Elytra, Tokyo, **18** (1): 109–128, May 15, 1990

Contribution towards the Knowledge of the Cerambycid Fauna (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) of Thailand

I. Collection of the Subfamily Cerambycinae Made by the Lepidopterological Expeditions of the University of Osaka Prefecture to Thailand 1981, 1983 and 1985*

Tatsuya NIISATO

Bioindicator Co., Ltd., 17–4, Toyama 1-chôme,
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 162 Japan

Abstract The collection of the subfamily Cerambycinae made by the Lepidopterological Expeditions of the University of Osaka Prefecture to Thailand 1981, 1983 and 1985, are dealt with. They are classified into twenty-seven species, of which *Falsobrium nigrum*, *Xylotrechus moriutii*, *Demonax kurokoi* and *Kurarua pallida* spp. nov. are newly described to science, and also *Oplatocera callidioides* WHITE, *Allotraeus* (*Nyshina*) *orientalis* (WHITE), comb. nov., *Ceresium granulosum* PIC, *Ibidionidum corbetti* GAHAN, *Thranius granulatus* PIC and *Rhaphuma binhensis maculicollis* GRESSITT et RONDON are firstly recorded from Thailand.

It was fifty years ago that GRESSITT's paper entitled "A collection of longicorn beetles from Thai" was published in 1941. In this paper, he recorded one hundred and twenty-five species from the country, and also noted that these records were "strikingly few," since more than one thousand species of cerambycids had theretofore been recorded from the neighbouring territories. In the past decade, however, several papers have been published as the results of various collecting trips to Thailand (cf. HAYASHI, 1984, 1986; HOLZSCHUH, 1989; NIISATO & KINUGASA, 1982; KEYZER & NIISATO, 1989), and our knowledge about the cerambycid fauna has become gradually enriched, even though it is not satisfactorily clarified as compared with those of the neighbouring countries.

In a series of papers under the present title, I am going to describe new genera and species, and to give new records and taxonomic notes on the cerambycid beetles of Thailand. In this first part, I will deal with the collection of the subfamily Cerambycinae deposited in the Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka Prefecture, which was made by the lepidopterological expeditions of the same university in 1981, 1983 and 1985. The collection was classified into twenty-seven species, including four new species and six new records; they are *Falsobrium nigrum*, *Xylotrechus moriutii*, *Demonax kurokoi* and *Kurarua pallida* spp. nov., and *Oplatocera callidioides* WHITE,

* This study is supported by a Grant-in-aid for Overseas Scientific Research (No. 61043057) from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan, and a Grant-in-aid (No. 63043062) for Field Research of the Monbusho International Scientific Research Program, Japan.

Allotraeus (*Nyshina*) *orientalis* (WHITE), comb. nov., *Ceresium granulosum* PIC, *Ibidionidum corbetti* GAHAN, *Thranius granulatus* PIC and *Rhaphuma binhensis maculicollis* GRESSITT et RONDON. The collection including the type series is deposited in the Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai, except for some duplicates which are in the private collection of mine.

Abbreviations Ratios of body parts: BL–length of body; HW–maximum width of head across eyes; FB–basal width of frons; FL–length of frons, measured along the mid-line; AL–length of antenna; PA–apical width of pronotum; PB–basal width of pronotum, PW–maximum width of pronotum; PL–length of pronotum, measured along the mid-line; EW–humeral width of elytra; EL–maximum length of elytra. Collectors (members of the expeditions): HK–Hiroshi KUROKO; SM–Sigeru MORIUTI; TS–Toshio SAITO; YA–Yutaka ARITA; YY–Yutaka YOSHIYASU.

Tribe Methiini

Xystrocera globosa (OLIVIER)

Cerambyx globosus OLIVIER, 1795, Ent., **4**, p. 27, pl. 12, fig. 81; type area: Orient.
Xystrocera globosa: SERVILLE, 1834, Annls. Soc. ent. Fr., **3**, p. 69. (Other literature omitted.)
Xystrocera globosa var. *mediovitticollis* BREUNING, 1957, Bull. Inst. fr. Afr. noire, **A19**, p. 1241; type areas: China, Japan and Tonkin.

Distribution. Japan, Korean Peninsula, China, Taiwan, Philippines, Indochinese Peninsula, Sulawesi, S Asia, Madagascar, Mauritius and Egypt.

