Zootaxa 3709 (6): 581–590
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

Article

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3709.6.7
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:CA58C389-B271-4C16-83A1-0AE2072D7622

A review of the genus *Sinodorcadion* Gressitt, 1939 with description of three new species from China (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae)

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Abstract

The genus *Sinodorcadion* Gressitt, 1939 is reviewed. Three new species, *S. jiangi* **sp. nov.**, *S. magnispinicolle* **sp. nov.** and *S. punctuscapum* **sp. nov.**, are described. A key to all known *Sinodorcadion* species (five) is presented.

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

Introduction

Gressitt (1939) described the genus *Sinodorcadion* on the basis of *S. punctulatum* Gressitt from Tianmushan, Zhejiang, China. Breuning (1959) described *S. subspinicolle* from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Recently, Xie *et al* (2010) described the female of *S. punctulatum*, which was collected from Fengyangshan, Zhejiang. The present study shows that the female described by Xie *et al* (2010) is in fact a species new to science. Herein, we describe and illustrate it under the name of *S. magnispinicolle* **sp. nov.** We also describe *S. jiangi* **sp. nov.** and *S. punctuscapum* **sp. nov.**. In addition, the generic characters are redescribed and a key to all five *Sinodorcadion* species is presented.

Material and methods

Specimens from the following institutional collections were examined for this study:

IZAS National Zoological Museum of China, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
IRSNB Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium
YZU Yangtze University, Jingzhou, China

Adult images were taken with Nikon D7000 DSLR camera with AF-S VR Micro Nikkor 105mm F2.8G IF-ED lens and genital images were taken with Leica M205A stereomicroscope with motorized zoom and focus control and a Planapo M 0.63× objective. All images were made using Adobe Photoshop software (version CS3 10.0).

The male and female genitalia were prepared by soaking the whole beetle in boiling water for several minutes, then scissoring abdominal apex along dorsopleural line and removing the genitalia with forceps and ophthalmic scissors, and clearing them in 10% KOH at 80–100ºC for several minutes. Pictures of genitalia were taken by keeping them in water.

Body length was measured as from front of head to elytral apex (including the exposed abdominal end). Genitalia measurements were made with the measurement software attached to Leica M205A stereomicroscope, usually from base to apex in ventral view, for median lobe plus median struts, the whole length was measured from apex of ventral plate to apex of median struts in lateral view in linear distance which is less than the true length.

Accepted by Q. Wang: 3 Jul. 2013; published: 10 Sept. 2013