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Description of a new species of *Aegosoma* Audinet-Serville, 1832 from Vietnam (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Prioninae)

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Fourteen species have been recognized to belong to the genus *Aegosoma* Audinet-Serville, 1832 in the world: *A. annulicornis* (Komiya, 2001); *A. musaamani* Drumont, Do & Bosuang, 2013; *A. cuneicornis* (Komiya, 2000); *A. giganteum* Lansberge, 1884; *A. guerryi* (Lameere, 1915); *A. ivanovi* Danilevsky 2011; *A. katurai* (Komiya, 2000); *A. kusamai* (Komiya, 1999); *A. ossea* Aurivillius, 1897; *A. pallida* Komiya & Drumont, 2012; *A. scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763); *A. sinicum* White, 1853 (Danilevsky, 2011, Drumont & Komiya, 2010, Komiya & Drumont, 2012); *A. ornatocolle* White, 1853, and *A. hainanensis* Gahan, 1900 (Danilevsky, 2011). In addition, *A. sinicum* consists of four subspecies: *A. sinicum legrandi* Komiya & Drumont, 2012, *A. sinicum sinicum* White, 1853, *A. sinicum savoryi* (Kusui, 1973), and *A. sinicum validicornis* (Gressitt, 1951). Only two *Aegosoma* species are recorded in Vietnam: *A. katurai* from Cao Bang and Lao Cai Provinces and *A. sinicum sinicum* from Da Lat, Lam Dong Province.

In this paper, we describe a new species of the genus *Aegosoma* collected from Lam Dong Province in southern Vietnam.

Aegosoma xentoc new species

(Figs 1–11)

Material examined. Holotype: ♂ Bidoup National Park, Lam Dong Province, Vietnam, March 2013, deposited in the Vietnam National Museum of Nature, Hanoi, Vietnam. Paratypes: 1♂ 1♀ same data as holotype deposited in Cuong Do Collection 19♂♂, 5♀♀, same data as holotype deposited in Xung Le Collection; 1♂ Khanh Khoa border, Lam Dong Province, Vietnam, 1625m, 19.IV.2010, leg. A. Prokofiev, housed in Alain Drumont Collection.

Etymology. The species name is the name for longhorn beetles in Vietnamese.

Description. Male (based on Holotype). Body moderately large, elongated, red brown in color and covered with short yellow hairs (Figs 1–2).

Head longer than wide, cylindrical, uniformly covered with small granules, somewhat expanded laterally at the midpoint from eye to base; labrum with an apical tuft of yellow setae; mandible red brown with inner edge very sharp and shiny black; curved inward at distal 1/3; right mandible with a lateral carina at basal 1/3 made by a concave area. Underside of head round and granulated.

Front strongly concave at middle, apical edge divided into three lobes, surface of middle concave part somewhat less granular than two lateral parts. Eyes with upper lobe smaller than lower lobe.

Antennae long with 11 segments, length of segments I–VIII about equal to body length (not including mandible), densely granulated on segments I to IV and smoother on segments V to XI. Scape large and robust, length about 2 times its width. Segment III long, about 1/3 length of entire antenna and equal to combined length of segments IV–VII; inner side with a distinct groove; somewhat curved at distal 1/3. Segment IV straight and more slender than segment III and about 1.3 times the length of segment V; and inner groove visible. Segments V–XI smoother and clearly different: segment V about 1.25 times segment VI, segment VI as long as segment XI and about 1.3 times segment VII, segments VII, VIII, IX and X about equal in length. Segments V–IX nearly straight but segment X curved inward at middle. Segment XI flattened and somewhat curved inward. The inner groove not found in segments V–XI.

Habitat: The new species was found in low disturbed forests with elevation from 1200m to 1600m, most of the time the area is cloudy, cold and wet. High humidity condition often gained from the sea nearly all months of the year (Fig. 12).

Diagnosis. Based on the male antenna, members of *Aegosoma* can be divided into 4 main groups, as follows:

- Group 1 contains a single species, *A. kusamai*. Male of this species differs significantly from all other species in length of antenna, which is very long, exceeding apical end of elytra by segment V. Segment IV of antenna extremely developed and longer than segments VI–XI combined.
- Group 2 includes two members: *A. cuneicornis* and *A. kasurai*, with antenna of male remarkably short, shorter than the length of the body. Segment IV of the antenna short, nearly equal to segment V.
- Group 3 includes six species: *A. guerryi*, *A. sinicum*, *A. ornaticolle*, *A. hainanensis*, *A. ivanovi*, and *A. scabricorne*. As for Group 1, the male antenna is longer than the body. Segment IV of antenna shorter than that of *A. kusamai* in Group 1 but longer than that of two species in Group 2. This group is similar to group 4, with segment IV of antenna about the length of segments V and VI combined.
- Group 4 includes *A. annulicornis*, *A. giganteum*, *A. musaamani*, *A. ossea*, and *A. pallida*. They are similar to members in Group 3 in general structure, but their bodies and antennae are light in color. Males of Group 4 have slender antennae; segments III and IV of antenna not thick and robust as in members of Group 3.

The new species, *A. xentoc*, differs from all species in the four groups above and requires the creation of a new group. Unlike the members of Group 2, the male antennae are longer than body. Unlike *A. kusamai* of Group 1, only by segments VII–VIII does the antenna extend beyond the elytra in *A. xentoc*. The length of antennal segment IV of male *A. xentoc* also is shorter than that of *A. kusamai*, shorter than combined length of segments V and VI.

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