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Review of the genus *Paragolsinda* Breuning, 1956 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Mesosini), with reconsideration of the endophallic terminology

JUNSUKE YAMASAKO & NOBUO OHBAYASHI
Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University, Tarumi, Matsuyama, 790-8566 Japan
E-mail: mesoxxmesosa@hotmail.com

Abstract

The genus *Paragolsinda* Breuning, 1956 is reviewed. To date, only the type species of the genus, *P. fruhstorferi* Breuning, 1956 has been known. Two species of the genus *Mesoereis* Matsushita, 1933, *M. tonkinensis* Breuning, 1938 and *M. obscurus* Matsushita, 1933, are transferred to the genus *Paragolsinda* by the features of external structure judged from the photographs of the type specimen of *P. fruhstorferi*. A new species, *Paragolsinda siamensis* **sp. nov**. from Northern Thailand, is described. The structures of endophallus except for the type species are described with illustrations. The terminology for the structure of endophallus employed in our previous paper is partly modified in accordance with recent references.

Key words: Cerambycidae, Mesosini, endophallus, endophallic terminology, new species, new combination, *Paragolsinda*, *Mesoereis*, key

Introduction

The genus *Paragolsinda* was established by Breuning (1956) based on a Vietnamese species, *P. fruhstorferi* Breuning, 1956. Since then, no one has referred to this genus except for Breuning (1959). In the course of our studies of Asian Mesosini, we examined the male genitalia of several species related to this genus. As a result, we concluded that *Mesoereis tonkinensis* Breuning, 1938 and *M. obscurus* Matsushita, 1933 should be transferred to the genus *Paragolsinda*. In addition, we found a new species from Northern Thailand belonging to this genus. In this study, we review *Paragolsinda* with redescriptions and a key to the species. This is the fifth part of our studies on Asian Mesosini.

As already shown in our previous papers (Yamasako & Ohbayashi 2007, Yamasako 2009), the endophallic structure of male genitalia is quite useful for classifying the genera or subgenera of Mesosini. It usually shows specificity in each genus, generic group or species group. However, it includes many analogous or homological structures among groups, and the terminologies used by recent researchers are not consistent (e.g. Lingafelter & Hoebeke (2002), Danilevsky *et al*. (2005), Danilevsky & Kasatkin (2006), Kasatkin (2006), Ohbayashi *et al*. (2007), Toki & Kubota (2007), and Nakamine & Takeda (2008)). We would now like to redefine the terminologies of endophallic structures which were tentatively employed in our previous paper for the tribe Mesosini.

Material and methods

This study was based mainly on dry specimens preserved in the Ehime University Museum, the private collections of Dr. Michiaki Hasegawa (Aichi Pref., Japan), Mr. Shigeo Tsuyuki (Kanagawa Pref., Japan), Mr. Kazuki Mori (Kagoshima Pref., Japan) and ourselves. Abbreviations of public collections are as follows:

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