



Synopsis of the genus *Mimothestus* Pic with description of a new species from China (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae)

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Abstract

The genus *Mimothestus* Pic, 1935 is reviewed. A new species, *M. luteicornis*, is described and illustrated, and two species are redescribed. A key to the four species is presented along with photographs of available species.

Key words: *Mimothestus*, Cerambycidae, new species, China

Introduction

The genus *Mimothestus* (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) was established by Pic in 1935 for *M. annulicornis*. Breuning (1961) described *M. delkeskampi* from Guangdong, China. Pu (1999) described a third species: *M. atricornis* from Hainan, China. A fourth species: *M. luteicornis* **sp. n.** is described herein. A key to the species of *Mimothestus* is presented.

Mimothestus Pic, 1935

Mimothestus Pic, 1935: 15; Breuning, 1943: 272; Chiang, 1951: 46; Gressitt, 1951: 364; Breuning, 1961: 335.

Type species: *Mimothestus annulicornis* Pic, 1935.

Generic diagnosis. Body medium to large size, usually covered with bright pubescence, and marked with irregular black spots on elytra. Head, pronotum and elytra covered with sparse and short erect or semirecumbent hairs. Head densely and finely punctate, or coarsely and sparsely punctate; frons subquadrate, slightly convex, with a fine longitudinal medium sulcus extending to occiput; vertex impressed between antennal tubercles. Eye finely faceted, lower lobe longer than broad, at least twice as long as gena below. Antenna longer than body, densely fringed beneath; antennal tubercle rather elevated; scape stout, cylindrical, with a completely closed cicatrix at apex; third antennomere longest, about twice as long as scape. Pronotum broader than long, anterior and posterior margin with transverse sulcus; lateral tubercle at the middle of each side developed; both sides of mid-line on disc engraved with fine granules or punctures. Scutellum lingulate to semicircular. Elytra long, with subparallel sides, apical margin rounded or with sutural angle spined; basal surface punctate-granular or punctate. Leg stout and short, mesotibia with an oblique groove near external apex; procoxal cavity closed posteriorly, mesocoxal cavity open at side; mesosternal intercoxal process obliquely sloping anteriorly, not tuberculate; claw widely divergent, forming an angle of about 180 degrees.

Discussion. This genus closely resembles *Sarothrocorsa* White and *Parhaplothrix* Breuning but can be easily distinguished from the former by lower eye lobe at least twice as long as gena, and scape relatively thinner and third antennomere distinctly longer than fourth. It can also be distinguished from the latter by the mesotibia having an oblique groove near external apex.