Checklist of the Prioninae of China with illustrations of genera and subgenera
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Abstract

An updated and annotated checklist of the subfamily Prioninae of the family Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) occurring in China is presented, with the list of all provinces where each species is recorded. This work is based on a vast bibliographical study and on examination of specimens present in various collections from scientific institutions and from private amateurs entomologist. The Prioninae fauna of China is at present composed of 102 taxa (species and subspecies) and this number includes the species Anomophysis elongata Quentin & Villiers, 1981, firstly being reported from China in this paper. New provinces records were also provided for Aegolipton marginale (Fabricius, 1775), Aegosoma katsurai (Komiya, 2000), Baralipton maculosum Thomson, 1857, Casipha (Casipha) inopinata Hüdepohl, 1998, Dorysthenes (Paraphrus) granulosus (Thomson, 1861), Eurypoda (Eurypoda) nigrita Thomson, 1865, Anomophysis hainana (Gressitt, 1940) and Rhaphipodus fruehstorferi Lameere, 1903. The occurrence of Nepiodes sulcipennis (White, 1853) in China is confirmed after recent collections in Yunnan province. Additionally, nine doubtful species previously reported from China namely Aegosoma scabricorne (Scopoli, 1763), Baralipton severini (Lameere, 1909),
Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) huegelii (Redtenbacher, 1848), Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) zivetta laosensis Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, Dorysthenes (Prionomimus) elegans ishigakienis Ohbayashi, 1981, Mesoprionus asiaticus (Faldermann, 1837), Psilotarsus hirticolis Motschulsky, 1860, Rhaphipodus gahani Lameere, 1903 and Spinimegopis nipponica (Matsushita, 1934) are discussed and have been presently excluded from the Chinese fauna. For the first time, the 28 genera and 7 subgenera composing the Chinese Prioninae fauna are all illustrated in color.

Résumé

Une liste mise à jour et commentée des espèces appartenant à la sous-famille des Prioninae, famille des Cerambycidae (Coleoptera), et présentes en Chine est proposée, avec mention de toutes les provinces où chaque espèce a été signalée. Ce travail est fondé sur une vaste étude bibliographique et sur l’examen de spécimens présents dans diverses collections d’institutions scientifiques et d’entomologistes amateurs. La faune des Prioninae de Chine se compose dès lors de 102 taxons (espèces et sous-espèces), ce nombre comprenant l’espèce Anomophysis elongata Quentin & Villiers, 1981, signalée ici pour la première fois de Chine et de la région paléarctique. De nouvelles données pour des provinces chinoises sont également fournies pour Aegolipton marginale (Fabricius, 1775), Aegosoma katsurai (Komiya, 2000), Baralipton maculosum Thomson, 1857, Casipha (Casipha) inopinata Hüdepohl 1998, Dorysthenes (Paraphrus) granulosus (Thomson, 1861), Eurypoda (Eurypoda) nigrita Thomson, 1865, Anomophysis hainana (Gressitt, 1940) et Rhaphipodus fruehstorferi Lameere, 1903. La présence de l’espèce Nepiodes sulcipennis (White, 1853) en Chine est confirmée après de récentes collectes dans la province du Yunnan. En outre, neuf espèces douteuses précédemment signalées de Chine à savoir Aegosoma scabricorne (Scopoli, 1763), Baralipton severini (Lameere, 1909), Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) huegelii (Redtenbacher, 1848), Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) zivetta laosensis Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, Dorysthenes (Prionomimus) elegans ishigakienis Ohbayashi, 1981, Mesoprionus asiaticus (Faldermann, 1837), Psilotarsus hirticolis Motschulsky, 1860, Rhaphipodus gahani Lameere, 1903 et Spinimegopis nipponica (Matsushita, 1934) sont discutées et sont actuellement exclues de la faune chinoise. Pour la première fois, les 28 genres et 7 sous-genres qui composent la faune des Prioninae de la Chine sont tous illustrés en couleur.

Keywords

Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Palearctic region, China, distribution, illustrated checklist, new records.

