



A new *Lagria* Fabricius, 1775 from Xizang, China, with a checklist of Lagriini in Mêdog County (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Lagriinae)

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Abstract

Lagria (*Lagria*) *cona* **sp. nov.** is described from Cona City, Xizang, China. Key diagnostic characters include the bicolour elytra, meso- and metatibiae finely serrate in distal half, and the shape of the aedeagus. A checklist of Lagriini from Mêdog County is also presented.

Key words: Lagriini, long-jointed beetle, Oriental Region, new distributional records

Introduction

Approximately 28 species from three subgenera of *Lagria* Fabricius, 1775 have been recorded in the Chinese fauna (Zhou & Chen 2025, unpublished data), nine of which are known from Xizang: *Lagria* (*Ammocera*) *bhutanicola* Merkl, 2019, *L. (A.) unicolor* Borchmann, 1941, *Lagria* (*Lagria*) *indicola* Bates, 1879, *L. (L.) wangduensis* Merkl, 2019, *L. (L.) medogensis* Zhou & Chen, 2023 (Zhou & Chen 2023), *L. (A.) tibetana* Blair, 1927 (Blair 1927), *L. (L.) conspersa* Reitter, 1880, *L. (L.) rubella* Borchmann, 1932 (Merkl 2008, 2020), *L. (L.) rufiventris* Pic, 1928 (Pic 1928). Among these, *L. (L.) wangduensis* was originally described from Bhutan (Wangdue Phodrang District) (Merkl 2019) and later reported from Cona County, Xizang (Zhou & Chen 2023). It can be readily distinguished by its distinctive colouration. During our examination of Xizang Lagriini beetles, a male specimen from Cona bears similar colour pattern with *L. (L.) wangduensis*. It is described below as *L. (L.) cona* **sp. nov.**, representing the tenth *Lagria* species in Xizang.

Although there are records of Lagriini in Xizang (Fairmaire 1886, Borchmann 1916, Pic 1914, 1915, 1928, Blair 1927, Chen & Yang 1997, Merkl 2008, 2020), there had been no clear records of Lagriini specifically from Mêdog until Zhou & Ren (2011) reported *Aulonogria coeruleascens* (Gyllenhal, 1817). Following this, few records of Lagriini from Mêdog were published (Wu *et al.* 2021, Zhou & Chen 2023, 2024, Zhou *et al.* 2024, 2025). Among them, *L. (L.) medogensis* is the first species of Lagriini beetle with its type locality designated as Mêdog. This paper lists a total of 13 species confirmed to be distributed in Mêdog County, including 5 species newly recorded here.

Notes on Lagriini records in Xizang. The type localities of *Cerogria chinensis* (Fairmaire, 1886), *Donaciolagria metallica* (Pic, 1915), and *L. (L.) rufiventris* Pic, 1928 are recorded as “Thibet”. Similarly, the Xizang distribution record of *Chlorophila portschinskii* (Semenov, 1890), originally noted by Borchmann (1916), is also given as “Tibet”. As these designations predates the establishment of the Xizang Autonomous Region (1965), the historical scope of “Thibet” may have included areas now part of Sichuan Province, Yunnan Province. Therefore, whether these species actually occur within present-day Xizang requires further verification.

Material and methods

Morphological examinations and dissections were performed using an Olympus SZ2-ILST stereomicroscope. Habitus images, diagnostic features, and morphological measurements were captured with a KEYENCE VHX-

5000 digital imaging system. All images were subsequently processed, annotated, and arranged into plates using ADOBE PHOTOSHOP CS6. Label data are transcribed verbatim within quotation marks (“”), with supplementary interpretations provided by the authors in square brackets []. In the “Date” field, the notations “D” and “N” indicate day and night, respectively, followed by a number corresponding to the sampling spot.

The acronyms of depositories for specimens examined are as follows: CBFU—Collection of Forest Entomology Laboratory, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing, China; MHBUC—Museum of Hebei University, Baoding, China; IZCAS—Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.

Description of new species

Lagria (Lagria) cona sp. nov.

(Figs 1, 2)

Type material. Holotype, ♂ [IZCAS] (Fig. 1A, B): China: Xizang, 1st label: “西藏错那县勒乡边防六连公路4.5km处 [Xizang, Cona County, Lexiang Town, at 4.5 km of Bianfang-Liulian Road], 2016.VI.7D, 2670 m, 中科院动物所”, 2nd label: “N27.8202° E91.7576°, 采集人: 梁红斌 [Hong-Bin Liang leg.]”, 3rd label: “IOZ(E)2058501”. The aedeagus dissected and deposited in vial with glycerin.

