РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК
Южный научный центр

RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
Southern Scientific Centre

Кавказский Энтомологический Бюллетень

CAUCASIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL BULLETIN

Том 15. Вып. 2
Vol. 15. No. 2

Ростов-на-Дону
2019

The longicorn beetle tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) in the fauna of Asia. 9. A new species of the genus *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864 from Southern India

Жуки-дровосеки трибы Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) фауны Азии. 9. Новый вид рода *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864 из Южной Индии

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***Key words*:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Dymasius*, new species, Southern India.
***Ключевые слова*:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Dymasius*, новый вид, Южная Индия.

Abstract. A new species, *Dymasius austroindicus* Miroshnikov et Gouverneur, **sp. n.**, is described from Southern India. It is especially similar to *D. lineolatus* Holzschuh, 2015 inhabiting Laos and Thailand, but differs clearly in the structure of the pronotum, in particular, the less coarse sculpture on the disc and the somewhat peculiar pattern of less bright, recumbent, dense setae, the unicolorous elytral pattern of recumbent, dense, light setae, the less coarse sculpture of antennomere 1, the narrower head at eye level and the peculiar shape of the lower lobes of eyes, at least so in the male, as well as in the stronger blackened femora and some other minor traits.

Резюме. Описан новый вид *Dymasius austroindicus* Miroshnikov et Gouverneur, **sp. n.** из Южной Индии. Он особенно сходен с *D. lineolatus* Holzschuh, 2015, распространенным в Лаосе и Таиланде, но явно отличается строением переднеспинки, в частности менее грубой скульптурой на диске и несколько своеобразным рисунком из менее ярких лежачих густых щетинок, одноцветным рисунком из лежачих густых светлых щетинок на надкрыльях, менее грубой скульптурой 1-го членика усиков, более узкой головой на уровне глаз и своеобразной формой нижних долей глаз, по крайней мере у самца, а также более сильно затемненными бедрами и некоторыми другими менее существенными признаками.

Until now, the following four species of the genus *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864 have been known from India: *D. strigosus* J. Thomson, 1864, *D. minor* Gahan, 1906, *D. subvestitus* Holzschuh, 1984 and *D. gilvago* Holzschuh, 1999 [Kariyanna et al., 2017; Miroshnikov, 2017, 2018; Base de données..., 2019]. However, the distribution of *D. strigosus*, described from "India" but at present reliably known only from Sri Lanka, needs to be clarified [Miroshnikov, 2018].

This paper describes a new species of this genus based on the specimen collected by Mr. Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic) in Southern India.

The material examined is kept in the following private collections:

cAM – collection of Alexandr Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia);

cCH – collection of Carolus Holzschuh (Villach, Austria);

cLD – collection of Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic);

cSM – collection of Sergey Murzin (Moscow, Russia);

cXG – collection of Xavier Gouverneur (Rennes, France).

Dymasius austroindicus
Miroshnikov et Gouverneur, **sp. n.**
(Figs 2, 4, 6)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (cLD) (Fig. 2): S India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri Hills, 11 km SE Kotagiri, Kunchappanai, 1000–1200 m, 11°24′N / 76°56′E, 3–15.05.2002 (leg. L. Dembický).

Comparative material. *Dymasius lineolatus* Holzschuh, 2015: 1♂, holotype (cCH) (photograph); 3♂, 1♀ (cLD), 1♂ (Fig. 1) (cAM), Laos, Luang Phrabang env., 19°53.420′N / 102°08.229′E, 16–19.02.2010 (leg. M. Pejcha); 2♂, 4♀ (cSM), 2♀ (cAM), N Thailand, 100 km N Chaing Mai, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 600 m, 10–23.03.2010 (leg. S. Murzin).

Dymasius sp.: 1♂ (cXG), Sri Lanka, Southern Province, Tissamaharama, 16.05.2010 (local collector).

Diagnosis. This new species seems to be especially similar to *D. lineolatus* Holzschuh, 2015, but differs clearly

Research Article / Научная статья
DOI: 10.23885/181433262019152-273275

Figs 1–6. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, males.