Introduction

Prioninae are a subfamily of Cerambycidae (commonly named long-horned beetles). Members of this subfamily are typically large, with the average size ranging between 25 and 70 mm and are usually brown or black in body colour. These beetles are commonly nocturnal and are attracted to light and the males of a few genera possess large mandibles. The majority of Prioninae for which the biology is known are borers with larvae feeding on rotting wood or roots (WIKIPEDIA, access on 10.VII.2014).
In China, there is no published checklist especially devoted to the subfamily Prioninae. The first contribution to the knowledge of Prioninae from China was from Liu (1933, ref. 107) who listed 33 species in his Catalogue of the “Phytophagous Beetles of China”. This paper was followed by the “Catalogus Insectorum Sinensium”, prepared by Wu (1937, ref 109), in which 38 species and 3 subspecies of Prioninae were listed. In 1951, Gressitt (ref. 108) published a book devoted to the “Longicorn Beetles of China”, in which 50 species and 4 subspecies of Prioninae were reported. More than 50 years after this later work, the “List of Chinese Insects” compiled by Hua (2002, ref. 105) comprises 70 species and 10 subspecies of Prioninae. In 2007, Feng (ref. 79) presented a thesis focused on the “Taxonomy and Fauna of Prioninae in China” in which 81 species and 13 subspecies of Prioninae occurring in China were mentioned. In 2010, a major Catalogue of Palearctic Coleoptera was edited by Löbl & Smetana, and it included the whole China, in which 86 species and 8 subspecies of Prioninae were included by Drumont & Komiya (ref. 99). In the table 1, we are presenting a summary of historical contributions of these authors to the knowledge of Prioninae taxa found in China, as well as those reported in the present check-list. The book published by Hua et al. (2009, ref. 1) and concerning the “Iconography of Chinese Longicorn Beetles” has not been taken in account in this section because all species of Prioninae from China has not been listed and illustrated.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Number of species</th>
<th>Number of subspecies</th>
<th>Total number of taxa</th>
</tr>
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<td>Liu</td>
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<td>107</td>
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<td>Wu</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>1951</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>70</td>
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<td>79</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Drumont &amp; Komiya</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>99</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Li et al.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>current paper</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In recent 50 years, surveys of insect fauna in each province of China have been carried out and the progress made during this period has resulted in numerous reports and books published. However, these earlier Chinese publications are hard to find and consequently rarely read by foreigners, so we are completing this check-list by collecting / compiling already published Chinese papers relating to the subfamily Prioninae and completing the distribution of all taxa in the different provinces of China. We believe that it would be useful references for all entomologists of the world, and especially for the Oriental entomologists.

After our investigations we are now able to report 95 species and 7 subspecies from China, bringing the total number of Prioninae taxa to 102 which is very much considerable. China is certainly the country in the world where the number of Prioninae species is the highest in the Old World.
In this check-list, we also provide new faunistic information concerning Prioninae fauna from China. One species, *Anomophysis elongata* Quentin & Villiers, 1981, has never been observed in China as well as in the Palearctic region, *sensu* Löbl & Smetana. New records for the various provinces are presented for 8 species, namely: *Aegolipton marginale* (Fabricius, 1775), *Aegosoma katsurai* (Komiy, 2000), *Baralipton maculosum* Thomson, 1857, *Casipha (Casipha) inopinata* Hüdepohl, 1998, *Dorysthenes (Paraphrus) granulosus* (Thomson, 1861), *Eurypoda (Eurypoda) nigrita* Thomson, 1865, *Anomophysis hainana* (Gressitt, 1940) and *Rhaphipodus fruehstorferi* Lameere, 1903. One species, *Nepiodes sulcipennis* (White, 1853), is confirmed to occur in China after recent collections in Yunnan province. Additionally, 9 doubtful species (*Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763), *Baralipton severini* (Lameere, 1909), *Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) huegelii* (Redtenbacher, 1848), *Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) zivetta laosensis* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, *Dorysthenes (Priononimus) elegans ishigakiensis* Ohbayashi, 1981, *Mesoprionus asiaticus* (Faldermann, 1837), *Psilotarsus hirticollis* Motschulsky, 1860, *Rhaphipodus gahani* Lameere, 1903 and *Spinimegopis nipponica* (Matsushita, 1934), previously reported from China, are discussed and have been excluded from the Chinese fauna.

This is also the first time that all the 28 genera and 7 subgenera composing the Chinese Prioninae fauna are illustrated in color in this paper in order to support identification and investigation of this subfamily of Cerambycidae in China.

**Material and methods**

In this paper, China has been considered as a whole, including the islands of Hainan and Taiwan. More than 120 papers, mostly written in Chinese language, were read and data obtained for the different provinces extracted to complete the knowledge of species distribution in China. To avoid a long list of authors’ names in the references to the species listed in this checklist and often mentioned in different books, we decided to classify them by number in order of appearance in our treatment of literature. For compilation of this work, nearly 2,000 exemplars of Prioninae were also studied from numerous collections from institutions in order to complete and to confirm their occurrence in China stated in the literature. Specimens identified were provided by different institutions: the National Zoological Museum of China, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Science (Beijing, China), the College of Natural Resources and Environment, South China Agricultural University (Guangzhou, China), the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris, France), and the Natural history Museum (London, United Kingdom), and from private collections: Auguste Francotte, Frédéric Leduc and Noël Mal (Belgium), Lubos Dembicý, Stanilav Jaki, Petr Kabatek, Emil Kucera and Tomáš Tichy (Czech Republic), Gérard Chemin, Aimery de Gramont, Norbert Delahaye, Xavier Gouverneur, Eric Jiroux, Claude Ripaille (France), Johann Hebauer and Andreas Weigel (Germany), Valentino & Giuseppe Marazzi, Riccardo Mourglia and Pierpaolo Rapuzzi (Italy), Francesco Vitali (Luxembourg), Sergei Ivanov & Sergeui Murzin (Russia), Bernard Siska (Slovakia), Eduard Vives (Spain).

Each genus and subgenus of Prioninae is illustrated in this checklist with a picture of the dorsal view of a male of a species present in the genus in China. The specimen shown is originating directly from China or in some case, from neighbouring countries. All illustrated specimens are present in the private collection of Alain Drumont (Brussels, Belgium) unless otherwise indicated in the legend. The photos were taken by one of the authors, Noël Mal, except photo 16 by Giuseppe and Valentino Marazzi, photo 27 by Alain and Marcel Galant, and photos 28 and 33 by Stéphane Hanot.
List of species of Prioninae occurring in China

Aegosomatini Thomson, 1861

Genus Aegolipton Gressitt, 1940 (fig. 1)

Aegolipton marginale (Fabricius, 1775)

= javanicum Redtenbacher, 1868 (Aegosoma).

