapering from pronotum to the end, slightly rounded in the last fifth. The truncated termination of elytra is pulled into the outer dens. The end of elytra is arcuately truncate, the inner dens is small (Fig. 4E). Elytra black with yellow bands and spots, sparsely punctuated, shiny. The drawing is clear from Fig. 2E. From each pit, regular short hairs grow according to the background. Black hairs from a black background and yellow hairs from yellow spots. Humeral yellow spot wider than longer, teardrop-oval, pointed at suture, beaded black. Below the humeral spot on the side is a small oval spot, reaching the lateral edge of elytra, not visible from above. Yellow band in the second quarter interrupted at suture by a black background. The widest at the center of elytra, tapering to the edge. It reaches the edge of elytra on lateral sides. Stain in 3 quarter small, taller than longer, closer to suture. The spot in the last quarter larger than the third one, slightly triangular, touches suture (Figs 2E, 4E). Ventral parts of body and legs black. Pubescence on ventral side of the body is white-yellow, thin, short, thicker at the joints of the abdomen. Decumbent backward. Pubescence on legs from the top of femora

and tibiae is small, light, thin. From the underside of femurs long, hairy as on pronotum and head.

Differential diagnosis. The closest similar species is *L. (L.) barkamica* from which it differs by its narrower body structure (Fig. 2E). *L. (L.) jendeki* has a smaller angle of rounding of the last fifth of elytra (Figs 2E, 4E). Terminations of elytra with the outer spike pulled out (Fig. 4E). Antennae are longer, reaching the end of the body, from the 5th segment pectinated, significantly widened (Fig. 2E). Pronotum narrower (Fig. 6E). The differences in the drawing as well as the above-mentioned features are clear from the figures.

Etymology. The generic name is derived from the name of my friend and collector of this species Eduard Jendek, an expert in the family Buprestidae.

Distribution. China; SHX.

***Leptura (Leptura) kabateki* sp. nov.**

(Figs 3F, 5E, 6O)

Type locality. C China, Shaanxi prov., Quin Ling Mts., 98 km SW from Xunyangba, 30°28.288'N 108°29.700'E, 2096 m.

Type material. ♂ HT: "C China, Shaanxi prov., Quin Ling Mts., 98 km SW from Xunyangba, 30°28. 288'N 108°29.700'E, 2096 m, 18.6.2012, leg. P. Kabátek" (PKCC).

Description. Male. Body 12.5 mm long, 3.0 mm wide across humeri (holotype ♂), (Fig. 3F). **Head** black finely punctuated, overgrown with light yellow to white hairy pubescence of various lengths. Thicker hair on the forehead, dorsally, behind the eyes a tuft of longer pubescence. **Mandibles** small, black. Palpae cylindrical, very slightly widened. **Antennae** black, broad, finely punctuated, overgrown with black pubescence. They do not reach the end of elytra. On segments 1-4 hairs longer at the end of a few bristles. Segments 5-10 expand greatly, densely covered by small pubescence, dull, at the end of the segment a few longer black hairs. Segment 11 long, strangulated at the end. Lengths [mm] of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.7 / 0.2 / 0.8 / 0.7 / 1.0 / 0.8 / 0.8 / 0.8 / 0.8 / 0.7 / 1.0 (Fig. 3F). **Pronotum** black, finely punctuated, round, extends from head to elytra, long 1.6 mm, width in the middle 1.7 mm, width at posterior margin 2.2 mm (by elytra). Pubescence light yellow, almost white, sparse, hairy (Fig. 6O). **Elytra** finely pectinated, narrow, black with 4 rows of yellow stains, overgrown with small decumbent pubescence. The color of the hairs on elytra according to the background, on a black background black, on a yellow background yellow. Elytra in the humeral part are rounded, smoothly tapering towards the termination, rounded in the last quarter, truncated at termination, pulled out into two distinct spikes. The outer tip at the end of the elytra is longer than the inner one. In humeral part a large oval

yellow spot, under humeri a small spot reaching to margin. It is not visible viewing dorsally. Yellow band in second quarter, interrupted at suture. The third band reduced to a small oval spot at suture and in the last quarter is the smallest spot at suture (Fig. 5E). Of all species in the *barkamica*-group, the darkest species, with the smallest yellow areas. **Legs** black, finely punctuated, covered by pale pubescence. Pubescence on tibiae thick, small, on femuri from the bottom longer, hairy. Body dorsally black, covered by decumbent, light, small pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. A species similar to *L. (L.) jendeki*, from which it differs by an oval pronotum (Fig. 3F), antennae do not reach the end of the body (Fig. 3F), with a distinct outer and inner spike at the end of elytra (Fig. 5E). The spikes at the termination of elytra are the most prominent of the whole *barkamica*-group.

