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A new species of the genus *Callomecyna* from Taiwan (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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Abstract. *Callomecyna leehsuehae* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) is described from Taiwan. All the known species of the genus *Callomecyna* Tippmann, 1955 are figured with a key to the species.

Key words. Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Callomecyna*, new species, type specimen, Taiwan, China

Introduction

The genus *Callomecyna* Tippmann, 1955 is one of the small genera of the tribe Apomecynini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae), and up to now its two described species, *C. superba* Tippmann, 1955 and *C. tigrinula* Holzschuh, 1999, have been known from China (Breuning 1965, Hubweber et al. 2010).

Herein, we describe the third species of the genus from Taiwan, provide a key to all the included species, habitus photographs of the holotypes for comparison, and synonymies of all the congeners of the genus.

Material and methods

The holotype of the new species is deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung, Taiwan (NMNS). The type specimens of other congeners, preserved in the collection of Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland (NHMB), and the private collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Austria, were examined and photographed by the first author.

The observational method, terminology and abbreviations of endophallus follow Yamasako & Ohbayashi (2011), but we used petrolatum jelly to inflate endophallus.

The abbreviations used in the present paper are as follows: APH – apical phallomer; BPH – basal phallomer; CS – crescent shaped sclerites; ED – ejaculatory duct; MPH – median phallomer.

Taxonomy

Callomecyna Tippmann, 1955

Callomecyna Tippmann, 1955: 125. Type species: *Callomecyna superba* Tippmann, 1955, by original designation.
Mimoxenoleoides Breuning, 1963: 82. Type species: *Mimoxenoleoides fasciculosa* Breuning, 1963, by original designation. Synonymized by Breuning (1965: 30).

Callomecyna leehsuehae sp. nov.

(Figs 7–14)

Type locality. Taiwan, Taoyuan County, Fuhsing Township, Mt. Lala-shan.
Type material. Holotype (NMNS, Figs 7–8, 9–14): ♂, 'TAIWAN: / Mt. Lalashan, / Fuhsin [sic!] Township, / Taoyuan County / 25-VIII-2008, 1500 m, at light / S. Li Leg. // HOLOTYPE / Callomecyna / leehsuehae / Yamasako & Chou / mihi Det. J. Yamasako'.

Description. ***Male.*** Body length 15.0 mm (from vertex to elytral apices), body width 4.9 mm (conjoint width of elytral humeri).

Body black; antennae reddish brown; elytra dark reddish brown with several blackish spots.

Body densely clothed with mingled yellowish ocher, brown and black pubescence in the following manner: head, antennae, femora, tibiae (except for each apex), elytra and ventral surface with light to dark yellowish ocher and brown pubescence; pronotum, apices of tibiae and tarsi covered with blackish pubescence except for light yellowish ocher lines on pronotum; pubescence on elytral disk becoming sparser in an inverted triangular area of basal 1/3 and apical 1/5, darkened behind scutellum and in apical 1/10. Elytra provided with a pair of brownish tufts of long bristle-like hairs on basal swellings, and 4 pairs of large tufts of yellowish ocher hairs on disk and several small tufts of pale hairs in apical 3/4 of lateral sides; tibiae with black short setae near apices.

Head slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum; frontal disk sparsely punctured; eyes well prominent and deeply emarginated; lower lobes 0.8 times as long as width, 0.9 times as long as genae; antennal tubercles well elevated.

Antennae 0.9 times as long as body; scape swollen, thickest near middle; antennomeres 3 and 4 slightly curved; the relative ratio of each segment as follows: 1.0 : 0.3 : 1.5 : 1.6 : 1.0 : 0.9 : 0.8 : 0.8 : 0.7 : 0.7 : 0.7.