Distribution. – Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hongkong, Hunan (new province record), Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Sichuan, Taiwan, Tianjin, Yunnan.

References. – 1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 18, 22, 24, 26, 32, 42, 48, 49, 50, 63, 66, 79, 94, 95, 99, 105, 107, 108, 109, 118, 119.

Comments. – New record for this species is provided for Hunan province (based on the study of one male collected in Gaoxiantang, Yizhang county, near Chenzhou city, S. Hunan, 1/8-V-2013, in ADC). Record of Aegolipton marginale from Taiwan should be attributed to the species A. sauteri.

Aegolipton sauteri (Lameere, 1913)

Distribution. – Taiwan.

References. – 1, 6, 42, 79, 99, 105, 108, 118.

Genus Aegosoma Audinet-Serville, 1832 (fig. 2)

Aegosoma guerryi (Lameere, 1915)

Distribution. – Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan.

**Aegosoma hainanense hainanense** Gahan, 1900

= mushense Kano, 1933 (*Megopis*).

*Distribution.* – Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan.


**Aegosoma katsurai** (Komiya, 2000)

*Distribution.* – Guangxi (new province record), Yunnan.

*References.* – 99, 102.

*Comment.* – New record for this species is provided for Guangxi province (based on the study of three males and one female collected in Mt. Dawangling, Jiangxi zhen, env. Nanning city, Guangxi, 16/29-V-2014, *in ADC*).

**Aegosoma ornaticolle** White, 1853

*Distribution.* – Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Shandong, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan.

*References.* – 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 43, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 85, 87, 93, 94, 97, 99, 105, 108.

**Aegosoma sinicum sinicum** White, 1853

= *amplicolle* Motschulsky, 1854.

= *corniculum* Yoshida, 1931 (*Megopis*).

*Distribution.* – Anhui, Beijing, Fujian, Gansu, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hainan, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Inner Mongolia, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Shandong, Shanghai, Shanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Tianjin, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang.


*Comment.* – After the publication of a new *Aegosoma* species from Russia by Danilevsky (2011, ref.: 117), *A. hainanense* and *A. ornaticolle*, previously placed as subspecies of *A. sinicum*, have been recognised as separated species within the genus. Until revision of the genus *Aegosoma*, this latest classification has been retained for the genus *Aegosoma* in the present check-list.

**Genus Baralipton** Thomson, 1857 (fig. 3)

**Baralipton maculosum** Thomson, 1857

*Distribution.* – Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan (new province record), Yunnan.

Comment. – New record for this species is provided for Hunan province (based on the study of one male collected in Gaoxiantang, Yizhang county, near Chenzhou city, S. Hunan, 1/8-V-2013, in ADC).

**Genus Megobaralipton Lepesme & Breuning, 1952** (fig. 4)

*Megobaralipton mandibulare* (Fairmaire, 1900)

*Distribution.* – Fujian, Taiwan.


**Genus Metaegosoma Komiya & Drumont, 2012** (fig. 5)

*Metaegosoma pici* (Lamere, 1915)

*Distribution.* – Guizhou, Yunnan.


**Genus Nepiodes Pascoe, 1867** (fig. 6)

*Nepiodes costipennis costipennis* (White, 1853)

= *lacertosus* Pascoe, 1867 (*Aegosoma*).

*Distribution.* – Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan.


*Nepiodes costipennis multicarinatus* (Fuchs, 1966)

*Distribution.* – Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

*References.* – 1, 4, 6, 18, 24, 49, 50, 51, 79, 93, 99, 103, 105.

*Nepiodes sulcipennis* (White, 1853)

= *lineatus* Hüdepohl, 1994 (*Megopis*).

*Distribution.* – Fujian, Taiwan, Yunnan (new province record).


Comment. – The occurrence of the species *Nepiodes sulcipennis* (White, 1853) in China has been long time considered as erroneous (see Drumont, Sama & Komiya in Löbl & Smetana, 2010, ref.: 99 and Komiya & Drumont, 2010, ref.: 116). The recent collection of three
males in different localities of the Yunnan province confirms its presence in China (1 male, Niu Chang, Jiang Cheng county, Yunnan, VI-2012, in ADC; 1 male, Mt. Daxue Shan, Lin Canh county, Yunnan, 2000-2800 m., 7/24-VI-2012; 1 male, Mt. Huang-Lian-Shan, Lv-Chun county, Yunnan, 1/21-VI-2013, in ADC). Records of *N. sulcipennis* from Fujian and Taiwan have still to be validated.

Genus *Palaeomegopis* Boppe, 1911 (fig. 7)

= *Steinkea* Hüdepohl, 1993

*Palaeomegopis komiyai* Drumont, 2006

*Distribution.* – Yunnan.


*Palaeomegopis lameriei* Boppe, 1911

= *lehmanni* Hüdepohl, 1993 (*Steinkea*).