1, 3, 5 – *D. lineolatus* Holzschuh, 2015; 2, 4, 6 – *D. austroindicus* **sp. n.**, holotype; 1–2 – habitus, dorsal view; 3–4 – pronotum, dorsal view; 5–6 – head, ventral view.

Рис. 1–6. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, самцы.

1, 3, 5 – *D. lineolatus* Holzschuh, 2015; 2, 4, 6 – *D. austroindicus* **sp. n.**, голотип; 1–2 – общий вид, сверху; 3–4 – переднеспинка, сверху; 5–6 – голова, снизу.

in the structure of the pronotum, in particular, the less coarse sculpture on the disc and the somewhat peculiar pattern of less bright, recumbent, dense setae, as in Fig. 4 (cf. Fig. 3), the unicolorous elytral pattern of recumbent, dense, light setae, as in Fig. 2 (cf. Fig. 1), the less coarse sculpture of antennomere 1, the narrower head at eye level and the peculiar shape of the lower lobes of eyes, at least so in the male, as in Fig. 6 (cf. Fig. 5), the stronger blackened femora partly.

Description. Male. Body length 10.7 mm, humeral width 2.35 mm, thereby holotype largest. Eyes black; head mostly, pronotum on sides, venter predominantly, femora partly or mainly from dark brown to brown-black; antennae, tibiae and tarsi entirely, femora at base red; remaining parts reddish brown and dark reddish brown tones.

Head without median groove between upper lobes of eyes; antennal tubercles well-expressed; eyes large, very close together on ventral side of head; submentum distinctly longitudinal; genae relatively long; antennae reaching beyond apex of elytra by last antennomere; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 18 : 6 : 23 : 17 : 23 : 26 : 25 : 22 : 21 : 18 : 22; antennomere 1 devoid of a cicatrix (apical carina), without rough sculpture, only with dense punctures; antennomere 2 very distinctly longitudinal.

Pronotum very clearly longitudinal, 1.25–1.3 times as long as wide; base 1.15 times as wide as apex; on disc weakly convex, with heterogeneous, mostly irregular folds.

Scutellum triangular, sharpened apically.

Elytra very distinctly narrowed towards apex, 2.62–2.77 times as long as humeral width; with a rough, more or less regular, moderately dense puncturation; apical external angle obtuse, but well-expressed, sutural angle subrectangular.

Prosternum mostly with irregular, mainly transverse, more or less rough folds; prosternal process without apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae distinctly wider than prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small dense puncturation; metasternum with a distinct median groove; last (visible) sternite truncate apically; last (visible) tergite rounded at apex.

Legs moderately long; femora with a distinct, tibiae with a poorly expressed, longitudinal carina on sides; metatarsomere 1 clearly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent dense setation on dorsum mainly yellowish, on venter greyish, forming longitudinal stripes on elytra and a peculiar pattern on pronotum; more or less long, erect, light setae mostly developed on head and pronotum.

Remarks. The collection of the second author contains one male from Sri Lanka that is very similar to *D. austroindicus* **sp. n.**, but differs at least by the wider head, the shorter antennae, the coarser sculpture of the antennomere 1, the less elongated antennomeres 3 and 4, the somewhat peculiar sculpture and the brighter recumbent setation of the pronotal disc, the less elongated elytra, the almost entirely blackened femora. This specimen probably belongs to another new species, but it requires further study.

Distribution. Southern India.

Etymology. The formation of the name of this new species is related to its distribution in Southern India.

Acknowledgements

We are very grateful to Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic) and Sergey Murzin (Moscow, Russia) provided some valuable specimens from their private collections, as well as again to Luboš Dembický who generously shared a picture of the holotype of *Dymasius lineolatus*. We would also like to express our sincere thanks to Kirill V. Makarov (Moscow Pedagogical State University, Moscow, Russia) and Tatiana P. Miroshnikova (Krasnodar, Russia) for having rendered great help in the preparation of pictures.

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Received / Поступила: 7.11.2019
Accepted / Принята: 18.12.2019