Etymology. The generic name is derived from the name of my friend and collector of this species Petr Kabátek.

Distribution. China; SHX.

***Leptura (Leptura) viktorai* sp. nov.**

(Figs 3C, 5C, 6L)

Type locality. China, Xizang, Mt. Tangduilaka, Longpu Village, Chawalong Township, Chayu County, 28°32'94.60''N, 98°27'35.71''E.

Type material. ♀ HT: "Xizang, CHINA, Mt. Tangduilaka, Longpu Village, Chawalong Township, Chayu County, 6-VIII-2017, 3371 m, 28°32'94.60''N, 98°27'35.71''E, Sweep Flower, coll. Yinghui LI" (PVCC).

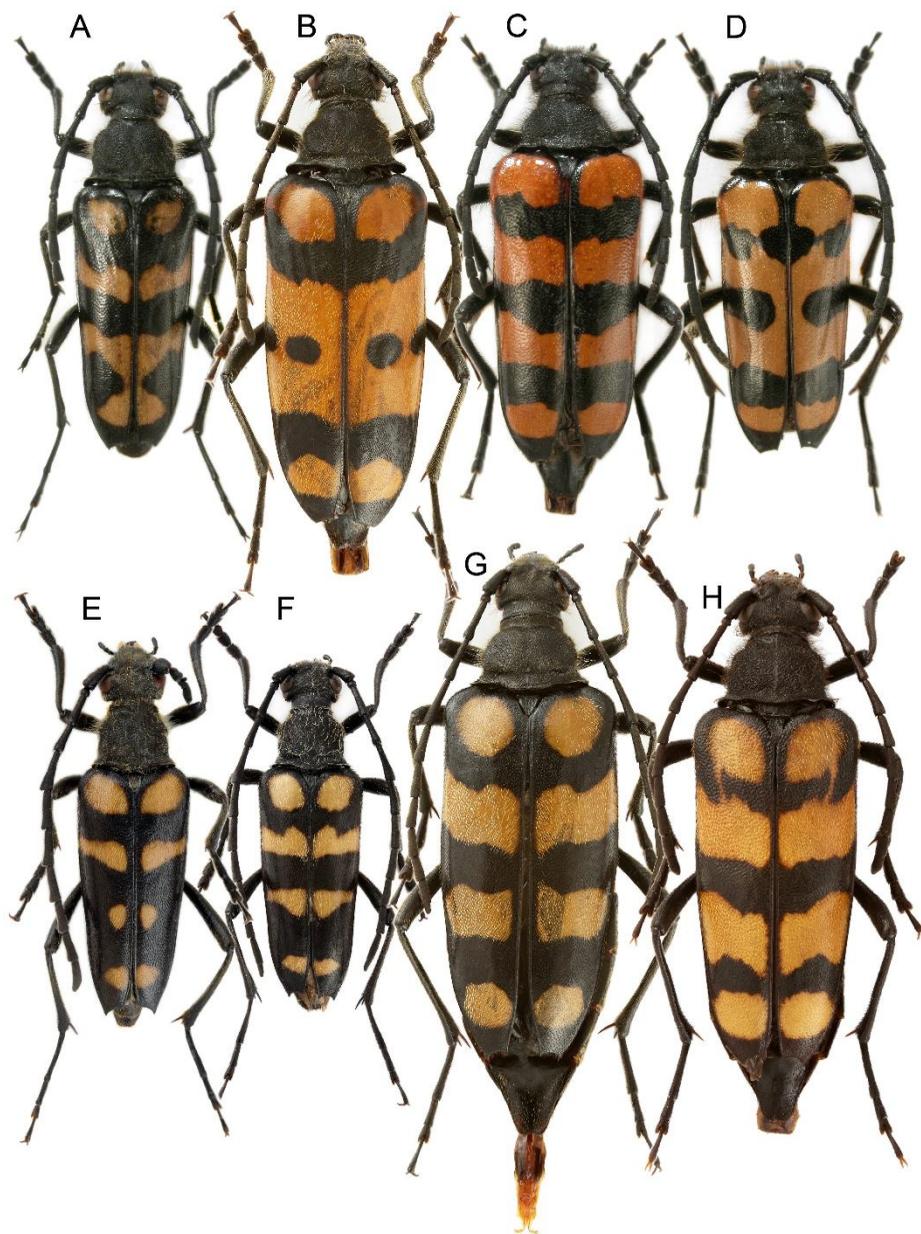
Description. Body 10.75 mm long, 3.35 mm wide across humeri (holotype ♀). Body oval (Fig. 3C). **Head** black, densely foveiform. Pubescence light yellow almost white, thin on vertex of the head, thicker on the forehead and clypeus. Long hairy pubescence of irregular length on the sides, ventral side of the head and around the eyes. **Palpae** black, slightly widened. **Antennae** are black, exceeding half of the body. Antennae segments 1-4 finely punctuated, shiny, sparsely covered by pubescence. Segments 5-11 overgrown with light, small, dense pubescence (Fig. 3C). These antennae segments are wider than in *L. (L.) naxi* (Fig. 3B). Lengths [mm] of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.7 / 0.15 / 1.0 / 0.9 / 1.12 / 0.7 / 0.7 / 0.6 / 0.6 / 0.5 / 0.7 (Fig. 3C). **Pronotum** black, extends from head to elytra. In the first half a lobe-like pronouncement on lateral side, in the middle strangled and cut out from the side, long 1.7 mm, width in the middle 2.0 mm, width posterior margin 2.4 mm (by elytra) (Fig. 6L). In *L. (L.) naxi* pronotum is just slightly strangled from the side, almost rounded. *L. (L.) viktorai* has pronotum coarsely, irregularly foveiform, overgrown with thin,

