The longicorn beetle tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) in the fauna of Asia. 16. New or little-known species of the genus *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861

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The longicorn beetle tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) in the fauna of Asia. 16. New or little-known species of the genus *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861

**KEY WORDS:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Neocerambyx*, new or little-known species, Vietnam, China.

ABSTRACT. New species, *Neocerambyx zubrzyckii* Miroshnikov, sp.n. and *N. paulae* Miroshnikov, sp.n. are described from Vietnam. New data on *N. theresae* (Pic, 1946) and *N. rugicollis* (Gressitt, 1948) are given, including the male of the former species is described for the first time. The lectotype of *Neocerambyx theresae* (Pic, 1946) is designated. Pictures of the species studied, including of the type specimens, are provided.

In recent years, the number of species of the genus *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 has increased significantly, both through the description of new forms [Holzschuh, 2020; Jacquot, 2020; Li et al., 2020] and in the result of the examination of various little-known taxa with the establishment of new combinations [Miroshnikov, 2020a]. At the same time, some of the recently described species [Lazarev, 2019] are highly questionable [Miroshnikov, 2020a, b]. In addition, the erroneous ideas of individual authors regarding the generic attribution of a number of species have been published [Lazarev, 2019, 2020]. These ideas have been dealt with in Miroshnikov [2020a, b]. As the result of the aforementioned, the genus *Neocerambyx* currently contains no less than 22 species.

This paper describes additional two new species from Vietnam and presents new data on some little-known taxa.

**ABBREVIATIONS.** IZAS — Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Beijing, China); MNHN — Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris, France); USNM — National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington D.C., USA); CAM — collection of Alexandr Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia); CGZ — collection of Greg Zubrzycki (Gdansk, Poland).

**Neocerambyx zubrzyckii** Miroshnikov, sp.n.

Figs 3, 7, 9, 12, 16–17, 22–23, 27, 30, 33.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype ♀ (CAM) (Figs 3, 9), Vietnam, Quang Nam Province, Tay Giang, Axan Mt., 1300 m, 09.2019 (local collector). Paratypes: 1 ♀, 2 ♀ (CAM) (Figs 7, 12), same label as holotype.

**DIAGNOSIS.** This new species belongs to the *pellitus*-group [sensu Miroshnikov, 2020a] and seems to be especially similar to *N. bakboensis* Miroshnikov, 2018, but differs by the less bright recumbent setation of the antennae, legs and partly

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Figs 1–8. Neocerambyx spp., habitus and labels: 1–2 — *N. rugicollis* (photographs by Alexander Konstantinov); 3, 7 — *N. zubrzycki* sp. n.; 4–6, 8 — *N. theresae* (5–6 — lectotype; photographs by Gérard Chemin); 1–3 — holotypes; 7 — paratype; 1, 3–4 — males; 5, 7–8 — females.

Рис. 1–8. *Neocerambyx* spp., общий вид и этикетки: 1–2 — *N. rugicollis*, голотип (фотографии А. Константинова); 3, 7 — *N. zubrzycki* sp. n.; 4–6, 8 — *N. theresae* (5–6 — лектотип; фотографии Ж. Шемена); 1–3 — голотипы; 7 — паратип; 1, 3–4 — самцы; 5, 7–8 — самки.
Figs 9–15. Neocerambyx spp.: 9, 12 — *N. zubrzyckii* sp.n.; 10 — *N. bakboensis*; 11, 15 — *N. theresae*; 13–14 — *N. rugicollis* (photographs by Alexander Konstantinov); 9–10, 13–14 — holotypes; 12 — paratype; 9–11, 13–14 — males; 12, 15 — females; 9–12, 15 — habitus, ventral view; 13 — prothorax, lateral view; 14 — head, ventral view, and prosternum.

