

A new species of the genus *Procleomenes* Gressit & Rondon, 1970 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Guangxi, China

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Procleomenes medinai sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Guangxi (China) is described and illustrated. The genus *Procleomenes* Gressit & Rondon, 1970 in the world fauna is presented by twenty five species distributed in the Palaearctic and Oriental regions.

Key words: *Procleomenes*, long-horned beetles, taxonomy, new species, China, Palaearctic Region.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Procleomenes* Gressit & Rondon, 1970 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the subfamily Cerambycinae and the tribe Cleomenini. The subfamily Cerambycinae in the world fauna includes 119 tribes, 1850 genera and 12564 species. The tribe Cleomenini is presented by 25 genera and 317 species. The genus *Procleomenes* is represented by 25 species (Tavakilian, Chavillotte 2022).

More than half of the species of this genus have been discovered and described in the XXI century. Several new species of *Procleomenes* have been described in recent years. In addition to these species, Barševskis (2019) described *P. samarensis* Barševskis, 2019 from Samar (Philippines). Niisato & Tichy (2016) described *P. negrosus* Niisato & Tichy, 2016 from Negros, also in the Philippines. Vives (2015) described *P. bifasciatus* Vives, 2015 from Luzon. Niisato (2008) described *P. humeralis* Niisato 2008 from

Laos and *P. glabrescens* Niisato, 2008 from Malaysia. Holzschuh (2007, 2008) described *P. nanulus* Holzschuh, 2007, *P. brevis* Holzschuh, 2008 and *P. comatus* Holzschuh, 2008 from Thailand, and *P. morio* Holzschuh, 2007 from Laos. Niisato & Vives (2005) described three species from the Philippines: *P. cabigasi* Niisato, Vives, 2005 (Mindanao), *P. ebiharai* Niisato, Vives, 2005 (Mindoro) and *P. philippinensis* Niisato, Vives, 2005 (Mindanao).

This article is a continuation of the study of long-horned beetles of the Oriental and Palaearctic regions. A new species of the genus *Procleomenes* from Guangxi (China) is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studied material is deposited in the beetles collection of Daugavpils University, Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Coleopterological Research Centre (DUBC; Ilgas, Daugav-

pils Distr., Latvia). The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using Nikon AZ100, Nikon SMZ745T and Zeiss Stereo Lumar V12 digital stereo microscopes, NIS-Elements 6D software. The habitus photograph was obtained with a digital camera Canon EOS 6D with Canon MP-E65 mm macro lens, using Helicon Focus automontage and subsequently was edited with Photoshop. All measurements are given in millimeters.

In the present paper I followed the taxonomic nomenclature provided by Tavakilian, Chavil-lotte (2021) and Berzak (2021).

RESULTS

Procleomenes medinai sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

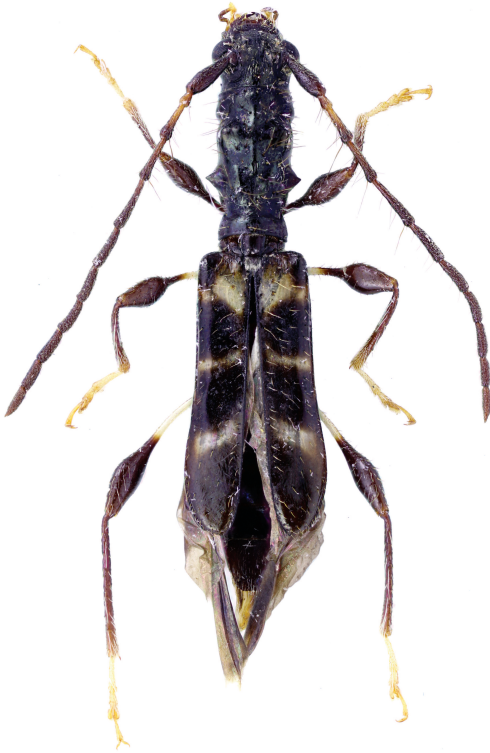


Fig. 1. *Procleomenes medinai* sp. nov. (holotype)

Type material. HOLOTYPE, female: China: Guangxi, / Dayao Shan Mt., / 05.2020./ local collector leg. [handwritten]; // HOLOTYPE:/ *Procleomenes medinai* sp. nov. / A. Barševskis descr. 2022 [red label, handwritten] (DUBC).

General distribution: China: Guangxi.

Description. Body length: 6.6 mm, body width: 1.3 mm. Dorsal surface dark. Elytra flat, shiny, with three transverse somewhat transparent bands.

Head small, quadrangular, transverse, flattened, with sparse pubescence and fine microsculpture. Eyes large, extended. Cheeks narrow, not extended, with sparse pubescence. Head between antennal bases with wide deep impression. Clypeus narrow, shiny, with transverse deep impression in basal part. Labrum brown, shiny, with yellow setae. Mandibles brown, wide, shiny, with very acute apices. Maxillary palpomeres brown. Antennae dark-brown. Basal antennomere elongate and thickened, with fine microsculpture and relatively short setation; antennomere 2 short, yellow, covered with fine setae; antennomeres 3–4 yellow in basal portions, dark-brown in apical portions, covered with pubescence; remaining antennomeres unicolor dark-brown. Inner sides of all antennomeres with row of some long setae.

Pronotum elongate, subcylindrical, with dorsal-lateral tubercles. Length: 1.6 mm, width: 0.7 mm before tubercles and 1.1 mm with lateral tubercles; anterior and posterior borders prominent; pronotum distinctly longer than wide. Pronotal disc with a pair of lateral protruded tubercles and five dorsal tubercles. Pronotum shiny, with very fine microsculpture and very fine, sparse, coarse punctation in middle; lateral portions with numerous long setae. Pars stridens partly visible under basal margin of pronotum, emarginated with impressed lines laterally.

Dorsal surface of elytra flat, shiny, without pubescence, dark, with three transverse almost transparent bands. Elytra narrowing in about middle and slightly broadened posteriorly; apical

margin of elytra not reaching apex of abdomen. Apices of elytra truncate, brown, with rudimental angles, not extended in sharp denticles. Anteromedian portions of each elytron with oval impression at base near suture, with very sparse and fine punctation; each puncture bearing a long yellow seta. Width of elytra at shoulders: 1.2 mm. Length of elytra: 3.1 mm. Surface of elytra with fine rows of relatively sparse punctures. Ventral surface of body smooth, with sparse punctation and, with irregular rudimental pubescence. Legs relatively long and thin, with thickened apical portions of femora. Widest part of femora black, other portions yellow. Tibia dark-brown, flattened at external margin, with fringe of long setae. Tarsomeres yellow, covered by sparse and golden pubescence.

Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Procleomenes medinai* sp. nov. with a relatively dark surface is similar to *P. morio* Holzschuh, 2007, known from Laos, but differs from it by the different surface pattern. The first postbasal transverse transparent band of a new species is broad and triangular, from the base of the elytra at the scutellum almost extending the lateral margin, enclosing the dark shoulder (this band of *P. morio* is smaller, narrower, not reaching the base and lateral margin, does not surround the shoulder). Remaining second and third dorsal transverse bands of a new species are very narrow (relatively broader in *P. morio*).

Etymology. This species is named after my friend and excellent colleague, Philippine entomologist Dr. Milton Norman Medina (Davao Oriental State University, Philippines) in appreciation of friendship, excellent cooperation, and in gratitude for his contribution to the studies of Coleoptera in the Philippines.

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