light yellow hairy pubescence, similar as on the head. The longest hairs of various lengths are on the sides of the upper half of pronotum. **Elytra** black with yellow-brown, light drawing (Figs 3C, 5C). The shape of elytra ovoid, oval along the entire length. In the last third rounding larger, the end of the elytra truncated with small spikes on the sides (Fig. 5C). Humeri round (Fig. 3F). *L. (L.) naxi* has humeri sharper, elytra straight on the sides, rounded only in the last fifth, at the lower yellow spot (Figs 3B, 5B). The termination of elytra in *L. (L.) naxi* truncated, straight without cuts and spikes (Fig. 5B). Elytra *L. (L.) viktorai* finely, sparse, regularly punctuated, shiny. Overgrown with small, sparse pubescence on the surface and sides. The color of pubescence on a black background is black and light yellow on a light yellow background. The pale yellow oblong spot in the first quarter of elytra extends from the humeri obliquely down to suture. Below it, at the same angle, a small, round spot at suture. The spots are lined with black background (Fig. 3C). The spot in the second quarter, widest at suture, tapering sharply to the edge of elytra. There is a wide gap between the stains at suture. Stain in the third quarter of elytra perpendicular to elytra. It does not reach suture in the middle, it reaches the edge of elytra. An equally wide gap between the stains at suture. The stain is widest on the sides, strangulated in the middle. Stain in the fourth quarter small spiniform to the sides. Beaded with a black background, placed closer to suture. Epipleura black (Fig. 3C). Legs black sparsely punctuated, shiny. Tibiae and femurs are overgrown with light pubescence. Femurs from below covered with long light, hairy pubescence of various lengths. Tarsi black, shiny with tiny pubescence. Ventral part of the body is black, densely covered with long light pubescence. Pubescence on ventral side of metathorax, on the legs, and elytra are grown towards the back.

Differential diagnosis. The closest similar species is *L. (L.) naxi* from which it differs by the wider, oval shape of elytra (Fig. 3C). Cut-out termination of elytra (Fig. 5C), drawing, wider pronotum in the upper half (Fig. 6L), wider tarsi and antennae segments 5-11. Elytra are more oval on humeri. Everything follows from Figs 3C, 5C, 6L and from the above description.