Рис. 9–15. Neocerambyx spp.: 9, 12 — *N. zubrzyckii* sp.n.; 10 — *N. bakboensis*; 11, 15 — *N. theresae*; 13–14 — *N. rugicollis* (фотографии А. Константинова); 9–10, 13–14 — голотипы; 12 — паратип; 9–11, 13–14 — самцы; 12, 15 — самки; 9–12, 15 — общий вид снизу; 13 — переднегрудь сбоку; 14 — голова снизу и простернум.
body, especially so on the venter, as in Figs 9, 12 (cf. Fig. 10); the less transverse antennomeres 2, as in Figs 16–17 (cf. Figs 18–19); the shorter median groove between the eyes and partly on the vertex, as in Figs 16–17 (cf. Figs 18–19); the structure of the male pronotum, including its wider shape, the somewhat peculiar sculpture of the disc, as in Figs 16 (cf. Fig. 18); the structure of the submentum, in particular, the narrower area on its each lateral side bearing a less strongly expressed, less coarse punctuation, as indicated by arrows in Figs 22–23 (in *N. bakboensis*, the submentum with a wider area on each lateral side, bearing a more strongly expressed, coarser punctuation, as indicated by arrows in Fig. 24); the structure of the male genitalia, including the shape of the apical part of the penis, as indicated by arrows in Fig. 24); the structure of the male side, bearing a more strongly expressed, coarser puncturation, as indicated by arrows in Figs 25–26; the less elongated antennomeres 3–8 in the male, as in Fig. 26 (cf. Figs 4–6); the longer median groove between the eyes and partly on the vertex, as in Figs 9, 12 (cf. Fig. 10); the neck ventrally and laterally with rough, irregular, more or less short folds and wrinkles in front of it and with coarse, partly transverse and longitudinal folds behind groove; prosternal process with a distinct or very well-expressed apical tubercle; mesosternal process without tubercle dorsally, between coxae distinctly or very clearly wider than prosternal process; meso- and metasterna and abdominal sternites with a very small dense punctuation; metasternum with a very sharp median groove; last (visible) abdominal sternite at apex in male widely rounded, in female with a shallow emargination; last (visible) abdominal tergite at apex in male narrowly and shallowly emarginate, in female with a less noticeable emargination.

Legs moderately long; femora and tibiae quite robust in male; metatarsomerone 1 rarely longer than tarsomeres 2 and 3 combined in length.

Recumbent setation predominantly yellowish, partly with a golden tint (in *N. bakboensis*, recumbent setation mainly bright, golden yellow, brightest on venter, as in Fig. 10), densest mainly on venter and legs, least dense on elytra, resulting in their looking dark.

Genitalia as in Figs 27, 30, 33.

ETYMOLOGY. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to Mr Greg Zubrycki (Gdansk, Poland), who kindly provided a very valuable material for study and generously shared some specific body sizes.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam: Quang Nam Province.

**Neocerambyx theresae** (Pic, 1946)

Figs 4–6, 8, 11, 15, 20–21, 25–26, 29, 32, 35.

*Falsomassicus theresae* Pic, 1946: 7. Type locality: China (according to the original description); [China] Yunnan, Tai [now Dali] (according to the label of the lectotype). Gressitt, 1951: 141.

*Falsomassicus theresae* (misspelling): Hua, 2002: 209; Wang, Hua, 2009: 171.

*Massicus theresae* (misspelling): Hua et al., 2009: 459.

*Massicus theresae* Catalogue…, 2010: 161; Chen et al., 2019: 132.