*Distribution.* – Guangxi, Xizang, Yunnan


Genus *Rhineimegopis* Komiya & Drumont, 2001 (fig. 8)

*Rhineimegopis cordieri* (Lameere, 1916)

*Distribution.* – Hainan.


Genus *Spinimegopis* Ohbayashi, 1963 (fig. 9)

*Spinimegopis curticornis* Komiya & Drumont, 2007

*Distribution.* – Guangdong.


*Spinimegopis delahayei* Komiya & Drumont, 2007

*Distribution.* – Yunnan.


*Spinimegopis formosana formosana* (Matsushita, 1933)

*Distribution.* – Gansu, Guangxi, Taiwan.

*References.* – 1, 6, 32, 40, 70, 79, 99, 105, 108.
Spinimegopis formosana lanhuensis (Hayashi, 1974)

*Distribution.* – Taiwan (Lanyu Island).


Spinimegopis fujitai Komiya & Drumont, 2007

*Distribution.* – Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Yunnan.


Spinimegopis guangxiensis (Feng & Chen, 2009)

*Distribution.* – Guangxi.

*References.* – 64.

Spinimegopis huai Komiya & Drumont, 2007

*Distribution.* – Fujian, Hubei, Shaanxi, Sichuan.


Spinimegopis lividipennis (Lameere, 1920)

*Distribution.* – Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan.


Spinimegopis nepalensis (Hayashi, 1979)

*Distribution.* – Xizang, Yunnan.

*References.* – 79, 100, 105.

Spinimegopis perroti (Fuchs, 1966)

*Distribution.* – Yunnan.


Spinimegopis piliventris antennalis (Fuchs, 1966)

*Distribution.* – Xizang, Yunnan.

*References.* – 40, 64, 99.

Spinimegopis tibialis (White, 1853)

*Distribution.* – Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang.
References. – 6, 12, 40, 79, 99, 105.

Comment. – Record of Spinimegopis tibialis (White, 1853) from Zhejiang province is doubtful and needs to be confirmed.

ANACOLINI Thomson, 1857

Genus Casiphia Fairmaire, 1894 (figs 10 & 11)
Subgenus Casiphia (s. str.) Fairmaire, 1894 (fig. 10)

= Casipioprionus Pic, 1916.

Casiphia (Casiphia) inopinata Hüdepohl, 1998

Distribution. – Guangxi, Yunnan (new province record).

References. – 101.

Comment. – New record for this species is provided for Yunnan province (based on the study of one male collected on Mt. Huanglianshan, Lv-Chun county, 7/21-VII-2013, in ADC). This new record completes perfectly the distribution of the species which has been described from Northern Thailand and which is also present now in Laos and in Burma (Kachin province). In China, C. inopinata has been also mentioned from Guanxi province (Mts. Qingwanglaoshan, near Baise city, Tianlin county) and confirmed by the examination of a small series of specimens recently collected (3 males and 2 females, Mt. Dawangling, Jiangxi zhen, env. Nanning city, Guangxi, 16/29-V-2014, in ADC).

Casiphia (Casiphia) thibeticola Fairmaire, 1894

= limbatus Pic, 1916 (Casipioprionus).

Distribution. – Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan.


Subgenus Casiphia (Flabelloprionus) Heyrovský, 1933 (fig. 11)

Casiphia (Flabelloprionus) szechuana Heyrovský, 1933

Distribution. – Sichuan, Yunnan.

References. – 1, 6, 13, 45, 79, 97, 99, 108.

Casiphia (Flabelloprionus) yunnana Drumont & Komiya, 2002

Distribution. – Sichuan, Yunnan.

References. – 13, 45, 59, 79, 99.
Genus *Drumontiana* Danilevsky, 2001 (fig. 12)

*Drumontiana amplipennis* (Gressitt, 1939)

*Distribution.* – Zhejiang.


*Drumontiana francottei* Komiya & Niisato, 2007

*Distribution.* – Yunnan.


*Drumontiana lacordairei* (Semenov-Tian-Shanski, 1927)

*Distribution.* – Xizang, Yunnan.


Genus *Hystatoderes* Lameere, 1917 (fig. 13)

*Hystatoderes weissi* (Lameere, 1915)

= *vitalisi* Lameere, 1917.

*Distribution.* – Hunan.


Genus *Psephactus* Harold, 1879 (fig. 14)

*Psephactus taiwanus* Kano, 1933

*Distribution.* – Taiwan.


*Comment.* – *Psephactus taiwanus* was described from Taiwan by Kano in 1933 (ref: 112) as a subspecies of *Psephactus remiger* Harold, 1879. In 2010, this taxa has been recognized as a valid separated species by Drumont, Sama & Komiya (*in* Löbl & Smetana, ref: 99). All records of *P. remiger* from Taiwan should be attributed to *P. taiwanus*. Citations from *Psephactus remiger* ssp. *remiger* Harold, 1879 resulted in a confusion introduced by Gressitt (1951, ref: 108) who suggested that this taxa could be expected as occurring in China but no individual belonging to this subspecies has been collected until now in continental China to support this hypothesis. *P. remiger* ssp. *remiger* is distributed in Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Yakushima) and in southern Korea, including Saishu Island.
Genus *Sarmy dus* Pascoe, 1867 (fig. 15)

*Sarmy dus antennatus* Pascoe, 1867

*Distribution.* – Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Taiwan, Yunnan.