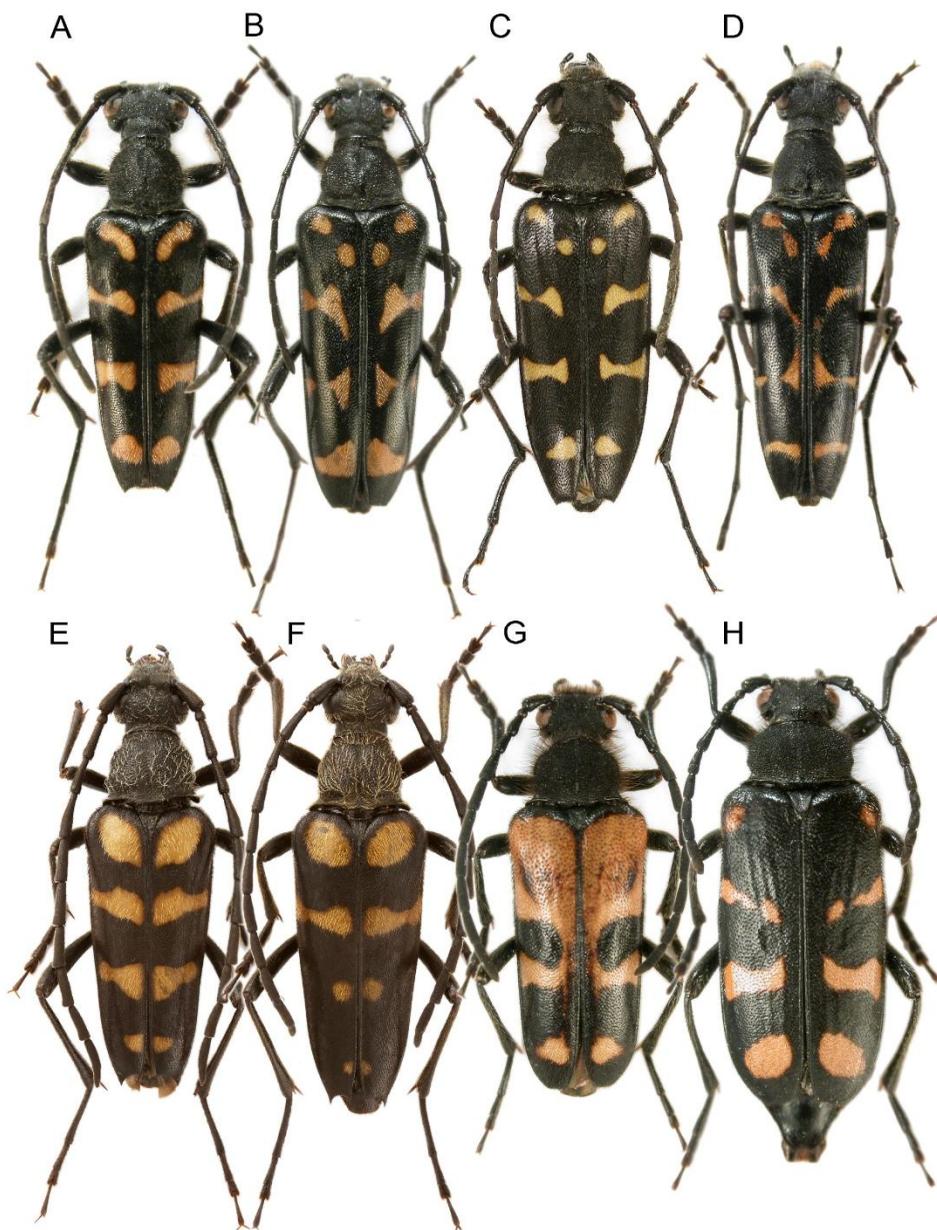
Etymology. The generic name is derived from the name of my friend Petr Viktora, an expert in the family Cerambycidae.

Distribution. China; XIX.