**Neocerambyx theresae** Miroshnikov, 2020a: 79; Catalogue…, 2020: 219.

MATERIAL. Lectotype, ‡, here designated (MNHN) (photograph; Fig. 5), “Tai, Yunnan”, “Falsomassicus n.g. theresaes”, “Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic”, “Lectotype” (Fig. 6) – Lectotype ‡ *Falsomassicus theresae* Pic, 1946, A. Miroshnikov des., 2021; 1† (CLD), China, Yunnan, Habashan, 1–6.07.2005, leg. E. Kuleva; 1† (cam) (Figs 8, 15), China, Yunnan, Baoshan City, Longyang Distr., Nankang Baohuzhan, 2056 m, 24°49′22.49″ N / 98°46′55.38″ E, 29.09.2018, leg. Meiying Lin; 1† (CAM), same label, but taken on 7.10.2018, 2† (CAM) (Figs 4, 11), China, Yunnan, Tengchong County, Wuhexiang, Xiaodifangcun, 2173 m, 24°10′09.13″ N / 98′46″00.17″ E, 1.10.2019, leg. Meiying Lin; 1† (CAM), China, Tengchong County, Wuhexiang, Zhongdingzhan, 1873 m, 24°51′05.94″ N / 98′44′14.56″ E, 3.10.2019, leg. Mei-Ying Lin; the series of the males and females collected by Meiying Lin, which bear the above labels (IZAS) (photographs).

REMARKS. According to Tavakilian and Chevillotte [2021], two syntypes (both females) of this species are kept in MNHN.

Through the courtesy of Mr Gérard Chemin (Champigny-sur-Marne, France), I studied one of these syntypes from photographs and designated it as a lectotype.

MORPHOLOGICAL NOTES. According to the original description [Pic, 1946], the body length is 37 mm.

In the specimens kindly provided by Dr Meiying Lin (IZAS) and Mr Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic), the body length and humeral width are as follows: 43.5–45.3 mm and 11.1–11.9 mm, respectively, in males, 43.7–46.3 mm and 12.3–13 mm, respectively, in females.

Male (Figs 4, 11). Closely resembles a female, but head larger; antennae much longer than body, reaching beyond apex...
Figs 16–26. Neocerambyx spp.: 16–17, 22–23 — *N. zubrzyckii* sp.n.; 18–19, 24 — *N. bakboensis*; 20–21, 25–26 — *N. theresae*; 16, 18, 22, 24 — holotypes; 17, 19, 23 — paratypes; 16, 18, 20, 22, 24–25 — males; 17, 19, 21, 23, 26 — females; 16–21 — head, dorsal view, and pronotum; 22–26 — head, ventral view.

Рис. 16–26. Neocerambyx spp.: 16–17, 22–23 — *N. zubrzyckii* sp.n.; 18–19, 24 — *N. bakboensis*; 20–21, 25–26 — *N. theresae*; 16, 18, 22, 24 — голотипы; 17, 19, 23 — паратипы; 16, 18, 20, 22, 24–25 — самцы; 17, 19, 21, 23, 26 — самки; 16–21 — голова сверху и переднеспинка; 22–26 — голова снизу.
of elytra by antennomere 7; most of antennomeres much more elongated; femora and tibiae more robust; genitalia as in Figs 29, 32, 35. Male features are given here for the first time. However, all males and females I have studied are preliminarily attributed to *N. theresae*, since I was only able to compare them with photographs of the lectotype of this species.

**Neocerambyx rugicollis** (Gressitt, 1948)

Figs 1–2, 13–14.

*Trachylophus rugicollis* Gressitt, 1948: 48. Type locality: “W. China, Szechuan Prov., Shin-kai-si, Mt. Omei, 4400 ft.” (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Gressitt, 1951: 145; Hua, 2002: 235; Hua et al., 2009: 187; Wang, Hua, 2009: 189; Catalogue..., 2010: 162; Lingafelter et al., 2013: 126, fig. 29a, b; Lingafelter et al., 2014: 313, fig. 147m, n; Chen et al., 2019: 135; Catalogue..., 2020: 221.

**Neocerambyx rugicollis**: Miroshnikov, 2020a: 80; Jacquot, 2020: 24–25.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype ♂ (USNM) (photograph; Fig. 1), “Shin Kai Si, 4400 ft., Mt. Omei, Szechuen, China, Aug. [19]22, D.C. Graham”, “Holotype *Trachlophus* [= *Trachylophus*] *rugicollis* J.L. Gressitt”, Type No 58347 USNM”, “Trachylophus rugicollis Gressitt” (Fig. 2).