Diagnosis. The new species is distinguished from other *Lagria* species by its bicolour elytra, meso- and metatibiae serrate in the distal half, and the shape of the aedeagus. Although the holotype was initially confused with specimens of *L. wangduensis* from the same localities in Cona City due to similarities in colour pattern and serrate tibiae (Fig. 1C, D), *L. cona* sp. nov. can be distinctly separated based on the following characters: smaller body size; brown head, pronotum, and scutellar shield (black in *L. wangduensis*); bicolour ventral surface; dorsum covered with long setae; shorter and thicker antennomeres, with the last antennomere proportionally longer (slender in *L. wangduensis*); smaller ratio of interocular distance to eye diameter; pronotum lacking two lateral impressions on each side; shorter aedeagus with different shape (compare Fig. 2A, B and 2C, D).

Description. Male (Fig. 1A, B). Body length 6.1 mm, width 2.1 mm, 2.90 × as long as wide, slightly widening backward, slightly convex; body nearly bicolour; head, pronotum brown, except for mouthparts lighter, terminal antennomere slightly darker; elytra bicolour, yellowish brown at basal 1/3 and black at apical 2/3; legs black, except for basal 3/4 of profemur and protrochanters, coxae yellowish; ventral surface bicolour, head and thorax yellowish, abdominal ventrites dark brown. Dorsal and ventral surface with yellowish, moderately long and dense setae.

Head subquadrate. Mouthparts moderately protruding forward; apical labial palpomeres elongate oval; apical maxillary palpomeres broadly triangular with cavate inner surface, broadest at apex; mandibles strong, with sharp apex bending inward and embracing labrum; labrum cordiform, slightly emarginate anteriorly, convex in central portion; labro-epistomal membrane visible; epistome transversely trapezoidal with anterior margin slightly arched, broadest at base, with sparse, minute punctures, elevating and higher than labrum. Frons flattened between eyes, densely and coarsely punctured, with anterior portion gently elevated, broadly separated from epistome by nearly straight impression; frontal canthus glabrous and slightly swelling. Vertex with moderately coarse punctures. Eyes slightly convex, with anterior margin moderately invaded by frontal canthus, interocular distance 1.15 × as long as eye transverse section. Antennae filiform, surpassing mesocoxae but not reaching metacoxae when directed backward, antennomeres short and comparatively thickened, antennomere I stout, length ratios of antennomeres I–XI: 23: 15: 25: 27: 23: 25: 24: 23: 24: 23: 62, antennomere XI slightly widening towards apex with pointed apex, slightly shorter than the combined length of three preceding antennomeres.

Prothorax transverse, 1.27 × as wide as long, widest across premedian portion and base, slightly wider than head at widest portion, slightly constricted before base. Disc of pronotum convex, coarsely punctured, with a shallow impression in mid portions before apical margin; anterior angles rounded and not projected, posterior angles rounded, slightly projecting laterally; anterior margin slightly arched forward with thin carina, posterior margin almost straight with broad carina, lateral margins of pronotum rounded at apical third, emarginated at base and apical portion. Prosternal process thin and not elevated between coxae, moderately expanded past coxae, roundly triangular posteriorly.

Scutellar shield triangular, with round apex. Elytra slightly expanded backward, 2.02 × as long as wide and 5.13 × as long as prothorax; surface with irregular punctures separated by interspaces 1 to 2 × puncture diameter;



FIGURE 1. Habitus of *Lagria* (*L.*) *cona* sp. nov. and *L. (L.) wangduensis*, male. **A, B.** Holotype of *L. (L.) cona* sp. nov., in dorsal (**A**) and ventral (**B**) view. **C, D.** *L. (L.) wangduensis*, in dorsal (**C**) and ventral (**D**) view (Xizang, Cona County, Lexiang Town, at 13 km on Bianfang-Liulian Road, 2016.VI.4D2, IOZ(E)2106474).



FIGURE 2. Diagnostic features of *L. (L.) cona sp. nov.* and *L. (L.) wangduensis*, male. **A, B.** Aedeagus of *L. (L.) wangduensis*, in ventral (A) and lateral (B) view. **C, D.** Aedeagus of *L. (L.) cona sp. nov.*, in ventral (C) and lateral (D) view. **E, F.** Tibiae of *L. (L.) cona sp. nov.*, ventral, indicate denticle series in distal half; mesotibia (E) and metatibia (F).

sutural margins impunctate, not elevated; humeral callosity rounded in dorsal view, not projected, separated from disc by shallow impression; lateral margins distinct, visible in dorsal view except for the portions beneath humeral callosity; epipleura punctured, gradually narrowing toward apex. Metaventrite elevated, higher than metacoxae.

Legs slender; femora slightly clavate, with minute scattered punctures; meso- and metatibiae finely serrate along inner margin in distal half (Fig. 2E, F); metatarsomere I longest, slightly shorter than the combined length of metatarsomeres II–IV.

