

A new species of the genus *Paradiallus* Blanchard, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Vietnam

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Paradiallus vietnamicus sp. nov. from Quang Binh (Vietnam) is described and illustrated. The world fauna the Oriental genus *Paradiallus* is now represented by six species, from which four species are distributed in the Philippines, and other two species in Laos and Vietnam respectively.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Paradiallus*, taxonomy, new species, Vietnam

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Paradiallus* Breuning, 1958 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the subfamily Lamiinae and tribe Lamiini. Currently, this tribe is represented in the world's fauna by 1665 species of 278 genera (Roguet 2004–2020).

During the study of beetles of the tribe Lamiini collected in Oriental Region, I found a new undescribed species of the genus *Paradiallus*. The genus *Paradiallus* distributed in the Oriental Region and now represented by six species: four species are known from the Philippine Archipelago (*P. albomaculatus* Breuning, 1966 and *P. cabigasi* Vives, 2017 from Luzon Island, *P. flavolineatus* Vives, 2017 from Mindanao Island, and *P. irroratus* (Heller, 1924), widely distributed in the Philippine Archipelago), *P. duaulti* Breuning, 1962 from Laos, and a new species from Vietnam, described in the present article. This genus is divided into two subgenera: *sensu stricto* and *Laodiallus* Breuning, 1962 (Roguet

2020). Species from the Philippine Archipelago belongs to the nominative subgenus, and species from Vietnam and Laos belongs to *Laodiallus*.

Vives (2017) proposed two new combinations, synonymized three taxa and described two species in this genus. It's the only taxonomic paper about *Paradiallus* for last 30 years. Besides that, Barševskis (2018) provided faunistic data on the distribution of this genus.

This article presents the illustrative description of a new species of *Paradiallus* from Vietnam.

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, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia).

The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using *Nikon AZ100*, *Nikon SMZ745T* and *Zeiss Stereo Lumar V12* digital stereomicroscopes, NIS-Elements 6D software. The habitus photograph was obtained with a digital camera Canon EOS 6D with Canon MP-E 65 mm macro lens, using Helicon Focus auto montage and subsequently was edited with Photoshop. All measurements are given in millimeters.

RESULTS

Paradiallus vietnamicus sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Type material. Male. HOLOTYPE: Vietnam: Quang Binh, /06.2019, local collector leg. [white printed label]; **HOLOTYPE:** / *Paradiallus* / *vietnamicus* sp. n. / A.Barševskis det. [red printed and handwritten label] (DUBC).

General distribution: Vietnam.

Description. Body dark brown, elongated, with small, sparse spots of yellow pubescence. Length: 11.5 mm, maximal width: 3.7 mm.

Head flattened, slightly elongated, rounded laterally, with convex eyes. Dorsal surface of head with coarse punctures, with narrow, impressed, longitudinal line in the middle, and curved longitudinal lines on each side of head in front of eyes. Head covered with dense, white pubescence, emarginated between eyes with short longitudinal band of yellow pubescence. Antennal bases thick, extended. Labrum brown, slightly pubescent, shiny, with widely rounded apical margin. Clypeus brown, transverse, with light luster. Mandibles massive, wide, shiny, relatively short and sharp, with deep basal depressions and dense white pubescence. Cheeks separated from dorsal portion of head by small longitudinal line and elongated band of white pubescence, with portion of sparse, white, and portion of dense, yellow pubescence. Antennae dark brown, distinctly darker apically,

very long, more than three times as long as body; antennomeres covered with very fine and sparse pubescence.

Pronotum dark brown, subcylindrical, slightly flattened dorsally, with transverse irregular impressions, four longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence, and with very coarse and deep punctation. Internal longitudinal bands shortened. Each lateral side of pronotum with massive, very well developed and acute spine. Basal angles of pronotum small, indistinct, not protruded. Frontal margin of pronotum almost straight, basal margin slightly concave in front of basal angles, with narrow transverse impression. Length of pronotum: 2.0 mm. Width of pronotum: 3.1 mm.

Scutellum small, transverse, widely rounded apically, with dense yellow pubescence. Pars stridens almost completely covered with pronotum.

Elytra parallel-sided, narrowed in front of apex, dark brown, slightly flattened dorsally, with visible, slightly raised hump behind shoulders, with keel-shaped, narrow, flattened elevation along suture and after a short interval other parallel longitudinal flattened elevation. Dorsal portion of elytra with coarse punctation. Elytra covered with small spots of yellow pubescence. Largest spots of yellow pubescence located dorsally, rounded. Apex of elytra with two sharp extensions. Length of elytra: 7.9 mm, width of elytra: 3.7 mm.

Ventral surface of body covered with dense, yellow pubescence, especially denser on margins of sternites, and with sparse, white pubescence. Legs dark-brown, slightly shiny, covered with very fine, white pubescence. Tarsomeres black, covered with grey pubescence.

Aedeagus concave, with slightly raised apex. Length: 2.5 mm. (Fig. 2).

Female unknown.



Fig. 1. Habitus of *Paradiallus vietnamicus* sp. nov. (holotype)



Fig. 2. Male genitalia (A - paramera, B - aedeagus, C - lamella of aedeagus)



Fig. 3. Habitus of *Paradiallus duaulti* Breuning, 1962 (Roguet 2020)

Differential diagnosis. Regarding the shape of the body, the new species is similar to other species of the subgenus *Laodiallus*, *P. (L.) duaulti* (Fig. 3), from which it differs by the following morphological features: 1) basal part of the elytra with spots of yellow pubescence (missing in *P. (L.) duaulti*); 2) the middle portion of the elytra without transverse interrupted band of yellow pubescence, other spots more rounded, while middle portion of the elytra of *P. (L.) duaulti* with transverse, irregular and interrupted band of yellow pubescence, and other spots are more irregular; 3) two sharp extensions in apex of the elytra are more extended than that in *P. (L.) duaulti*.

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Etymology. The specific epithet is the latinized adjective derived from the country the specimen was collected from.

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