*Sarmy dus cheni* Drumont & Bi, 2014

*Distribution.* – Xizang.

*References.* – 111.

*Sarmy dus fujishiroi* Drumont, 2006

= *trichodes* Feng & Chen, 2006 (*Sarmy dus*).

*Distribution.* – Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan.


*Sarmy dus loebli* Drumont & Weigel, 2010

*Distribution.* – Yunnan.

*References.* – 98.

*Sarmy dus subcoriaceus* (Hope, 1831)

*Distribution.* – Xizang, Yunnan.


Genus *Vietetropis* Komiya, 1997 (fig. 16)

*Vietetropis viridis* Komiya, 1997

*Distribution.* – Guangxi, Yunnan, Xizang.


**CALLIPOGONINI** Thomson, 1861

Genus *Callipogon* Serville, 1832 (fig. 17)

Subgenus *Eoxenus* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1899 (Fig. 17)
**Callipogon (Eoxenus) relictus Semenov-Tian-Shanski, 1899**

*Distribution.* — Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Tianjin.

*References.* — 1, 2, 6, 8, 35, 43, 51, 57, 60, 61, 66, 70, 72, 75, 77, 79, 85, 99, 104, 105, 122.

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**Eurypodini Gahan, 1906**

**Genus Eurypoda Saunders, 1853** (figs 18 & 19)

**Subgenus Eurypoda (s. str.) Saunders, 1853** (fig. 18)

= *Zarax* Pascoe, 1867.

**Eurypoda (Eurypoda) antennata Saunders, 1853**

= *davidis* Fairmaire, 1886 (*Eurypoda*).

*Distribution.* — Anhui, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Henan, Hongkong, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Qinghai, Shanghai, Sichuan, Taiwan, Tianjin, Yunnan, Zhejiang.


**Eurypoda (Eurypoda) nigrita Thomson, 1865**

= *eurypodoides* Pascoe, 1867 (*Zarax*).

*Distribution.* — Guangxi (new province record), Guizhou, Yunnan.


*Comment.* — New record for this species is provided for Guangxi province (based on the study of one male collected in Mt. Dawangling, Jiangxi zhen, env. Nanning city, Guangxi, 16/29-V-2014, in ADC).

**Subgenus Eurypoda (Neoprion) Lacordaire, 1868** (fig. 19)

**Eurypoda (Neoprion) batesi Gahan, 1894**

*Distribution.* — Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Qinghai, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

*References.* — 1, 6, 10, 11, 18, 22, 23, 24, 30, 49, 50, 51, 71, 78, 79, 85, 93, 96, 99, 105.

**Eurypoda (Neoprion) parandraeformis** (Lacordaire, 1868)

*Distribution.* — Qinghai, Yunnan.

*References.* — 59, 99.
**Macrotomini** Thomson, 1861

**Genus Anomophysis** Quentin et Villiers, 1981 (fig. 20)

*Anomophysis ellioti* (Waterhouse, 1884)

*Distribution.* – Yunnan.

*References.* – 120.

*Anomophysis elongata* Quentin & Villiers, 1981 (new record for China)

*Distribution.* – Xizang.

*Comment.* – This first record for China and for the palearctic region sensu Löbl & Smetana (2010, ref : 111) has been established after the study of one pair collected from Xiaochayu, Zayu county, Xizang, 1/9-VII-2012, *in* ADC. The identification was confirmed after comparison with one paratype female from “Indochine”, identified by Quentin & Villiers and preserved in the collections of the RBINS.

*Anomophysis hainana* (Gressitt, 1940)

*Distribution.* – Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou (new province record), Hainan, Hunan (new province record), Yunnan.


*Comment.* – New records for this species are provided for Guizhou province (based on the study of one male collected on Mt. Fanjingshan, near Tongren city, Guizhou, 21/29-V-2013, *in* ADC) and for Hunan province (based on the study of one pair collected in Gaoxintang, Yizhang county, near Chenzhou city, S. Hunan, 1/8-V-2013, *in* ADC).

*Anomophysis katoi* (Gressitt, 1938)

*Distribution.* – Taiwan.


**Genus Bandar** Lamere, 1912 (fig. 21)

*Bandar pascoei pascoei* (Lansberge, 1884)

= *fisheri* Waterhouse, 1884 (*Macrotoma*).

*Distribution.* – Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Hubei, Hunan, Inner Mongolia, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

*References.* – 1, 2, 6, 11, 18, 19, 23, 24, 30, 32, 49, 50, 51, 68, 71, 78, 79, 85, 97, 99, 105, 108.
Comment. – Records of Bandar pascoei pascoei from Taiwan should be attributed to the subspecies formosae and records from Inner Mongolia and Liaoning seem to be doubtful as these two provinces from China do not reach the ecological preferences of the species.

Bandar pascoei formosae (Gressitt, 1938)

= obscuribrunnea Hayashi, 1962 (Macrotoma).

Distribution. – Taiwan.

References. – 1, 6, 79, 99, 105, 108.

Bandar pascoei gressitti Quentin et Villiers, 1981

Distribution. – Guangxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan.


