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Glenea changchini sp. nov. from Yunnan of China (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Saperdini)

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Glenea Newman, 1842 is one of the largest genera of Cerambycidae, containing more than 850 species (according to Mr. Tavakilian's database 'Titan 2000' and the senior author's study). Based on our work, mainly on the fauna of the oriental region, there are still many undescribed species, including some large and attractive species, such as recently published species: *G. paradiana* and *G. nigrorubricollis* (Lin et al. 2009). In this paper we describe *G. changchini* from Yunnan of China.

The holotype and one paratype are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZAS); one paratype is deposited in the personal collection of Mr. Changchin Chen, Tianjin, China (CCCC).

***Glenea changchini* sp. nov.**
(Figs 1–8)

Description (based on three males)**:** Male: length: 21.8–24.0 mm, humeral width: 6.2–6.7 mm. Body dark violet. Head violet-black, with two light blue pubescent stripes on occiput, which extend around superior eye lobes and antennal tubercles. Frons with inferior eye lobes surrounded with light blue pubescent stripes which cross genae and reaching clypeus; tempora covered with light blue pubescence. Antenna red brown, basal three antennomeres darker and with light blue pubescence on ventral and inner sides, others with a faint grayish pubescence. Prothorax dark violet, pronotum with three light blue pubescent stripes (one median and one on each lateral margin) and each side with a large white patch around coxa (propleura pubescent). Scutellum with white or light blue pubescence. Elytron dark violet, with 9–11 snow-white or light blue markings (named in Fig. 3); A, B at basal fourth and C at apical fourth are more stable than others in both position and shape; D and d are smaller and sometimes absent; E-e, F-f and G-g forming oblique lines and sometimes confluent; e, f and g are quite variable in shape. Ventral surface reddishviolet; with several whitish maculae: mesepisternum, mesepimeron and most of metepisternum whitish pubescent; two patches on each side of apical abdominal segments 1–4; other parts with fulvous brown pubescence. Femora reddish-brown and glossy; tibiae and tarsi reddish-brown and with hair and pubescence, especially apical part of hind tibiae and tarsi densely covered with fulvous-brown hair and pubescence.

Head slightly narrower than prothorax. Eyes medially emarginate, inferior eyelobes two times as high as genae below. Antennae relative slender, longer than body (9th antennomere reaching elytral apex); antennomere ratio: male: 25:5:40:30:30:27:27:23:23:22:30. Last antennomere (Fig. 4) subdivided at apical third. Prothorax densely punctured, slightly narrower from base to apex. Elytron densely and coarsely punctured, gradually narrower apically, with 2 lateral carinae, neither from base nor reaching apex; apex transversely truncated, rounded at inner angle and with a very minute and scarcely perceptible tooth at outer angle. Legs slender, middle tibiae hardly grooved, hind femur reaching fourth abdominal segment, first hind tarsal segment subequal to following two segments combined. Tarsal claws simple.

Male genitalia (Figs 5–7): Tegmen length about 3.4 mm; lateral lobes stout, each about 0.7 mm long and 0.3 mm wide, with a curved ridge at base; apex with fine setae shorter than half of lateral lobes; basal piece well-developed and not bifurcated; median lobe plus median struts slightly curved (Fig. 5b), obviously longer than tegmen (22:17); median struts more than half of whole median lobe in length; dorsal plate shorter than ventral plate; apex of ventral plate (Fig. 6) rounded; median foramen elongated, pointed at apex (angle about 30 degree); internal sac more than twice as long as

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