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***Blamada rubripronota*, a new genus and species of the tribe Saperdini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from Southeast Asia**

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Abstract

A new saperdine species belonging to a new genus, *Blamada rubripronota* **gen. et sp. nov.**, is described from Laos, Vietnam and China. The genus differs from other genera of the tribe Saperdini in having the antennal scape bearing an expanded and ridged ring at apex, and second antennomere relatively longer (more than 1/4 of scape in length) than that of other saperdine taxa.

Key words: *Blamada rubripronota*, new genus, new species, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Saperdini, Oriental region

Introduction

Breuning's (1952, 1954) worldwide revisional work on the Saperdini *sensu lato* (including Saperdini and Phytoeciini) included 77 genera. Some new genera were described later and some subgenera were raised to genera. At present 113 genera of Saperdini *sensu lato* are known worldwide (based on the senior author's data). In the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Löbl & Smetana, 2010), the Saperdini and Phytoeciini were treated as two tribes, which we followed.

In this paper we describe a new genus and species of the tribe Saperdini *sensu stricto*, *Blamada rubripronota* **gen. et sp. nov.**, from Laos, Vietnam and China, bringing the number of the genera of Saperdini to 32 in the Palaearctic region (as defined in Löbl & Smetana, 2010) and 31 in China (*Niponostenostola* Ohbayashi, 1958 is endemic to Japan).

The holotype and twelve paratypes are deposited in the collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria (CCH). Three additional paratypes are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZAS), one female paratype in the collection of Lubos Dembický, Brno, Czech Republic (CLD) and one male paratype in the collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic (CPV).

***Blamada* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Blamada rubripronota* **sp. nov.**

Diagnosis. Differs from all other saperdine genera by the scape of antennae with an expanded and ridged ring at apex, and second antennomere being relatively longer (more than 1/4 of scape in length). It also differs from *Eutetrappa*, *Paraglenea*, *Heteroglenea* (as defined in Lin *et al.*, 2009) and *Pareutetrappa* by the male claws simple instead of appendiculate (special or normal) or bifid and from *Eumecocera* and *Stenostola* by elytra with lateral carinae and male claws simple instead of appendiculate or bifid. The combination of the following characters makes the new genus easily separable from other saperdine genera: prothorax without lateral tubercles, elytra with distinct lateral carinae, elytral apex rounded, male and female claws all simple.