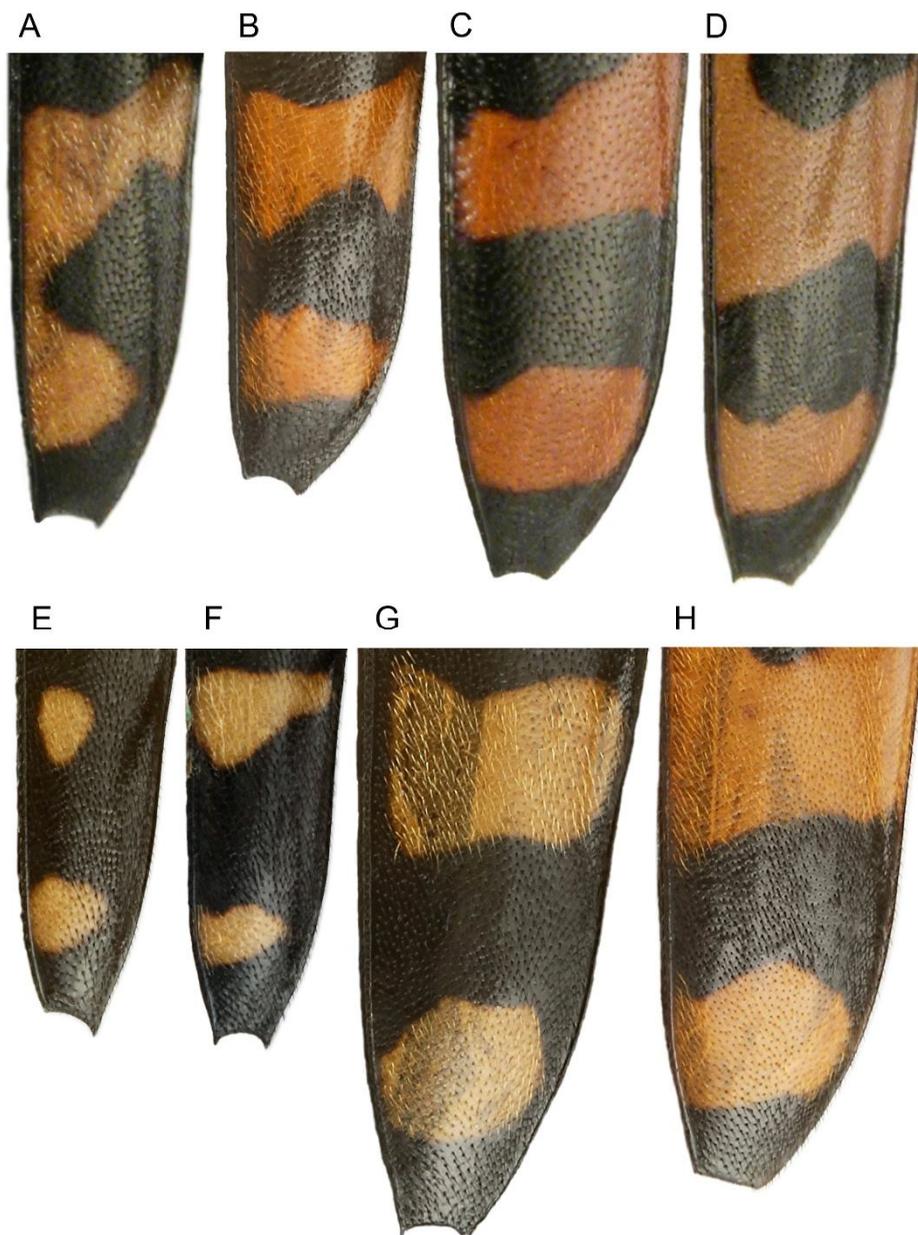
Figures 2A-H. *Leptura (Leptura)* spp. Habitus (dorsal view); **A:** *Leptura (L.) barkamica* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype ♂; **B:** *Leptura (L.) adami* sp. nov., holotype ♀; **C:** *Leptura (L.) daliensis* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype ♀; **D:** *Leptura (L.) bocakorum* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype ♂; **E:** *Leptura (L.) jendeki* sp. nov., holotype ♂; **F:** *Leptura (L.) gorodinskii* sp. nov., holotype ♂; **G:** *Leptura (L.) gorodinskii* sp. nov., paratype ♀; **H:** *Leptura (L.) dembickyi* sp. nov. holotype ♀.

Photo: Luboš Dembický (A, C, D), Roman Hergovits (B, E-H).