Specimen examined. 1 male, Fang, Chiang Mai, 17–VII–1981, SM, YA & YY leg.

Oplatocera callidioides WHITE

(Fig. 1)

Oplatocera callidioides WHITE, 1853, Cat. Coleopt. Brit. Mus., **8**, p. 121, pl. 3, fig. 7; type area: N India. —— GAHAN, 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind., Coleopt., **1**, p. 108. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 52, fig. 10–f.

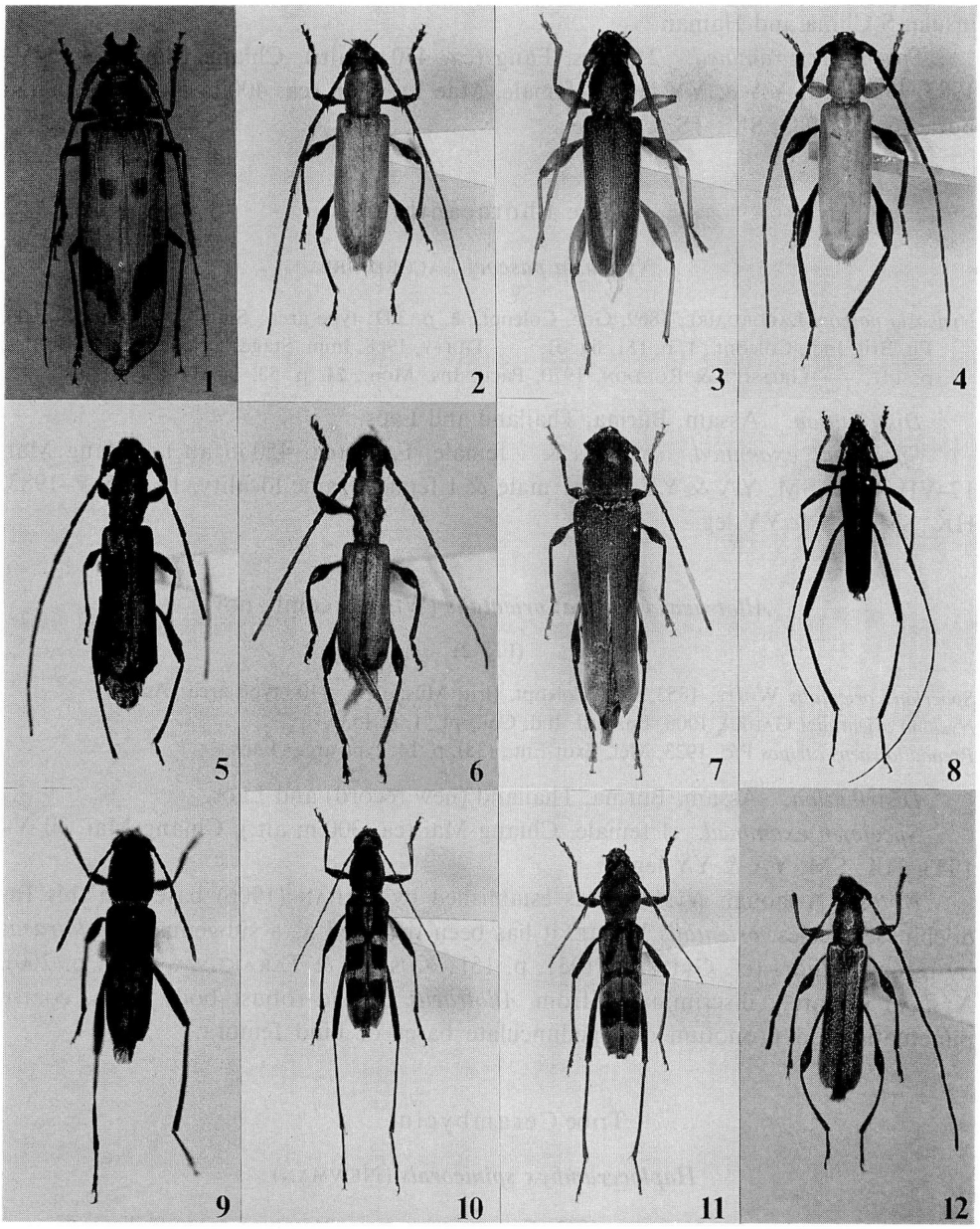
Distribution. N India, Thailand (new record) and Laos.

