

This issue of the Entomological Review is dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the death of Gleb Sergeevich Medvedev (1931–2009), a prominent Soviet and Russian entomologist, who headed for many years the Russian Entomological Society, the Laboratory of Insect Systematics of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, and was the Editor-in-Chief of the journals *Entomologicheskoe Obozrenie* and its English-language version, *Entomological Review*.



Gleb Sergeevich on expedition in the middle 1970s (supposedly in the Kara Kum). Photo by V.N. Tanasijchuk.

The Longicorn Beetle Tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) in the Fauna of Asia. 11. New Species of the Genus *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864 from India and Vietnam

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Abstract—Two new species of the genus *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864 are described. *Dymasius medvedevi* sp. n. (southern India) is similar to *D. minor* Gahan, 1906, but differs in the very well expressed longitudinal stripes of the elytra, coarser sculpture in their apical part, the length ratio of antennomeres 3–6, the less strongly thickened antennomeres 3–5 in the apical part of the male, and in some other features. *Dymasius lubosi* sp. n. (northern Vietnam) resembles *D. simplex* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, but differs clearly in the longer antennae, the more strongly elongate several apical antennomeres, the sharper longitudinal carina on antennomere 1 dorsally, the more strongly developed lateral tubercles of the pronotum, the bicolourous elytra, and other characters.

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In the course of the study of extensive material of Asian Cerambycini collected by Mr. Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic) predominantly in India and Indochina, two previously unknown species of the genus *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864 have been discovered. Their descriptions are given below.

The specimens mentioned in this paper belong to the following institutional and private collections: BM—Bishop Museum (Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.); BMNH—Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom); 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).

Dymasius medvedevi Miroshnikov, sp. n.
(Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (cLD) (Fig. 1): S India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri Hills, 11 km SE of Kotagiri, Kunchap-

panai, 1000–1200 m, 11°24'N / 76°56'E, 3–15.V.2002, leg. L. Dembický. Paratype, ♀ (cAM) (Fig. 2): same label as in the holotype.

Comparative material. *Dymasius minor* Gahan, 1906. Lectotype, ♂ (BMNH) (Fig. 6): “[S India] Nilgiri Hills”, “Nilgiris (H.L. Andrewes) 1907–402,” “361,” “*Dymasius minor* Gahan, Type,” “Type,” “Lectotypus ♂ *Dymasius minor* Gahan, 1906, A. Miroshnikov des., 2017.” Paralectotype, ♂ (BMNH): “[S India] Nilgiri Hills,” “Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922–221,” “361,” “*Pachydissus* (sic) *minor* Gahan, Cotype,” “Cotype,” “Paralectotypus ♂ *Dymasius minor* Gahan, 1906, A. Miroshnikov des., 2017” (see also Miroshnikov, 2017).

Dymasius lineolatus Holzschuh, 2015. Holotype, ♂ (cCH) (photograph); 3 ♂, 1 ♀ (cLD), 1 ♂ (cAM) (Fig. 3), Laos, Luang Phrabang env., 19°53.420'N / 102°08.229'E, 16–19.II.2010, leg. M. Pejcha; 2 ♂, 4 ♀ (cSM), 2 ♀ (cAM), N Thailand, 100 km N of Chaing



Figs. 1–6. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, habitus, dorsal view, and pronotum: (1, 2, 4, 5) *D. medvedevi* sp. n. [(1, 4) holotype male, (2, 5) paratype female]; (3) *D. lineolatus* Holzschuh, 2015, male; (6) *D. minor* Gahan, 1906, lectotype male.

Mai, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 600 m, 10–23.III.2010, leg. S. Murzin.

Comparative diagnosis. This new species is especially similar to *D. minor* Gahan, 1906, but differs clearly in the structure of the elytra, in particular, very well expressed longitudinal stripes of recumbent, dense, light setae, the coarser sculpture in the apical part, the somewhat more strongly elongate body of the male, as well as in antennomeres 3–8 more strongly darkened apically, the length ratio of antennomeres 3–6, and in antennomeres 3–5 of the male less strongly thickened in the apical part. *Dymasius medvedevi* sp. n. can also be compared to *D. lineolatus* Holzschuh, 2015, from which it is distinguished very clearly by the longer antennae in both sexes, the more strongly elongate many antennomeres, the structure of the pronotum, in particular, the less coarse sculpture on the disc and the peculiar pattern of less bright, recumbent, dense setae; the structure of the elytra, in particular, their peculiar scabrous punctation and unicolorous, somewhat peculiar pattern of the recumbent dense setation.

Description. Male more slender than female. Body length 10.5 and 13.2 mm, humeral width 2.05 and 2.7 mm in male and female, respectively. Coloration of integument mainly combines reddish brown and dark reddish brown tones; eyes and partly mandibles black; antennomere 1 darker than all other antennomeres; most of antennomeres, starting from 3rd, distinctly darkened apically; dorsum of male, especially head and pronotum, darker than that of female.

Head with a shallow median groove between upper lobes of eyes partly; antennal tubercles well-expressed; eyes large; submentum very clearly transverse; antennae of both male and female significantly longer than body, reaching beyond apex of elytra by antennomere 9, in male barely longer than in female; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11 in male, 19 : 6 : 31 : 19 : 22 : 33 : 33 : 30 : 27 : 24 : 29, in female, 24 : 7 : 37 : 21 : 27 : 40 : 40 : 36 : 33 : 27 : 33; antennomere 1 devoid of a cicatrix (apical carina), with a somewhat rough, partly heterogeneous, in places very dense and confluent punctation; antennomere 2 slightly oblong.