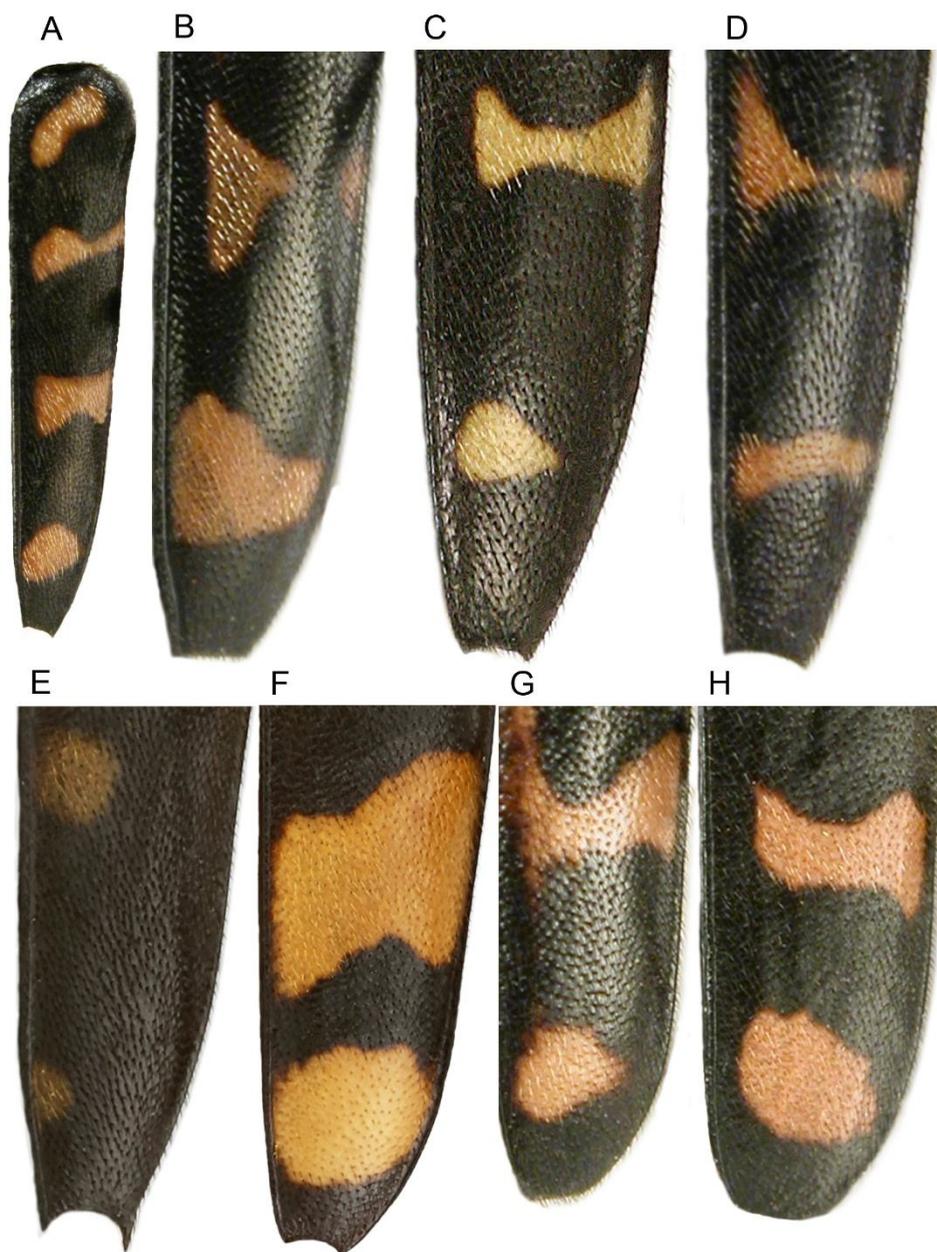
Figures 3A-H. *Leptura (Leptura)* spp. Habitus (dorsal view); **A:** *Leptura (L.) semicornis* Holzschuh, 2003, holotype ♂; **B:** *Leptura (L.) naxi* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype ♀; **C:** *Leptura (L.) viktorai* sp. nov., holotype ♀; **D:** *Leptura (L.) yulongshana* Holzschuh, 1991, holotype ♀; **E:** *Leptura (L.) jendeki* sp. nov., paratype ♂; **F:** *Leptura (L.) kabateki* sp. nov., holotype ♂; **G:** *Leptura (L.) kubani* Holzschuh, 2006, holotype ♂; **H:** *Leptura (L.) kubani* Holzschuh, 2006, paratype ♀.

Photo: Luboš Dembický (A, B, D, G, H), Roman Hergovits (E, F), Petr Viktora (C).