PRIONINI Latreille, 1802

Genus Dorysthenes Vigors, 1826 (figs 22-27)

Subgenus Baladeva Waterhouse, 1840 (fig. 22)

Dorysthenes (Baladeva) sternalis (Fairmaire, 1902)

Distribution. – Gansu, Hebei, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang.


Comment. – Report of D. (Baladeva) sternalis from Liaoning has to be confirmed and may be a misidentification with D. (Cyrtognathus) paradoxus (Faldermann, 1833) or D. (Cyrtognathus) hydropicus (Pascoe, 1857).

Dorysthenes (Baladeva) walkeri (Waterhouse, 1840)

= siamensis Nonfried, 1892 (Cyrtognathus).

Distribution. – Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan.


Subgenus Cyrtognathus Faldermann, 1835 (fig. 23)

= Cyrtognathus Thomson, 1861 (unjustified emendation).

Dorysthenes (Cyrtognathus) hydropicus (Pascoe, 1857)

= breviceps Fairmaire, 1900 (Cyrtognathus).

= chinensis Thomson, 1861 (Cyrtognathus).
Distribution. – Anhui, Beijing, Guangxi, Gansu, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Henan, Hongkong, Hubei, Hunan, Inner Mongolia, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanghai, Taiwan, Tianjin, Zhejiang.


**Dorysthenes (Cyrtognathus) paradoxus** (Faldermann, 1833)

= *aquilinus* Thomson, 1865 (**Cyrtognathus**).

= *tippmanni* Heyrovský, 1950 (**Dorysthenes**).

Distribution. – Anhui, Gansu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hongkong, Hubei, Inner Mongolia, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Taiwán, Tianjin, Zhejiang.


Comment. – Record of *D. paradoxus* from Hainan should be attributed to *D. hydropicus*.

**Subgenus Dorysthenes s. str.** (fig. 24)

**Dorysthenes davidis** Fairmaire, 1886

Distribution. – Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan.


**Subgenus Lophosternus** Guérin-Méneville, 1844 (fig. 25)

= *Cyrtosternus* Guérin-Méneville, 1844.

**Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) angulicollis** (Fairmaire, 1886)

Distribution. – Guangxi, Taiwan, Yunnan.


Comment. – Record of *D. (Lophosternus) angulicollis* in Taiwan seems doubtful and may be the result of a misidentification.

**Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) buquetii** (Guerin-Meneville, 1884)

= *similis* Gahan, 1906 (**Lophosternus**)

Distribution. – Guangxi, Jiangxi, Yunnan.

References. – 1, 4, 6, 32, 50, 51, 71, 79, 92, 99, 105.
Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) dentipes (Fairmaire, 1902)

*Distribution.* – Guangxi, Yunnan.


Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) florentinii (Fairmaire, 1895)

*Distribution.* – Guangxi.

*References.* – 99.

Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) gracilipes Lameere, 1915

*Distribution.* – Xizang, Yunnan.


Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) indicus (Hope, 1831)

= hopei Guérin-Méneville, 1844 (*Lophosternus*).
= socius Gahan, 1906 (*Lophosternus*).

*Distribution.* – Xizang.


Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) zivetta (Thomson, 1877)

*Distribution.* – Xizang, Yunnan.

*References.* – 1, 4, 6, 12, 50, 79, 99, 105.

Subgenus Paraphrus Thomson, 1861 (fig. 26)

Dorysthenes (Paraphrus) granulosus (Thomson, 1861)

*Distribution.* – Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hongkong, Hubei, Jiangxi, Qinghai, Shandong (new province record), Sichuan, Tianjin, Yunnan, Zhejiang.


*Comment.* – New record for this species is provided for Shandong province (based on the study of two females collected in Mt. Taishan, near Taian city, Shandong, China, 11/20-VI-2013).

Subgenus Prionomimus Lameere, 1912 (fig. 27)

Dorysthenes (Prionomimus) elegans elegans Ohbayashi, 1981

*Distribution.* – Taiwan.
References. – 79, 92, 99, 105.

*Dorysthenes (Prionomimus) fossatus* (Pascoe, 1857)

*Distribution.* – Anhui, Fujian, Hainan, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Gansu, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Jiangxi, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang.


*Dorysthenes (Prionomimus) igai* (Matsushita, 1941)

*Distribution.* – Taiwan.

References. – 1, 6, 39, 79, 92, 99, 105, 108.

*Dorysthenes (Prionomimus) pici* Lameere, 1912

*Distribution.* – Taiwan.


**Genus Macroprionus** Semenov-Tian-Shanski, 1900 (fig. 28)

*Macroprionus heros* (Semenov-Tian-Shanski, 1900)

*Distribution.* – Gansu, Xinjiang.


**Genus Prionoblemma** Jakovlev, 1887 (fig. 29)

= *Usprion* Plavilstshikov, 1915.

*Prionoblemma przewalskyi* Jakovlev, 1887

= *semenovianum* Plavilstshikov, 1915 (*Usprion*).

*Distribution.* – Xinjiang.


**Genus Prionomma** White, 1853 (fig. 30)

**Subgenus Ancyloprotus** White, 1853 (fig. 30)

*Prionomma bigibbosum* (White, 1853)

*Distribution.* – Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan.

Genus *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762 (fig. 31)

= *Prionellus* Casey, 1924

*Prionus boppei* Lameere, 1912

*Distribution.* – Xizang, Yunnan.


