



Two new species of *Phyllocladus* (Coleoptera: Pyrochroidae: Pyrochroinae) from China, with a key to males of the Chinese species

DANIEL K. YOUNG

Department of Entomology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A. E-mail: young@entomology.wisc.edu

Abstract

Phyllocladus bilobatus, **sp. nov.**, is described from three males taken in mountainous regions of western Hubei and northern Sichuan provinces in central China. All specimens were collected in mid-June at elevations ranging from 1950–2000 meters. *Phyllocladus cinnabarus*, **sp. nov.**, is described from a single male collected in Jiangkou County, northeastern Guizhou province, south-central China. An illustrated key to males of the four Chinese *Phyllocladus* is presented.

Key words: *Phyllocladus bilobatus*, *Phyllocladus cinnabarus*, new species, Pyrochroidae, taxonomic key, China

Introduction

Phyllocladus was proposed by Blair (1914) for two species previously placed in *Dendroides* Latreille: *Dendroides magnificus* Blair, from Myanmar and *Dendroides grandipennis* Pic from China. In describing his generic concept, Blair (1914: 315) stated, “The most remarkable feature of the genus, however, is afforded by the antennae in the ♂. The appendage of each joint arises as a flat expansion along the length of the joint, and forms a lamellate ramus, each of which is twisted on its axis, so that they lie one against another like the pages of a book.” Later, the Vietnamese *Phyllocladus costatus* Pic (1914) and *Phyllocladus brevior* Pic (1927) were added.

Based on Pic’s original description of *P. grandipennis* and a single specimen I found in the Pic collection in the Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, the species was based solely on the female sex. I have examined both males and females of the species from Bhutan, Tibet, and Yunnan, China. Young (2005) added a fifth *Phyllocladus* and second Chinese species, *Phyllocladus kasantsevi*, from southern Gansu and Shaanxi provinces in east-central China. This species was described on the basis of both males and females.

In recent years, I have accumulated a small number of additional Chinese *Phyllocladus* from personal acquisitions and specimen loans. Four males, belonging to two distinctly new species are described below, followed by an illustrated key to males of the four Chinese species.

Materials and methods

Measurements. Each specimen was measured dorsally along the meson for total length (L); humeral width (HW) was measured transversely across the elytral bases at the apex of the scutellum and maximal width (W) across the elytra, typically in the apical quarter. Elytral length was measured along the sutural margin from the posterior mesoscutellar margin to the elytral apex and width (W) was calculated by doubling the humeral width (HW). Total length was determined in the following manner: head, pronotum, and elytra were measured separately and recorded. Thus, a value for body length (L) was obtained by adding the three measurements (head + pronotum + elytra). This procedure has been employed when measuring specimens of pyrochroine pyrochroids due to the considerable variation observed in the distance between the posterior margin of the head and the anterior pronotal margin (i.e. cervical distention and tilting of head) as well as variation in the distention of soft tissue between the prothorax and the elytral bases.