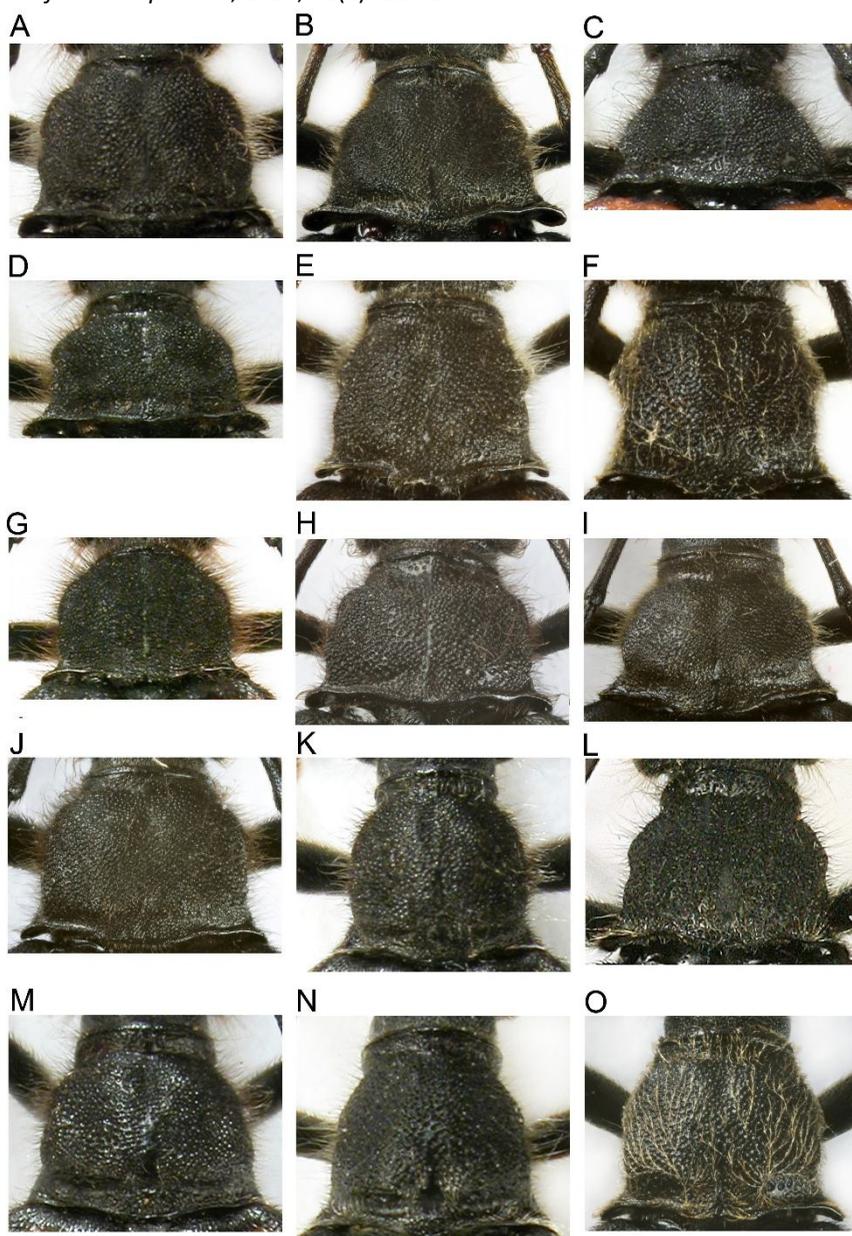
Figures 4A-H. *Leptura* (*Leptura*) spp. Details of elytra (dorsal view); **A:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *barkamica* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype ♂; **B:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *grahamiana*, ♂; **C:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *daliensis* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype ♀; **D:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *bocakorum* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype ♂; **E:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *jendeki* sp. nov., holotype ♂; **F:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *gorodinskii* sp. nov., holotype ♂; **G:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *gorodinskii* sp. nov., paratype ♀; **H:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *adami* sp. nov., holotype ♀.

Photo: Luboš Dembický (A, C-D), Roman Hergovits (B, E-H).



Figures 5A-H. *Leptura* (*Leptura*) spp. Details of elytra (dorsal view); **A:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *semicornis* Holzschuh, 2003, holotype ♂; **B:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *naxi* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype ♀; **C:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *viktorai* sp. nov., holotype ♀; **D:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *yulongshana* Holzschuh, 1991, holotype ♀; **E:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *kabateki* sp. nov., holotype ♂; **F:** *Leptura* (*L.*) *dembickyi* sp. nov., holotype ♀; **G:** *Leptura* *kubani* Holzschuh, 2006, holotype ♂; **H:** *Leptura* *kubani* Holzschuh, 2006, paratype ♀.

Photo: Luboš Dembický (A, C, D, G, H), Roman Hergovits (E-F), Petr Viktora (C).