*Prionus delavayi delavayi* Fairmaire, 1887

*Distribution.* – Sichuan, Yunnan.


*Prionus delavayi lorenci* Drumont & Komiya, 2006

*Distribution.* – Fujian, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hubei, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang.


*Prionus gahani* Lameere, 1912

*Distribution.* – Chongqing, Gansu, Sichuan, Yunnan.


*Prionus galantorum* Drumont & Komiya, 2006

= *galantiorum* Drumont & Komiya, 2006 [incorrect orig. spelling].

*Distribution.* – Sichuan, Yunnan.


*Prionus insularis* Motschulsky, 1857

= *tetanicus* Pascoe, 1867 (*Prionus*).

= *chikii* Nishiguchi, 1941 (*Prionus*).

*Distribution.* – Anhui, Beijin, Fujian, Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hongkong, Hubei, Hunan, Inner Mongolia, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Tianjin, Xinjiang, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

Comments. – Reports of *P. insularis* from Xizang, Sichuan, Hubei and Yunnan should most probably be attributed to *P. delavayi*. The occurrence of *P. insularis* in Taiwan has also to be confirmed and may be a misidentification with *P. nakamurai* Ohbayashi & Makihara, 1985 or *P. scabripunctatus* Hayashi, 1971.

**Prionus kuceraei** Drumont & Komiya, 2006


**Prionus lameerei** Semenov-Tian-Shanski, 1927

*Distribution.* – Sichuan, Yunnan.


**Prionus laminicornis** Fairmaire, 1897

* = *heterotarsus* Lameere, 1915 (*Prionus*).

*Distribution.* – Hebei, Sichuan, Tianjin.


**Prionus murzini** Drumont & Komiya, 2006

*Distribution.* – Yunnan.


**Prionus nakamurai** Ohbayashi & Makihara, 1985

*Distribution.* – Taiwan.


**Prionus plumicornis** Pu, 1987

*Distribution.* – Xizang.


**Prionus potaninei** Lameere, 1912

*Distribution.* – Sichuan.

Prionus puæ Drumont & Komiya, 2006

Distribution. – Guangxi, Yunnan.


Prionus scabripunctatus Hayashi, 1971

Distribution. – Taiwan.

References. – 1, 6, 79, 99, 105.

Prionus sifanicus Plavilstshikov, 1934

Distribution. – Chongqing, Sichuan.

References. – 6, 47, 79, 81, 97, 99, 105, 108.

Prionus siskai Drumont & Komiya, 2006

Distribution. – Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan.


Prionus unilamellatus Pu, 1987

Distribution. – Xizang.

References. – 79, 99, 105.

Genus Priotyrannus Thomson, 1877 (fig. 32)

Subgenus Chollides Thomson, 1877 (fig. 32)

= Cnethocerus Bates, 1878.
= Derechinus Fairmaire, 1902.
= Prionacus Fairmaire, 1896.

Priotyrannus (Chollides) closteroides closteroides (Thomson, 1877)

= delatouchii Fairmaire, 1902 (Derechinus).
= messi Bates, 1878 (Cnethocerus).
= rabieri Lameere, 1912 (Priotyrannus).
= strigicornis Fairmaire, 1896 (Prionacus).
= testaceus Kano, 1933 (Priotyrannus).

Distribution. – Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Henan, Hongkong, Hubei, Hunan, Inner Mongolia, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Tianjin, Yunnan, Zhejiang.
References. – 1, 2, 6, 9, 11, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32, 48, 49, 50, 66, 71, 78, 79, 85, 95, 99, 105, 107, 109, 119.

Priotyrannus (Chollides) closteroides lutauensis Ohbayashi & Makihara, 1985

Distribution. – Taiwan (Lutau island)

References. – 1, 79, 99, 105.

Priotyrannus (Chollides) hueti Drumont, 2008

Distribution. – Yunnan.

References. – 99, 123.

Genus Psilotarsus Motschulsky, 1860 (fig. 33)

= Brachyprionus Jakovlev, 1887.
= Otiartes Thomson, 1864.
= Prionoxys Semenov, 1899.
= Psilopus Gebler, 1860.
= Psilopus Motschulsky, 1875.

Psilotarsus brachypterus brachypterus (Gebler, 1830)

= Psilotarsus latidens Motschulsky, 1860.

Distribution. – Gansu, Xinjiang.

References. – 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 70, 79, 105, 107, 108, 109, 113.

Comment. – Record of the Gansu province is doubtful and has to be confirmed.

Psilotarsus brachypterus alpherakii (Semenov-Tian-Shanskiy, 1900)

Distribution. – Xinjiang.

References. – 99, 113.

Remphanini Lacordaire, 1869

Genus Remphan Waterhouse, 1836 (fig. 34)

Remphan hopei Waterhouse, 1836

= alteni Nonfried, 1892 (Macrotoma).
= guineensis Lameere, 1893.
Distribution. – Yunnan.

References. – 99, 110.

**Genus Rhaphipodus Serville, 1832 (fig. 35)**

*Rhaphipodus fatalis* Lamere, 1912

*Distribution.* – Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan.