Specimens examined. 2 females, Doi Pakia (ca. 1,500 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 5–XI–1985, SM, TS & YA leg.

Gnatholea eburifera THOMSON

Gnatholea eburifera THOMSON, 1861, Class. Cerambyc., p. 375; type areas: Cambodia, Assam. —— GAHAN, 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind., Coleopt., **1**, p. 111. —— GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, Paris, **2**, p. 150. —— DUFFY, 1968, Imm. Stages Orient. Timber Beetles, p. 127, fig. 71. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 52, fig. 10–g.

Distribution. Assam, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malay Pen-



Figs. 1–12. —— 1, *Oplatocera callidioides* WHITE, female; 2, *Allotraeus* (*Nyshina*) *orientalis* (WHITE), comb. nov., female; 3, *Ceresium granulosum* PIC, male; 4, *Comusia thailandica* HAYASHI, male; 5, *Falsobrium nigrum* sp. nov., holotype female; 6, *Ibidionidum corbetti* GAHAN, male; 7, *Chloridolum* (*Chloridolum*) *thailandicum* HAYASHI, male; 8, *Thranius granulatus* PIC, female; 9, *Xylotrechus moriutii* sp. nov., holotype male; 10, *Rhaphuma binhensis maculicollis* GRESSITT et RONDON, female; 11, *Demonax kurokoi* sp. nov, holotype female; 12, *Kurarua pallida* sp. nov., holotype male.

insula, S China and Hainan.

Specimens examined. 2 males, Fang (ca. 450 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 14～15–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.; 1 female, Mae La Mun (ca. 400 m alt.), Kanchanaburi, 26–XI–1985, SM, TS & YA leg.

Tribe Phoracanthini

Nyphasia pascoei LACORDAIRE

Nyphasia pascoei LACORDAIRE, 1869, Gen. Coleopt., **8**, p. 309; type area: Siam. —— GAHAN, 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind., Coleopt., **1**, p. 151, fig. 61. —— DUFFY, 1968, Imm. Stages Orient. Timber Beetles, p. 141. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 53, fig. 11–c.

Distribution. Assam, Burma, Thailand and Laos.

Specimens examined. 2 males & 1 female, Fang (ca. 450 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 17–VII–1981, SM, YA & YY leg.; 1 male & 1 female, same locality, 14～15–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Allotraeus (*Nysina*) *orientalis* (WHITE), comb. nov.

(Fig. 2)

Spaerion? *orientalis* WHITE, 1853, Cat. Coleopt. Brit. Mus., **7**, p. 110; type area: Assam.
Nyshina orientalis: GAHAN, 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind. Coleopt., **1**, p. 153.
Pseudallotraeus atripes PIC, 1923, Mél. Exot-Ent., (38), p. 14; type area: Laos.

Distribution. Assam, Burma, Thailand (new record) and Laos.

Specimen examined. 1 female, Chiang Mai (ca. 300 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 30–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Notes. Although *Nyshina* was established by GAHAN (1906) based on this Indochinese species, *orientalis* WHITE, it has been regarded as a subgenus of *Allotraeus* by recent authors (cf. GRESSITT, 1951, p. 151; KUSAMA & TAKAKUWA, 1984, p. 260). *Nyshina* is barely discriminated from *Allotraeus* by the robust body form, coarse punctuation on pronotum and pedunculate bases of hind femora.

Tribe Cerambycini

Haplocerambyx spinicornis (NEWMAN)

Hammaticherus spinicornis NEWMAN, 1942, Entomologist, **1**, p. 245; type area: Philippines.
Cerambyx? *morosus* PASCOE, 1857, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., (2), **4**, p. 92; type area: Borneo.
Haplocerambyx relictus PASCOE, 1866, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., **1866**, p. 528; type area: Malaysia.
Haplocerambyx spinicornis: GAHAN, 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind., Coleopt., **1**, p. 131, fig. 50. —— DUFFY, 1968, Imm. Stages Orient. Timber Beetles, p. 89, figs. 44–49. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 70, fig. 14–a.

Distribution. Afghanistan, India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Malay Peninsula,

Borneo and Sunda Is.

Specimen examined. 1 female, Phliu (ca. 30 m), Chanthaburi, 4～7 & 9–X–1985, HK, SM, SS & YA leg.