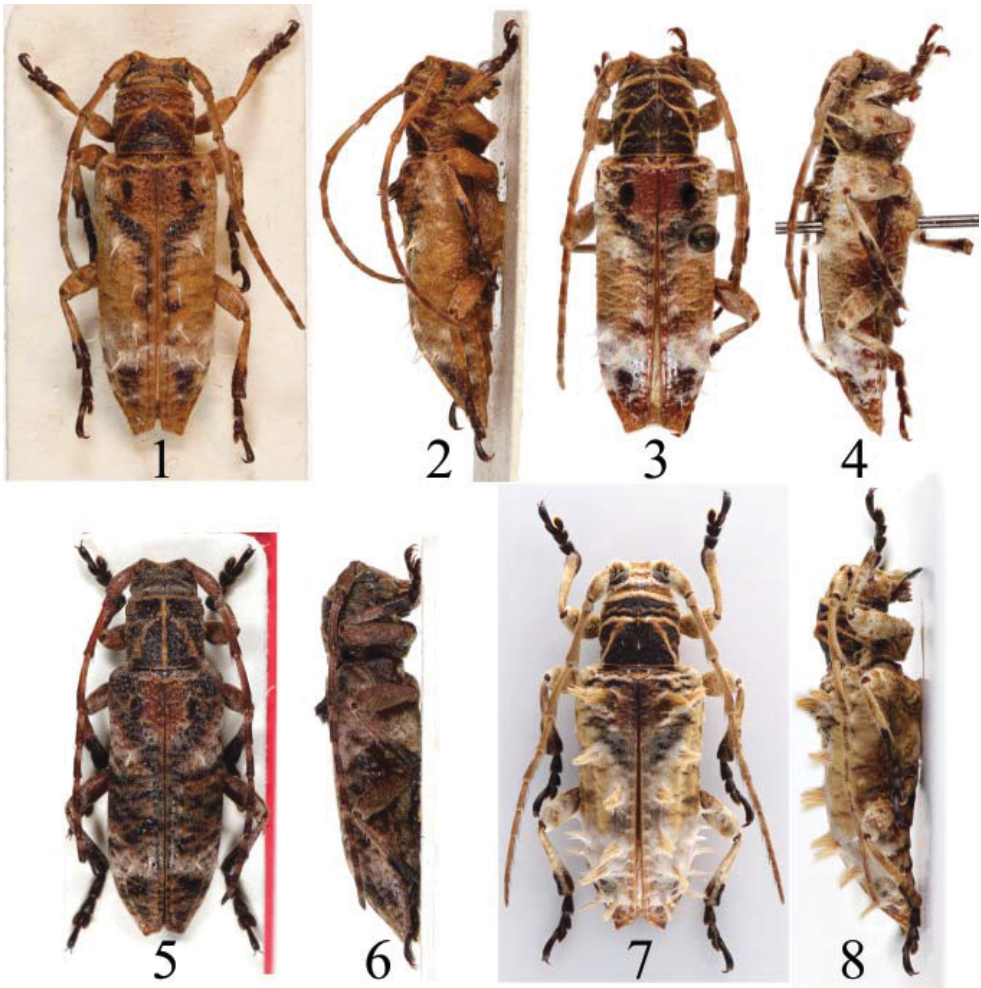
Pronotum cylindrical, 0.9 times as long as wide, widest near middle, weakly constricted behind middle; disk weakly convex above, with a pair of distinct tubercles near middle.

Scutellum wide, lingulate.

Elytra elongate, 2.1 times as long as wide at humeri, 3.6 times as long as pronotum, gradually tapered towards obliquely truncated apices with acute outer angles; disk with a pair of obtuse swellings associated with brownish long bristles near base, sparsely provided with punctures which are distinct in basal half, then getting smaller apically and almost disappeared in apical 1/3.