*Rhaphipodus fruehstorferi* Lamere, 1903

*Distribution.* – Fujian, Guangxi (new province record), Hainan, Yunnan.


*Comments.* – New record for this species is provided for Guangxi province (based on the study of one male collected in Mt. Dawangling, Jiangxi zhen, env. Nanning city, Guangxi, 16-29.V.2014, in ADC).

*Rhaphipodus manillae* (Newman, 1842)

*Distribution.* – Taiwan.


**Doubtful species**

*Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763)

*Distribution.* – Zhejiang.

*References.* – 79, 105.

*Comments.* – The occurrence of *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763) in the Zhejiang province of China is doubtful for this species which exhibits a geographic range focused on the European and Middle-East regions. We have never examined specimens from China corresponding to this species.

*Baralipton severini* (Lamere, 1909)

*Distribution.* – Yunnan.

*References.* – 1, 4, 50, 79, 105.

*Comments.* – The occurrence of *Baralipton severini* (Lamere, 1909) in the Yunnan province of China is doubtful for this species which exhibits a geographic range focused on the Malaysian Peninsula. Probably, this report results from a misidentification with the species...
B. maculosum Thomson, 1857. The specimen illustrated in Hua et al. (2009) present in figure 36 and named Baralipton severini is clearly a male of B. maculosum by examination of the pale portions on elytra uniformly gray or only simply marbled (while the same portion is irregularly and complicatedly marbled throughout in B. severini).

**Spinimegopis nipponica** (Matsushita, 1934)

*Distribution.* – Taiwan.

*References.* – 79, 105.

*Comments.* – The occurrence of Spinimegopis nipponica (Matsushita, 1934) in Taiwan is doubtful for this species which is known only from Japan. We have never examined specimens from China corresponding to this species.

**Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) huegelii** (Redtenbacher, 1848)

*Distribution.* – Henan, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

*References.* – 1, 4, 6, 50, 51, 79, 92, 105.

*Comments.* – The occurrence of Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) huegelii (Redtenbacher, 1848) in those provinces of China is doubtful for this species which exhibits a geographic range focused on the Himalaya region (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal and Northern India). We have never examined specimens from China corresponding to this species.

**Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) zivetta laosensis** Gressitt & Rondon, 1970

*Distribution.* – Xizang.

*References.* – 79.

*Comments.* – The record by Feng (2007, ref : 79) of the subspecies Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) zivetta laosensis Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 in Xizang is doubtful as this subspecies was described on two females from extreme southern part of Laos. So, an examination of the specimens used by Feng in his study is required to confirm the occurrence of this subspecies in Xizang, where the nominotypical subspecies D. (Lophosternus) zivetta zivetta is otherwise confirmed.

**Dorysthenes (Prionomimus) elegans ishigakiensis** Ohbayashi, 1981

*Distribution.* – Taiwan.

*References.* – 79, 105.

*Comments.* – The record by Feng (2007, ref : 79) of the subspecies Dorysthenes (Prionomimus) elegans ishigakiensis Ohbayashi, 1981 in Taiwan is doubtful as this subspecies was described from Ishigakia Island in southern part of Japan. So, an examination of the specimens used by Feng in his study is required to confirm this record.
**Mesoprionus asiaticus** (Faldermann, 1837)

*Distribution.* – Inner Mongolia.

*References.* – 2, 6, 79, 105.

*Comments.* – Record of *Mesoprionus asiaticus* (Faldermann, 1837) is doubtful and probably results of a misidentification. The geographic range of *M. asiaticus* is clearly west Palearctic and covers the following countries: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkey and South European Territory of Russia.

**Psilotarsus hirticollis** Motschulsky, 1860

*Distribution.* – Xinjiang.

*References.* – 5, 79.

*Comments.* – Report of *Psilotarsus hirticollis* Motschulsky, 1860 from Xinjiang province in China has to be confirmed and may be the result of a misidentification with *P. brachypterus brachypterus* (Gebler, 1830) or *P. brachypterus alpherakii* (Semenov-Tian-Shanskiy, 1900). The species *P. hirticollis* is composed by different subspecies occurring in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan & Uzbekistan (Danilevsky, 2011, ref : 117).

**Rhaphipodus gahani** Lameere, 1903

*Distribution.* – Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan.

*References.* – 1, 4, 6, 50, 71, 79, 95, 105.

*Comments.* – All records from *R. gahani* from China should most probably be attributed to the species *R. fatalis* Lameere, 1912 which was firstly recorded from China by Drumont et al. (2007, ref: 59). The differences between *gahani* and *fatalis* are very weak and concern principally the disc on elytra (which is shiny with some small wrinkles and nearly without punctuation in *fatalis* while the punctures on the disc are clearly visible and regularly distributed in *gahani*) and the lobes of the 3rd segment of tarsus (which are rounded and large in *fatalis* while they are more elongated and thin in *gahani*).

The distribution of *R. gahani* is limited in northern parts of Indian Subcontinent: Bhutan, Nepal, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh states of India, while *R. fatalis* is more widely distributed to the East: China (Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan), Laos, Northern Vietnam and Myanmar.

We have examined a female native from Guizhou (Lei-Shan-Ling-Chang, Leishan County, 15/21-VII-2006, in coll. ADC) and we can confirm than it belongs to the species *R. fatalis*. 
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