Dialeges pauper PASCOE

Dialeges pauper PASCOE, 1856, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., (2), **4**, p. 47, pl. 16, fig. 7; type area: Borneo. —— DUFFY, 1968, Imm. Stages Orient. Timber Beetles, p. 89, figs. 44–49. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 85, fig. 16–e.

Distribution. India, E Pakistan, Assam, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnum, Malay Peninsula and Borneo.

Specimens examined. 1 male, Doi Suthep (ca. 600 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 20–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.; 1 male & 1 female, Mae La Mun (ca. 400 m alt.), Kanchanaburi, 25～26–XI–1985, HK, SM, SS & YA leg.

Rhitidodera integra KOLBE

Rhitidodera integra KOLBE, 1886, Arch. Naturg., (A), **52** (1), p. 237; type area: China. —— GAHAN, 1806, Fn. Brit. Ind. Coleopt., **1**, p. 148. —— GRESSITT, 1942, Lingnan nat. Hist. Sci. & Mus. Spec. Publ., **1**, p. 25, fig. 16. —— DUFFY, 1968, Imm. Stages Orient. Timber Beetles, p. 113. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 88, fig. 17–a.

Distribution. Burma, Thailand, Laos, China and Korea.

Specimen examined. 1 female, Fang (ca. 450 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 15–X–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Tribe Calldiopini

Gelonaetha hirta (FAIRMAIRE)

Stromatium hirtum FAIRMAIRE, 1850, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), **2**, p. 60; type area: Tahiti.
Astrium obscurus SHARP, 1878, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., **1878**, p. 204; type area: Hawaii.
Gelonaetha hirta: GAHAN, 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind. Coleopt., **1**, p. 155, fig. 62. —— GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, Paris, **2**, p. 154; 1956, Ins. Micronesia, **17**, p. 29, fig. 8–d. —— DUFFY, 1968, Imm. Stages Orient. Timber Beetles, p. 150. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 93, fig. 17–i.

Distribution. India, Thailand, Laos, Taiwan, Philippines, Micronesia, Polynesia, and West Indies.

Specimen examined. 1 male, Doi Inthanon (ca. 1,300 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 1, 3–XI–1985, SM, TS & YA leg.

Ceresium leucosticticum WHITE

Ceresium leucosticticum WHITE, 1855, Cat. Coleopt. Brit. Mus., **8**, p. 245, pl. 6, fig. 1; type area: East

Indies. —— GAHAN, 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind., Coleopt., 1, p. 159, fig. 64. —— DUFFY, 1968, Imm. Stages Orient. Timber Beetles, p. 141, fig. 81. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 96, fig. 18-e.

Distribution. Assum, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Hainan and Sumatra.

Specimen examined. 1 male, Fang (ca. 450 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 13–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Ceresium granulosum PIC

(Fig. 3)

Ceresium granulosum PIC, 1931, Mél. Exot.-Ent., (57), p. 12; type area: Tonkin.

Distribution. Thailand (new record), Laos and Vietnum.

Specimen examined. 1 male, Phliu, Chanthaburi, 4–VI–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Tribe Obriini

Comusia thailandica HAYASHI

(Fig. 4)

Comusia thailandica HAYASHI, 1986, Ent. Pap. pres. Kurosawa, Tokyo, p. 265; type locality: Doi Suthep, northern Thailand.

Distribution. Thailand.

Specimens examined. 3 males & 2 females, Fang (ca. 450 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 14～15–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Falsobrium nigrum sp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 13)

Female. Large and elongate species of uniformly black coloration, with long and stout appendages. Colour black to blackish brown, slightly brownish in antennae, legs, posterior halves of elytra, and abodomen except for the reddish anal sternite, slightly shiny.

