



## Taxonomic revision of the genus *Brounopsis* Blair (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) with description of four new species

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### Abstract

The longicorn beetle genus *Brounopsis* Blair, 1937, is revised. A diagnosis of *Brounopsis* and a key to all five species of the genus are given. One previously known species, *B. hudsoni* Blair, 1937, is redescribed, and four species described as new: *B. concolora* **sp. nov.**, *B. nigrifacta* **sp. nov.**, *B. deitzi* **sp. nov.** and *B. gourlayi* **sp. nov.** Dorsal views of each species are provided as photographs. The genus occurs exclusively in the South Island of New Zealand and is associated with *Cassinia* spp. (Asteraceae).

**Key words:** Cerambycidae, Pytheini, *Brounopsis*, new species

### Introduction

The genus *Brounopsis* was erected by Blair (1937) based on two specimens from the South Island of New Zealand. Since then, many specimens have been collected but no taxonomic treatment on this genus has been made. *Brounopsis* is associated with *Cassinia* R.Br. in Asteraceae.

In this paper, we provide a diagnosis of the monotypic genus *Brounopsis* in the tribe Pytheini, redescription of the single described species, description of four new species, and an identification key to all five species.

### Material and methods

Specimens were borrowed from the following institutions in New Zealand, abbreviations of which were shown in the text:

CMNZ	Canterbury Museum, Christchurch
LUNZ	Lincoln University, Canterbury
MONZ	Museum of New Zealand, Wellington
NZAC	New Zealand Arthropod Collection, Auckland
WMNZ	Whangarei Museum, Whangarei

External morphological measurements were made under a Leica M212 stereomicroscope. Dorsal views of each species were photographed using a Canon Power Shot G5 digital camera.

Morphological terminology in this study follows that of Lawrence and Britton (1991), Bense (1995), Wang (1998), Wang and Lu (2004) and Lu and Wang (2005a & b).

Area codes for specimen collection localities follow Crosby *et al.* (1998), and plant names and their taxonomic placement follow Orchard (2004).