**REMARKS.** Until now, a photograph of the general view of the holotype of this little-known species has only been published [Lingafelter et al., 2013; Lingafelter et al., 2014]. Through the courtesy of Dr Alexander S. Konstantinov (Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., USA), I have recently examined the holotype from high-quality photographs of some details of structure and transferred this species from the genus *Trachylophus* Gahan, 1888 to *Neocerambyx* [Miroshnikov, 2020a]. Some of the photographs of the holotype are given here for the first time.

The body length is 32.5–33 mm [Gressitt, 1948; Jacquot, 2020].

**DISTRIBUTION.** China: Sichuan.

According to Jacquot [2020], *N. rugicollis* has been also recorded in Yunnan (Yingjiang County, Tongbiguan). The records for some other provinces [Chen et al., 2019] requires reliable confirmation. Niisato and Oh [Catalogue..., 2020: 23–24] have already excluded Taiwan and also Korea which were mentioned for this species in the same publication [Chen et al., 2019].

**Neocerambyx paulae** Miroshnikov, sp.n.

Figs 36–40.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype ♂ (cAM) (Fig. 36), Vietnam, Quang Binh Province, Le Thuy distr., Lam Thuy env., 04.2020 (local collector). Paratype: 1 ♂ (cGZ), same label as holotype.

**Remarks.** Until now, a photograph of the general view of the holotype of this little-known species has only been published [Lingafelter et al., 2013; Lingafelter et al., 2014].
Figs 36–43. *Neocerambyx* spp.: 36–40 — *N. paulae* sp.n. (38 — photograph by Greg Zubrzycki); 41–43 — *N. paris*; 36–37, 39–40 — holotype; 38 — paratype; 36–42 — females; 43 — male; 36 — habitus; 37–38, 42–43 — head, dorsal view, and pronotum; 39 — head, ventral view, and prosternum; 40–41 — right antennomeres 6–11.

Рис. 36–43. *Neocerambyx* spp.: 36–40 — *N. paulae* sp.n. (38 — фотография Грега Зубжицкого); 41–43 — *N. paris*; 36–37, 39–40 — голотип; 38 — паратип; 36–42 — самки; 43 — самец; 36 — общий вид; 37–38, 42–43 — голова сверху и переднеспинка; 39 — голова снизу и простернум; 40–41 — 6–11-й правые членики усиков.
DIAGNOSIS. This new species belongs to the paris-group [sensus Miroshnikov, 2020a] and seems to be especially similar to *N. paris* (Wiedemann, 1821), but differs by the sculpture of the head, in particular, the longer median groove, distinctly extending beyond the anterior margin of the eyes, as in Figs 37–38 (cf. Figs 42–43); the presence of the partly isolated impression on both sides of the median groove near the lower margin of the eyes, as in Figs 37–38 (cf. Figs 42–43); the structure of the pronotum, in particular, the narrower constriction at the apex, the quite peculiar sculpture of the disc in the middle part of the basal half, as in Figs 37–38 (cf. Figs 42–43); the shape of the external apical angle of antennomeres 6–9, as in Fig. 40 (cf. Fig. 41); the less strongly developed recurrent light setation of the head and pronotum in general, and some other traits.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 68–75 mm, humeral width 18.9–23.8 mm, thereby holotype smallest. Dorsum, antennae, mostly legs black; colouration of venter mainly combines black-brown and reddish brown tones.