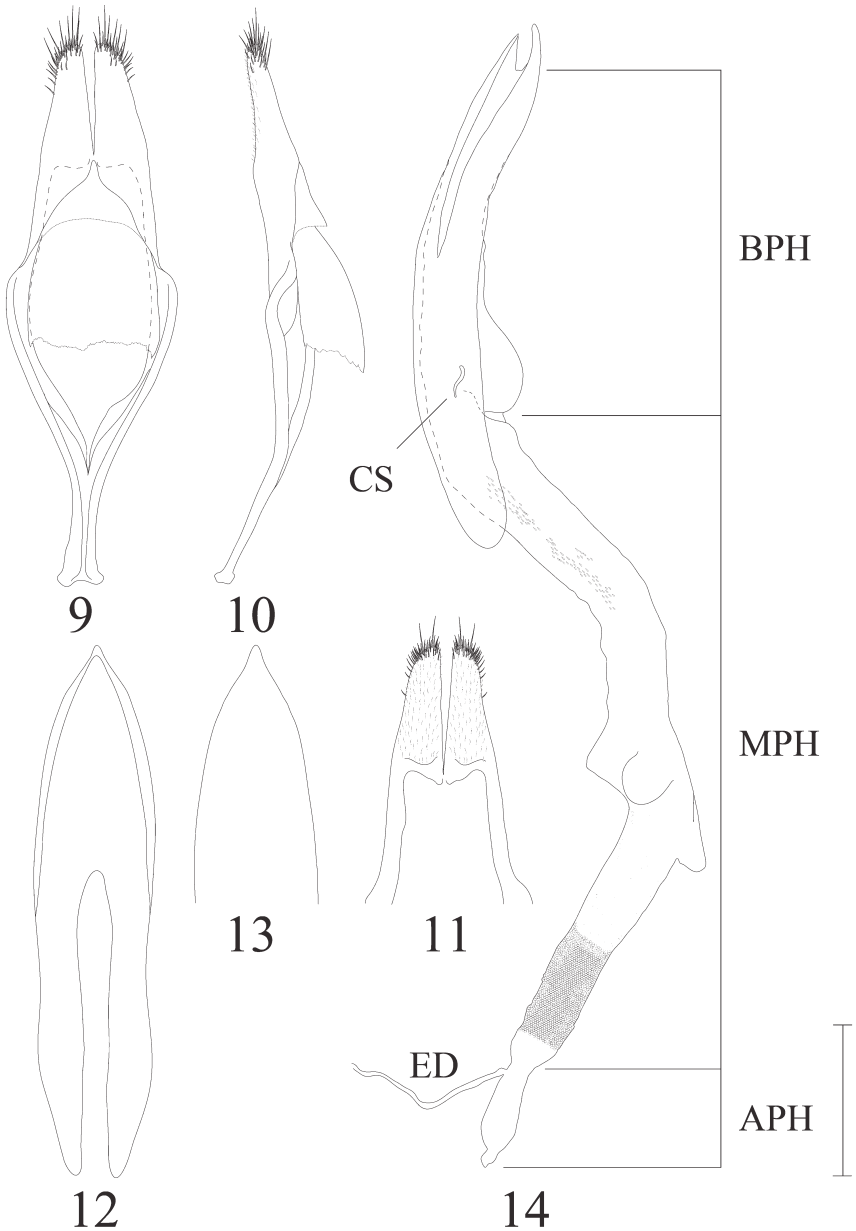
Legs with femora weakly swollen; mesotibiae with a groove near apical 1/3 of each anterior margin; relative lengths of metatarsomeres 1–3 and claws: 2.6 : 1.5 : 1.8 : 4.1.

Male genitalia with tegmen (Figs 9–11) rhombic, widest near middle in dorsal view, weakly curved ventrally in lateral view; ringed part weakly expanded laterally near middle;



Figs 1–8. Holotypes of *Callomecyna* species. 1–2 – *Callomecyna superba* Tippmann, 1955; 3–4 – *Mimoxenoleoides fasciculosa* Breuning, 1963 (synonym of *C. superba*); 5–6 – *C. tigrinula* Holzschuh, 1999; 7–8 – *C. leehsuehae* sp. nov.

lateral lobes thick, about 1/5 of the total length of tegmen, gently tapered apically, with an obtuse transversal ridge on each ventral side near base, evenly with minute setae on ventral surface throughout, with fine setae which are mostly concentrated near apices. Median lobe (Figs 12–14) weakly curved in lateral view; apex acuminate in ventral view; median strut diverged from basal 3/5. Endophallus in fully inflated condition without eversion (Fig. 14) slightly shorter than threefold of the median lobe length, divided into BPH, MPH and APH by constriction; BHP slightly longer than the half the length of median lobe, with CS and a well developed basal swelling around CS on ventral side; MPH provided with three kinds