Figures 6A-O. *Leptura (Leptura)* spp. Details of pronotum (dorsal view); **A:** *Leptura (L.) barkamica* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype ♂; **B:** *Leptura (L.) adami* sp. nov., holotype ♀; **C:** *Leptura (L.) daliensis* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype ♀; **D:** *Leptura (L.) bocakorum* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype ♂; **E:** *Leptura (L.) jendeki* sp. nov., holotype ♂; **F:** *Leptura (L.) gorodinskii* sp. nov., holotype ♂; **G:** *Leptura (L.) kubani* Holzschuh, 2006, holotype ♂; **H:** *Leptura (L.) dembickyi* sp. nov., holotype ♀; **I:** *Leptura (L.) gorodinskii* sp. nov., paratype ♀; **J:** *Leptura (L.) grahamiana*, ♂; **K:** *Leptura (L.) semicornis* Holzschuh, 2003, holotype ♂; **L:** *Leptura (L.) viktorai* sp. nov., holotype ♀; **M:** *Leptura (L.) naxi* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype ♀. **N:** *Leptura (L.) yulongshana* Holzschuh, 1991, holotype ♂, **O:** *Leptura (L.) kabateki* sp. nov., holotype ♂.

Photo: Luboš Dembický (A, C, D, G, H, K, M), Roman Hergovits (B, E, F, I, J,), Petr Viktora (L).

Genus *Elacomia* Heller, 1916

Type species. *Elacomia collaris* Heller, 1916.

***Elacomia semiannulata* (Pic, 1916)**

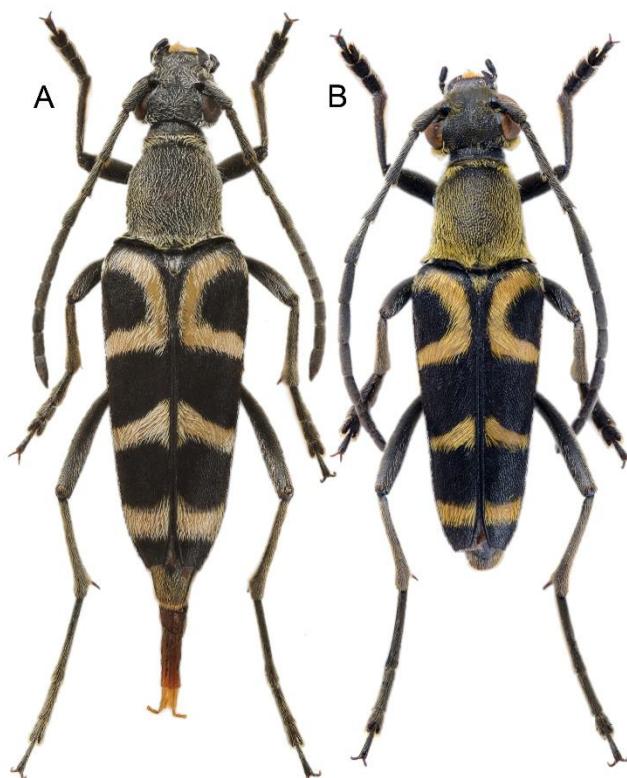
Leptura (*Strangalia*) *semiannulata* Pic, 1916

Leptura (*Leptura*) *clytoides* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015; **syn. nov.**

(Figs 7A, B)

Material examined. 4 ♂, 3 ♀: "NE LAOS, Huaphanne prov., Mt. Phu Pane, 1200-1900m, Ban Saluei v. env., 21.-30.IV.2017, 20°12'N 103°59'E, Roman Hergovits leg. ".

Comments. *Leptura* (*Leptura*) *clytoides* was described by PESARINI & SABBADINI (2015), according Holotype ♂: Burma; Paratypes: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, same data of the holotype, 1 ♀, China prov. Guangxi and, 1 ♀, China prov. Yunnan. According to the description and photo of the holotype it is *Elacomia semiannulata* (Pic, 1916), holotype: India (Assam) (MNHN).



Figures 7A-B. *Elacomia semiannulata* (Pic, 1916). Habitus (dorsal view); **A:** ♀; **B:** ♂.
Photo: Roman Hergovits.

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Thanks to H. Novák (Slovakia, Bratislava) for translation into English, L. Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic) for providing photographs of holotypes, Ľ. Vidlička, L. Roller (Bratislava, Slovakia) and P. Viktora (Kutná Hora, Czech Republic) for valuable comments on the manuscript.

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