Abdominal ventrites longitudinally convex, sparsely punctured, uneven laterally with nearly round impression.

Aedeagus curved at basal 1/3 in lateral view, with dorsal surface broadly and deeply emarginated at basal 1/3 of parameres and apical 1/12 of phallobase (Fig. 2D); parameres with lateral margins gently contracted before apex in ventral view, about 0.2× as long as phallobase (Fig. 2C).

Female. Unknown.

Etymology. The species epithet is derived from Cona City where the type material was collected. The nominative singular noun.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

Checklist of Lagriini in Mêdog County

The checklist of Lagriini in Mêdog County currently includes 13 species, representing 50% of the total Lagriini diversity known from Xizang (26 species, based on unpublished data, including four species with unconfirmed distribution in Xizang as mentioned in the Introduction notes). Among these, three species are endemic to Mêdog: *Lagria medogensis* Zhou & Chen, 2023, *Sora phyllopa* Zhou & Chen, 2024 and *Donaciolagria quanyui* Zhou, Yan & Chen, 2025.

During examination of Lagriini from Mêdog, a considerable number of specimens belonging to variable species could not be identified. Furthermore, while species such as *Bothynogria bicolor* (Redtenbacher, 1844) and *L. (L.) wangduensis* from adjacent regions have been confirmed in Mêdog, some taxa previously recorded in those same adjacent regions have yet to be documented in Mêdog (e.g., Merkl 1991, 2019). Therefore, further taxonomic studies are expected to reveal a higher diversity and wider distribution of Lagriini beetles within Mêdog and Xizang.

1. *Aulonogria coerulescens* (Gyllenhal, 1817)

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog); India; Indonesia; Borneo (record not specified to Malaysian or Indonesian part).

2. *Bothynogria bicolor* (Redtenbacher, 1844)

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog); India; Nepal.

3. *Cerogria basalis* (Hope, 1831)

Material examined (1 ♀). 1st label: “西藏墨脱县背崩乡格林村公路11km处 [Xizang, Mêdog County, Beibeng Town, at 11 km on the road to Gelin Village], 1436.01 m, 2021.VI.8N1, 中科院动物所 [IZCAS]”, 2nd label: “29.23346°N 95.17692°E, 采集方式: 灯诱 [collecting method: light trap], 采集人: 梁红斌等 [Hong-Bin Liang leg.]”.

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog, new provincial record), Yunnan; Bhutan; India; Laos; Myanmar; Nepal; Thailand.

4. *Cerogria quadrimaculata* (Hope, 1831)

Material examined (2 ♂♂). 1 ♂, 1st label: “西藏林芝墨脱县墨脱新村 [Xizang, Mêdog County, Mêdog New Village], 1297 m, 2020.VI.4, 中科院动物所 [IZCAS]”, 2nd label: “N29.3180° E95.3090°, 吴清涛 张丹 [Qing-Tao Wu & Dan Zhang leg.]”, 3rd label: “IOZ(E)2211681”; 1 ♂, same data as the previous, but 3rd label: “IOZ(E)2211702”.

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog, new provincial record), Fujian, Gansu, Guangxi, Hubei, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang; Bhutan; India; Laos; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Thailand; Vietnam.

5. *Lagria medogensis* Zhou & Chen, 2023

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog).

6. *Lagria unicolor* Borchmann, 1941

Distribution. China: Xizang (Bomi, Cona, Nyingchi, Mêdog); Myanmar.