Pronotum very clearly oblong, 1.23–1.32 times as long as wide; base 1.14–1.18 times as wide as apex; disc barely convex, with heterogeneous, mostly irregular, more or less short folds and granules.

Scutellum triangular, sharpened apically.

Elytra very distinctly narrowed toward apex, strongly elongate, 3.23 or 3.05 times as long as humeral width in male and female, respectively; with a rough, partly scabrous, very dense and confluent punctation; apical external angle rounded, sutural angle with a very small or poorly-visible denticle.

Prosternum in apical part with clear transverse folds; prosternal process with a pair of clear apical tubercles; mesosternal process between coxae distinctly wider than prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and abdominal sternites with fine, dense, gentle punctation; metasternum with a distinct median groove; last (visible) sternite at apex in male with a distinct emargination, in female broadly rounded; last (visible) tergite of both male and female subtruncate at apex.

Legs relatively long; femora and tibiae with a distinct 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 very distinct longitudinal stripes on elytra and a peculiar pattern on pronotum, as in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5; rather long, erect, light setae mostly developed on head and prothorax.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to the memory of Professor Gleb Sergeevich Medvedev (1931–2009), a famous Russian coleopterologist who made a great contribution to the knowledge of tenebrionid beetles. He was a President of the Russian Entomological Society for a long time.

Distribution. Southern India.

Dymasius lubosi Miroshnikov, sp. n.
(Figs. 8–10)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (cLD) (Fig. 8): N Vietnam, 70 km NW of Hanoi, Tam Dao, 900–1200 m, 21°27'N / 105°39'E, 1–8.VI.1996, leg. P. Pacholátko, L. Dembický.

Comparative material. *Dymasius simplex* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970. Holotype, ♂ (BM) (Fig. 7): “Laos: Borikhane Prov., Pakkading, 6.IV.1963,” “Pakkading, 6.4.[19]63” [handwritten], “J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.,” “Holotype *Dymasius (Elydnus) simplex*



Figs. 7–10. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864: (7) *D. simplex* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, holotype male; (8–10) *D. lubosi* sp. n., holotype male [(7, 8) habitus, dorsal view; (9) pronotum; (10) antennomere 1, dorsolateral view].

Gressitt & Rondon,” “8300.” Paratype, ♀ (BM), “[Laos], Muong Wapi, 25.IV.[19]67,” “Allotype *Dymasius (Elydnus) simplex* Gressitt et Rondon,” “8300.” 5 ♂, 1 ♀ (cAM), N Thailand, Lamphun, Mae Tha, 20. IV.2011 (local collector), “*Dymasius simplex* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (♂ or ♀, respectively) det. A. Miroshnikov 2018” (see also Miroshnikov, 2018).

Comparative diagnosis. In the male characters, this new species is similar to *D. simplex* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, but differs clearly in the longer antennae, the more strongly elongate several apical antennomeres, the sharper longitudinal carina on antennomere 1 dorsally, the less strongly thickened antennomeres 3–5 in the apical part, the length ratio of antennomeres 4 and 5, the more strongly developed appendage on the last antennomere, as well as in the wider pronotum with

larger lateral tubercles and the somewhat peculiar sculpture in the mediobasal half of the disc, the presence of a very well developed tubercle at apex of the prosternal process, the bicoloured elytra, and the somewhat peculiar, recumbent, light setation, the lighter antennae, legs, and apical part of the abdomen.

Description. Male. Body length 11 mm, humeral width 2.65 mm. Eyes, partly mandibles, most of pronotum, basal part of elytra and partly metasternum black; antennae, legs and apical parts of elytra and abdomen red; remaining parts combine reddish brown and dark reddish brown tones.

Head with moderately developed antennal tubercles; eyes large, strongly convex; submentum transverse, with rough, mainly transverse folds; antennae signifi-

cantly longer than body, reaching beyond apex of elytra by antennomere 9; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 21 : 7 : 24 : 16 : 19 : 30 : 31 : 30 : 28 : 28 : 34; antennomere 1 dorsally with a sharp longitudinal carina almost all along, as in Fig. 10, but devoid of a cicatrix (apical carina), with a rough, partly heterogeneous, very dense and confluent, in places scabrous punctation; antennomere 2 clearly oblong.

Pronotum barely oblong, 1.04 times as long as wide; base 1.15 times as wide as apex; disc barely convex; lateral tubercles well-developed, obtuse at apex; with two longitudinal, symmetrical, coarse, long, densely punctate folds in medial part occupying most of pronotum length, its remaining surface also with coarse and rough, more or less short, predominantly longitudinal, partly irregular, in places sinuous, densely punctate folds, significantly hidden by dense recumbent setation.

Scutellum triangular, almost uniformly rounded toward apex, starting from base.

Elytra distinctly narrowed toward apex, 2.44 times as long as humeral width; with a clear, very dense punctation, punctures being larger in about basal half and in this part strongly hidden by dense recumbent setation; apical external angle obtuse-angled, sutural angle with a small obtuse denticle.

Prosternum in apical part with rough, mainly transverse folds; prosternal process with a very well expressed apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae distinctly wider than prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a very clear, very dense punctation, punctures being smaller on visible sternites 2–5; metasternum with a distinct median groove; last (visible) sternite broadly truncate at apex; last (visible) tergite broadly rounded apically.

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

Recumbent setation silver-grey, densest on pronotum in form of a peculiar pattern, as in Fig. 9, in basal part

of elytra and, partly, on venter; more or less long, erect, light setae mostly developed on head and pronotum.

Etymology. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to my colleague and friend, Mr. Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic), who has provided a very valuable material for the research.

Distribution. Northern Vietnam.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This article was originally submitted by the author in English and is published here for the first time.

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