Head with well-developed antennal tubercles; with a very deep, predominantly wide, median groove between eyes and partly antennal tubercles; eyes moderately convex; with small dense, partly rugose punctuation at vertex and neck dorsally, partly with rough dense punctures at antennal tubercles; very distinctly impressed behind upper lobes of eyes on inner part, thereby with a partly isolated suboval or roundish impression on both sides of median groove; genae long; submentum predominantly with very distinct dense punctures, partly with a rugose sculpture in middle part, as in Fig. 39; neck with more or less rough transverse wrinkles both ventrally and laterally; antennae about reaching the last fifth of elytra; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11 (holotype taken as an example), 35 : 6 : 39 : 23 : 34 : 32 : 33 : 28 : 25 : 20 : 22; antennomere 1 with coarse transverse folds ventrally and mainly less coarse transverse folds on inner side of basal part, in addition, with a distinct dense punctuation, apical external angle rounded; antennomere 2 barely transverse; external apical angle of antennomeres 6–10 not drawn downwards, as in Fig. 40 (in *N. paris*), apical external angle at least of antennomeres 6–8 usually distinctly drawn downwards in shape of a tooth, at least so in female, as in Fig. 41), devoid of spine; last antennomere rounded apically.

Pronotum 1.22–1.26 times as wide as long; at base clearly wider than at apex; with a sharp narrow constriction at apex, as in Figs 37–38 (in *N. paris* with a sharp comparatively wide constriction at apex, as in Figs 42–43); on disc slightly convex; with coarse and very coarse, irregular, partly transverse folds, in middle part of basal half with a peculiar area also bearing transverse folds, but much less coarse than the rest ones, as in Fig. 37–38, on sides of this area without a long longitudinal deep groove, only with transverse coarse and very coarse folds (in *N. paris*, middle part of basal half of disc with a peculiar area bearing only gentle transverse wrinkles or mainly smooth surface excluding distinct small punctures; on sides of this area with a very well-expressed, longitudinal, somewhat sinuous, deep groove, as in Figs 42–43); in addition, with a distinct, small, mostly dense punctuation.

Scutellum triangular, with small dense punctures.

Elytra 2.24–2.26 times as long as humeral width; about parallel-sided in basal half starting from base; with a very small, dense and very dense, partly rugose punctuation; apical external angle rounded, sutureal angle with a short denticle.

Prosternum with a moderately deep transverse groove in front of middle, with rough, more or less short, mostly transverse wrinkles in front of it and with more or less coarse transverse folds behind groove; prosternal process strongly broadened in last third, as in Fig. 39, with a distinct, but not too strong apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae more than 1.6 times as wide as prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; meso- and metatormina and abdominal sternites with a very small dense punctuation; metasternum with a well-developed groove, this being most sharp in posterior part; last (visible) abdominal sternite at apex broadly rounded, barely evenmate; last (visible) abdominal tergite at apex with a more distinct emargination.

Legs moderately long; metatarsomere 1 distinctly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined in length.

Recumbent setation on head dorsally, pronotum, antennae and partly legs mainly yellow and yellowish tones, on remaining parts grey and greysish; elytra with a recumbent setation forming an iridescent pattern like in *N. paris* and other closely related species.

ETYMOLOGY. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to Ms Paula Ryłko (Gdansk, Poland), a friend of Mr Greg Zubrycki, who steadfastly supports his passion for entomology.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam: Quang Binh Province.

Acknowledgements. I am very grateful to Greg Zubrycki (Gdansk, Poland) and Metying Lin (IZAS) who kindly provided a very valuable material for study and shared some specimens, to Luboš Dembicky (Brno, Czech Republic) for the opportunity to examine the various species of *Neocerambyx*, including from photographs of the type specimens. I am deeply indebted to Gérard Chemin (Champigny-sur-Marne, France) and Alexander S. Konstantinov (USNM) for the generous provision of helpful pictures of some type specimens and important information, to Kirill V. Makarov (Moscow Pedagogical State University, Moscow, Russia) for having rendered his great help in the preparation of some pictures. I give special thanks to my wife Tatiana P. Miroshnikova who helped a lot in the preparation of the illustrations for publication.

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