Head relatively large and strongly convex, HW/PA 1.13–1.25 (M 1.19); frons wide, FL/FW 0.5–0.53, separated by a deep median longitudinal groove, declined to anterolateral part, coarsely punctured; frontoclypeal suture distinct though shallow near the middle; clypeus large, declined to base, transversely truncate at apex; mandibles stout and rather long; genae bluntly spined ventrad in frontal view; vertex depressed anteriorly though the posterior half is moderately raised at middle; occiput strongly convex and densely rugged; eyes coarsely faceted, moderately prominent, separated by one-fifth the maximum width of head; antennae stout and rather long, AL/BL 1.30–1.33, densely pubescent though thinly so on scape and segment 2, pro-

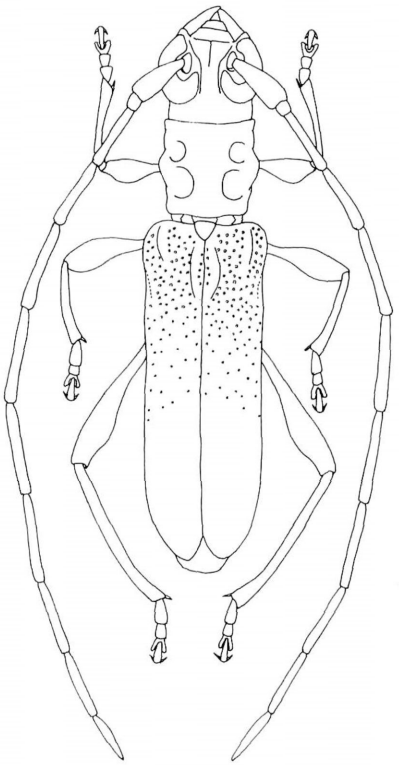


Fig. 13. *Falsobrium nigrum* sp. nov., holotype female.

vided with a very sparse row of pale erect hairs on the underside of segment 3, and also supplemented with similar hairs near the apices of segments 4 and 5, scape moderately swollen apicad and nearly equal in length to segment 3, segment 2 moderately reduced, segments 3 and 4 weakly thickened apically, segments 3–7 slightly increasing in length distally, terminal segment gently arcuate.

Pronotum rather long, hardly contracted to apex and base, PL/PA 1.19–1.21 (M 1.20), PL/PW 1.00, PL/EL 0.27–0.28 (M 0.27), PB/PA 1.08–1.00 (M 1.04); sides gently arcuate in front, moderately raised near middle, then weakly arcuate and almost parallel towards rounded basal angles; basal margin weakly bisinuate and narrowly marginate; disc weakly convex, provided with two pairs of weak lateral swellings on apical and basal third, which are oblong and slant medio-inwardly, and also with a longitudinal one along median line, clothed with dense silver pubescence and several long pale hairs, though the pubescence becomes very sparse or absent on the raising areas, provided with minute punctures though hardly visible from above. Scutellum moderate in size, rounded apically, glabrous.

Elytra long and almost parallel-sided, EL/EW 2.75–2.78 (M 2.77); sides weakly prominent at humeri, almost parallel to apical seventh, then arcuately narrowed to apices which are separately rounded; disc gently convex, weakly concave near humeri

and near suture just behind scutellum, coarsely punctured near base though the punctures become smaller and sparser apically, and almost impunctured in apical halves, densely clothed with silvery yellow pubescence and a few pale erect hairs.

Prosternum transversely rugose throughout, strongly so along coxal cavities, clothed with silvery pubescence; prosternal process moderately dilated posteriad, with apical part weakly convex and rugged on the disc. Meso- and metathoraces minutely punctured and clothed with silvery pubescence, though minutely rugged on most of mesosternum. Abdomen minutely punctured; sternite 3 strongly convex near base, clothed with dense silvery pubescence and a few long erect hairs; sternite 4 with silvery pubescence, and provided with dense, reddish yellow bristles near the middle; sternite 5 strongly abbreviated and hardly visible from above in dried materials, with posterior margin arcuately emarginte and clothed with reddish yellow hairs; sternite 6 densely with silvery pubescence and long reddish hairs; anal sternite haired as in the preceding species, broadly rounded at apex .

Legs, especially the hind pair, long and thin, clothed with silvery yellow pubescence, with femora strongly compressed.

Body length: 8.9–10.2 mm.

Holotype and paratype, 2 females, Fang (ca. 450 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 14～15–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg. Deposited in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai.

Distribution. Thailand.

Notes. Falsobrium nigrum is a peculiar species, in being fairly large among the congeners, and reaching 10 mm in length in larger individuals, and in having the wholly blackish body instead of being paler with infuscate elytral apices.

The distributional range of *Falsobrium* has so far been known only from the base of the Indochinese Peninsula, i.e. *F. apicale* PIC (1926, p. 12) and *F. annulicorne* PIC (1935, p. 13) from Vietnam, and *F. minutum* PIC (1931, p. 12) from Vietnam and Laos. The occurrence of *F. nigrum* is the first record of the genus from the Thai territory.