Figs 9–14. Male genitalia of *Callomecyna leehsuehae* sp. nov. 9–10 – tegmen (9 – dorsal view, 10 – lateral view); 11 – lateral lobes (ventral view); 12 – median lobe (dorsal view); 13 – apex of median lobe (ventral view); 14 – median lobe with fully inflated endophallus (lateral view). Scale bar = 1.0 mm. Abbreviations: APH – apical phallomer; BPH – basal phallomer; CS – crescent shaped sclerites; ED – ejaculatory duct; MPH – median phallomer.

of inflation which are a pair of lateral swellings, a triangular ventral swelling and an obtuse dorsal swelling before middle, sparsely with several fine spicules which are arranged into two irregular lines on apical 1/3 of latero-dorsal side, densely with minute scaly sclerites on basal 1/3; APH undeveloped, swollen in a short plummet shape, with a single ED on dorsal side before apex.

Differential diagnosis. This new species is easily distinguishable from the other congeners (see Figs 1–6) by the following characteristics: pronotum with a pair of distinct tubercles on disk; elytra mostly covered with light yellowish pubescence, with brownish tufts of long bristle-like hairs on basal swellings; punctures on elytra sparse in basal half and almost disappearing in apical third.

Etymology. The species name is dedicated to its collector, Ms. Lee Hsueh.

Distribution. Taiwan (known only from the type locality, Mt. Lala-shan). The species represents the first record of the genus *Callomecyna* in Taiwan.

Callomecyna superba Tippmann, 1955

(Figs 1–4)

Callomecyna superba Tippmann, 1955: 126, Abb. 19. Type locality: China, Fujian Province, Kuatun.

Mimoxenoleoides fasciculosa Breuning, 1963: 83. Type locality: China, Kuangtung Province. Synonymized by Breuning (1965: 30).

Type material examined. *Callomecyna superba*. Holotype (NHMB, Figs 1–2): ♀, 'KUATUN, FUKIEN / China 24. 6. 46 / (TSCHUNG SEN.) // Callomecyna / gen. nov. mihi / superba mihi / ♀ Typus / det. Tippmann, Wien // TYPUS'. Paratype: ♂, 'KUATUN, FUKIEN / China, 15. 8. 46 / leg. Tschung-Sen // Callomecyna / gen. n. mihi / ♂ superba / P. Typus mihi / det. Tippmann, Wien // Paratypus'.

*Mimoxenoleoides fasciculosa***.** Holotype (NHMB, Figs 3–4): ♂, 'China / Kuangtung // TYPE // Museum Frey / Tutzing // Mimoxenoleoides / fasciculosa / mihi Typ / Breuning dét.'

Additional material examined. CHINA: Fujian: 1 ♀, Guadun, 1,200 m, Mt. Wuyi-shan, Wuyishan City, 28.vii.2009, at light trap, W.-I. Chou leg. (Chou Coll.)

Distribution. China (Kuangtung, Guizhou, Fujian, Guangxi) (Breuning 1965, Hubweber et al. 2010).

Callomecyna tigrinula Holzschuh, 1999

(Figs 5–6)

Callomecyna tigrinula Holzschuh, 1999: 44, Abb. 61. Type locality: China, Sichuan Prov., Mt. Emei-shan.

Type material examined. Holotype (Holzschuh Coll., Figs 5–6): ♂, 'CHINA, Sichuan, Emei Shan, / 2400–2000m, 21. VI. 1994, / leg. C. Holzschuh // HOLOTYPUS / Callomecyna / tigurinula n. sp. / det. C. Holzschuh 1999'.

Distribution. China (Sichuan) (Holzschuh 1999).

Key to the species of *Callomecyna*

1 Pronotal disk with a pair of distinct tubercles; elytra with a dark brownish tuft of long bristle-like hairs on each basal swelling (Figs 7–8, 9–14). ..... ***C. leehsuehae* sp. nov.**

− Pronotal disk with a pair of indistinct tubercles; elytra with a black tuft of long bristle-like

hairs on each basal swelling. 2

2 Elytral punctures getting smaller apically and disappearing near elytral apices; elytra with several tufts of white hairs (Figs 1–4). ..... ***C. superba*** Tippmann, 1955

– Elytral punctures rather distinct and dense at bases, getting sparser apically, but well developed near elytral apices; elytra with a few tufts of white hairs (Figs 5–6). ..... ***C. tigrinula*** Holzschuh, 1999

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