7. *Lagria wangduensis* Merkl, 2019

Material examined (12 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀). 1 ♂, 1st label: “西藏错那县勒乡边防六连公路13km处 [Xizang, Cona County, Lexiang Town, at 13 km on Bianfang-Liulian Road], 2016.VI.4D2, 3356 m, 中科院动物所 [IZCAS]”, 2nd label: “N27.8050° E91.7620°, 采集人: 梁红斌 [Hong-Bin Liang leg.], 振网 [net shaking]”, 3rd label: “IOZ(E)2106468”; 5 ♂♂, same data as the previous, but 3rd label: “IOZ(E)2106472”, “IOZ(E)2106474”, “IOZ(E)2106476”, “IOZ(E)2106477”, “IOZ(E)2106482”, respectively; 6 ♀♀, same data as the previous, but 3rd label: “IOZ(E)2106464”, “IOZ(E)2106467”, “IOZ(E)2106469”, “IOZ(E)2106470”, “IOZ(E)2106471”, “IOZ(E)2106473”, respectively; 1 ♂, 1st label: “西藏错那县勒乡边防六连公路4.5km处 [Xizang, Cona County, Lexiang Town, at 4.5 km on Bianfang-Liulian Road], 2016.VI.7D, 2670 m, 中科院动物所 [IZCAS]”, 2nd label: “N27.8202° E91.7576°, 采集人: 梁红斌 [Hong-Bin Liang leg.]”, 3rd label: “IOZ(E)2106457”; 5 ♂♂, same data as the previous, but 3rd label: “IOZ(E)2106459”, “IOZ(E)2106493”, “IOZ(E)2106504”, “IOZ(E)2106507”, “IOZ(E)2106508”, respectively; 7 ♀♀, same data as the previous, but 3rd label: “IOZ(E)2106484”, “IOZ(E)2106500”, “IOZ(E)2106501”, “IOZ(E)2106502”, “IOZ(E)2106503”, “IOZ(E)2106506”, “IOZ(E)2058502”, respectively; 1 ♀, 1st label: “西藏林芝市米林县派镇汗密村 [Xizang, Mêdog County, Hanmi Village], 2095.01 m, 2021.VI.29N1, 中科院动物所 [IZCAS]”, 2nd label: “29.3681°N 95.1273°E, 采集方式: 灯诱 (collecting method: light trap), 梁红斌 徐源 [Hong-Bin Liang & Yuan Xu leg.]”, 3rd label: “IOZ(E)2059444”; 2 ♀♀, “2003-VIII-9, 西藏墨脱汗密 [Xizang, Mêdog County, Hanmi Village], 2380 m, 任国栋 [Guo-Dong Ren leg.], 河北大学博物馆 [MHB]”.

Distribution. China: Xizang (Cona, Mêdog, new county record); Nepal.

Remarks. Three individuals collected from Mêdog County possess a yellow head.

8. *Neogria cyanipennis* Borchmann, 1909

Material examined (1 ♂). 1st label: “西藏墨脱县背崩乡 [Xizang, Mêdog County, Beibeng Town], 799 m, 2015.VII.21D, 中科院动物所 [IZCAS]”, 2nd label: “29.2508°N 95.1919°E, 梁红斌 王明强 姚建 [Hong-Bin Liang, Ming-Qiang Wang & Jian Yao leg.]”.

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog, new provincial record), Hainan; Myanmar; Nepal; Vietnam.

9. *Donaciolagria loongi* Zhou, Yan & Chen, 2025

Material examined (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀). 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1st label: “西藏墨脱县墨脱镇仁钦崩寺 [Xizang, Mêdog County, Renqinbeng Temple], 1982.01 m, 2021.VI.9D1, 中科院动物所 [IZCAS]”, 2nd label: “29.30564°N 95.35326°E,

赵宇晨 马忠民 [Yu-Chen Zhao & Zhong-Min Ma leg.]"; 1 ♂, 1st label: “西藏察隅县上察隅镇布宗村[Xizang, Zayü County: Shangzayü Town: Buzong Village], 2218.01 m, 2021.VI.5D2, 中科院动物所 [IZCAS]”, 2nd label: “29.10745°N 96.47537°E, 刘虹 赵宇晨 [Hong Liu & Yu-Chen Zhao leg.]”.

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog, Zayü).

10. *Donaciolagria quanyui* Zhou, Yan & Chen, 2025

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog).

11. *Sora mimica* (Pic, 1912)

Material examined (1 ♂). 1st label: “西藏墨脱县背崩乡背崩茶厂 [Xizang, Mêdog County, Beibeng Town, Beibeng Tea Factory], 1125 m, 2020.IX.10D2, 中科院动物所 [IZCAS]”, 2nd label: “N29.26610° E95.20672°, 梁红斌 徐源等 [Hong-Bin Liang & Yuan Xu *et al.* leg.]”.

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog, new provincial record), Fujian, Yunnan; Indonesia.

12. *Sora phyllopa* Zhou & Chen, 2024

Material examined (1 ♂, CBFU). “西藏墨脱县96k [Xizang, Mêdog County, 96k, a locality derived from the remaining distance (kilometers) to Bomi County seat along the Mêdog-Bomi Road], 阔叶林 [broad-leaved forest], 2012.VII.24, 杨干燕 [Gan-Yan Yang leg.], 夜采 [night seeking]”.

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog).

13. *Sora thibetana* (Pic, 1914)

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog, Zayü), Yunnan.

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伪叶甲属 *Lagria* 一新种及墨脱伪叶甲族名录 (鞘翅目: 拟步甲科: 伪叶甲亚科)

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摘要: 描述西藏错那伪叶甲属 *Lagria* 一新种, 即错那伪叶甲 *Lagria cona* sp. nov.。新种关键鉴别特征包括鞘翅双色, 中、后足胫节后半部具细锯齿以及独特的阳茎形态。此外, 还提供了墨脱县伪叶甲族昆虫物种名录。

关键词: 伪叶甲族; 伪叶甲; 东洋区; 新分布