Ibidionidum corbetti GAHAN

(Fig. 6)

Ibidionidum corbetti GAHAN, 1895, Annli. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova, **34**, p. 15, pl. 1, fig. 3; type area: Burma; 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind., Coleopt., **1**, p. 168, fig. 66. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 109, fig. 20–i.

Distribution. Burma, Thailand (new record) and Laos.

Specimens examined. 1 male & 3 females, Fang (ca. 450 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 14～17–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Tribe Callichromini

Pachyteria dimidiata WESTWOOD

Pachyteria dimidiata WESTWOOD, 1848, Cab. Orient. Ent., p. 60, pl. 29, fig. 8; type area: Assam. —— GAHAN, 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind., Coleopt., **1**, p. 196. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 139, fig. 24–e. —— HAYASHI, 1967, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., (2), p. 9; 1989, Ent. Pap. pres. Kurosawa, Tokyo, p. 269.

Distribution. Assam, Thailand and Laos.

Specimens examined. 1 female, Lungsuan, Chum Phon, 3–VIII–1981, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.; 9 males & 1 female, Kui Buri (seaside), Prachaup Khiri Khan, 14–X–1985, HK, SM, TS & YA leg.

Polyzonus saigonensis BATES

Polyzonus saigonensis BATES, 1879, Cist. ent., **2**, p. 413; type locality: Saigon. —— GAHAN, 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind., Coleopt., **1**, p. 214. —— HAYASHI, 1986, Ent. Pap. pres. Kurosawa, Tokyo, p. 269.
Polyzonus saigonensis var. *semiviridis* PIC, 1946, Échange, (62), p. 14; type area: Cochin-China.

Distribution. Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnum and Malaysia.

Specimens examined. 3 males, Fang (ca. 450 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 16～17–VII–1981, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Anubis bipustulatus THOMSON

Anubis bipustulatus THOMSON, 1865, Syst. Ceramb., p. 569; type area: Laos. —— GAHAN, 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind., Coleopt., **1**, p. 121. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 165, fig. 28–e. —— HAYASHI, 1986, Ent. Pap. pres. Kurosawa, Tokyo, p. 269.
Anubis bipustulatus ab. *tripustulatus* PLAVILSTIKOV, 1927, Ent. Bl., **23**, p. 108; type area: Siam.
Anubis bipustulatus ab. *quadripustulatus* PLAVILSTIKOV, 1927, Ent. Bl., **23**, p. 108; type area: Siam.
Anubis viridis PIC, 1923, Mél. Exot.-Ent., (39), p. 9; type area: Laos.

Distribution. NE India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnum and Malaysia.

Specimen examined. 1 male, Doi Chang Khian (ca. 1,250 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 29–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Chloridolum (Chloridolum) thailandicum HAYASHI

(Fig. 7)

Chloridolum thailandicum HAYASHI, 1984, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., (27/28), p. 31, pl. 2, fig. 5; type locality: Doi Suthep, Thailand.

Distribution. Thailand.

Specimens examined. 1 male & 1 female, Doi Pui (ca. 1,300 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 30–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Tribe Thraniini

Thranius granulatus PIC

(Fig. 8)

Thranius granulatus PIC, 1922, Mél. Exot.-Ent., (37), p. 11; type area: Laos.

Distribution. Thailand (new record) and Laos.

Specimens examined. 1 male, Doi Pui (ca. 1,300 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 30–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.; 1 female, Doi Chian Khian (ca. 1,250 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 25–X–1985, SM, TS & YA leg.

Tribe Clytini

Xylotrechus buqueti (CASTELNAU-LAPORTE et GORY)

Clytus buqueti CASTELNAU-LAPORTE et GORY, 1841, Mon. Gen. *Clytus*, (86), pl. 16, fig. 99; type area: Java.

Xylotrechus buqueti: CHEVROLAT, 1863, Mém. Soc. Sci. Liège, **18**, p. 323. —— GAHAN, 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind., Coleopt., **1**, p. 243. —— GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, Paris, **2**, p. 242. —— DUFFY, 1968, Imm. Stages Orient. Timber Beetles, p. 207. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 200, fig. 33–d. —— HAYASHI, 1986, Ent. Pap. pres. Kurosawa, Tokyo, p. 269.

