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Revision of the genus *Hemitrachys* Gorham, with discovery of a second species (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae)

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Abstract

The genus *Hemitrachys* Gorham, 1876 is revised and a new species *Hemitrachys tubericollis* n. sp. from China is described as the second species of this genus. Thirty-eight illustrations of habitus, genital and external characters are provided.

Key words: Cleridae, *Hemitrachys*, Oriental region, revision, new species

Introduction

Gorham (1876) erected the genus *Hemitrachys* Gorham for a single species, *H. bizonatus* Gorham, which, though allied to *Stigmatium* Gray, cannot be placed in that genus due to its "wide flat antennae (not serrate however), and granulose pronotum". *Hemitrachys* is seldom mentioned in the literature and remains monotypic. Schenkling (1903), placed *Hemitrachys* between *Epiclines* Chevrolat and *Stigmatium* Gray in his treatment of world clerid genera and provided a morphological diagnosis of the genus. Corporaal (1924) synonymised *Pseudoclerops bicingulatus* Kuwert with *Hemitrachys bizonatus*. More recently, Gerstmeier & Bernhard (2010) compared pulvillar formulae of genera related to *Tillicera* Spinola, giving that of *Hemitrachys* as 4-2-2. These references appear to represent the only information on *Hemitrachys* since its description in 1876.

Some interesting clerid specimens were discovered during biodiversity surveys conducted in the Nabanhe Watershed Nature Reserve, Yunnan, China, over 2008-2009. Amongst these specimens are several undescribed species including one which should be assigned to *Hemitrachys*. This species is described below and the genus *Hemitrachys* is redescribed.

Material and methods

A total of 30 specimens belonging to the genus *Hemitrachys* were examined from the following museums: Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (NHML), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN) and Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZAS). The dissecting method, terminology and other research methods are as same as those in Yang *et al.* (2013). Abbreviations are shown in the text as follows: **A**: antennomere(s); **PL**: prothorax maximum length; **PW**: prothorax maximum width; **EL**: elytra maximum length; **EW**: elytra maximum width.