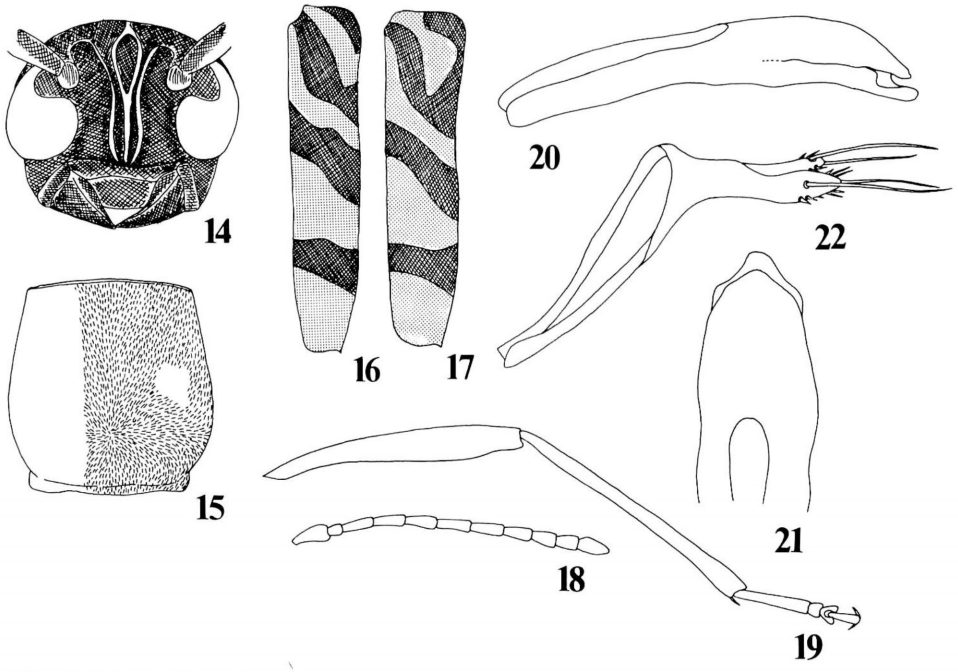
Distribution. India, Assam, Burma, Thailand, Laos and Java.

Specimen examined. 1 female, Fang (ca. 450 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 17–VII–1981, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Xylotrechus moriutii sp. nov.

(Figs. 9, 14–22)

Male. Small species of large fore body, with rather long antennae and legs. Colour black, brownish in antennae and legs; mouthparts dark reddish brown, except for black mandibular tips, and yellowish brown labrum, labium and maxillae. Body largely clothed with dense pale-gray pubescence and sparse pale erect hairs, though the former is whitish on head, and lateral and ventral sides of body; head densely with white pubescence on frons and around eyes; pronotum densely with pale-gray pubescence which is waived towards the middle of basal sixth, though the pubescence becomes sparser on a pair of lateral spots just before the middle (recognized as a pair of black maculations), and also supplemented with white pubescence at the sides of base; elytron densely with pale gray pubescence except for the four blackish brown pubescent maculations: 1) a humeral spot, 2) a sinuate band, starting from scutellum and narrowed at the middle of disc, then dilated towards external margin, from where the anterior portion extends to the humeral spot along the external margin, 3) an oblique band near middle, 4) a transverse band on apical eighth though slightly oblique and dilated externally; ventral surface densely with white pubescence, though



Figs. 14–22. *Xylotrechus moriutii* sp. nov.; 14, head in frontal view; 15, pronotum, showing the arrangement of pubescence; 16, right elytron in dorsal aspect, showing the maculations; 17, same in dorso-lateral view; 18, right antenna; 19, right hind leg; 20, median lobe in lateral view; 21, same in dorsal view, apical part; 22, tegmen in lateral view.

sparse or almost absent on the anterior part of mesosternum, middle of metasternum, metepisternum, and along median line of abdominal sternites; antennal segments densely with pale-gray pubescence, provided with a sparse row of brownish erect hairs on the undersides of segments 3–7; legs densely with pale-gray pubescence and pale erect hairs.

Head rather large, moderately convex, HW/PA 1.12, coarsely punctured, provided with three median longitudinal carinae, of which the median one starts from the anterior margin of frons and is furcate just before vertex and then conjoined at the anterior part of occiput, a pair of lateral sinuate ones run in parallel to the median one though diverging just before vertex; frons moderate, FL/FB 0.49, slightly dilated anteriorly; genae deep, about two-thirds the depth of lower eye-lobes; vertex moderately raised, with antennal cavities separated by a little more than two-fifths the maximum width of head; eyes large and moderately prominent; antenna relatively long, reaching the middle of elytron, AL/BL 0.56, fairly thickened apically; scape weakly swollen apically, a little longer than segment 3, segment 2 thickened apically and nearly twice as long as wide, segments 3 and 4 thickened apically, the latter being a little shorter than scape, segments 5–10 slightly widened and dilated apically, terminal segment bluntly pointed.

Pronotum large, feebly arcuate at sides, widest at basal third, with base feebly bisinuate; PL/PA 1.23, PL/PW 1.00, PL/EL 0.43, PB/PA 0.88; disc strongly convex, with vertical part in basal two-fifths, coarsely and closely punctured. Scutellum semicircular and moderate in size.

Elytra moderate in length, EL/EW 2.44, almost parallel-sided; sides with hardly expanded humeri, gently narrowed and sinuate to apical fifth, then arcuately convergent to apices which are sinuate and provided with briefly dentate external angles; disc moderately convex though distinctly so near base, concave near suture just behind scutellum and near humeri, densely provided with medium-sized punctures.

Prosternum with rather strongly convex base, densely provided with transverse furrows; prosternal process hardly convex between coxal cavities, then weakly dilated apically. Mesosternum and mesepisternum densely and rugosely punctured. Metasternum and abdomen moderately provided with small punctures at the sides.

Legs long and stout, with hind pair a little less than twice the length of elytra; hind tarsus with 1st segment a little more than twice the length of the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ very small and rather lightly sclerotized. Median lobe short and broad, about one-fifth the length of elytra, hardly arcuate, with large apical part; dorsal plate weakly arcuate in apical half though almost flattened in basal part in profile, weakly convex, with sides weakly arcuate, then sinuately convergent towards the broadly rounded apex; ventral plate moderately longer than dorsal one, with apical part bluntly pointed and reflexed in profile, and triangularly pointed to the rounded extremity in dorsal view; basal orifice moderately wide; median struts broad, and not so short, distinctly longer than the apical part. Tegmen long and slender, nearly equal in length to median lobe; parameres about seven-tenths the length of ring part, with paramere bluntly pointed in profile, and provided with two, very long setae and several short ones near apex.

Body length: 7.1 mm.

Holotype male, Khao Yai (ca. 800 m alt.), Nakhon Nayok, 11～19–VI–1985, SM, TS & YA leg. Deposited in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai.

Distribution. Thailand.

Notes. Though markedly differing in the elytral maculation, this new species may have some relationship to *X. brixi* GRESSITT et RONDON (1970, p. 207, figs. 34–e) from Laos in view of the general conformation of body. This new species almost agrees with the original description of *X. brixi* in the structure of head except for the frontal carinae, in the shape of pronotum and elytra, and also in its long legs. *Xylotrechus moriutii* should be placed in the "*variegatus*-group" (nec GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, p. 205) in view of the similarity mentioned above.

Perissus mutabilis mutabilis GAHAN

Perissus mutabilis GAHAN, 1895, Annli. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova, **34**, p. 23; type area: Burma; 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind. Coleopt., **1**, p. 256. —— DUFFY, 1968, Imm. Stages Orient. Timber Beetles, p. 202. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 214, fig. 34–k.

Distribution. Sikkim, India, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Java.

Specimens examined. 2 males, Khao Yai (ca. 800 m alt.), Nakhon Nayok, 21–VI–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Chlorophorus annularis (FABRICIUS)

Callidium annulare FABRICIUS, 1787, Mant. Ins., **1**, p. 156; type area: Siam.
Chlorophorus annularis: CHEVROLAT, 1863, Mém. Soc. Sci. Liège, **18**, p. 290. —— GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, Paris, **2**, p. 275. —— DUFFY, 1968, Imm. Stages Orient. Timber Beetles, p. 193, fig. 116. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 221, fig. 35–g. (Other literature omitted.)
Caloclytus annularis: GAHAN, 1906, Fn. Brit. Ind., Coleopt., **1**, p. 43.

Distribution. Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnum, Malaysia, Sunda Is., S China, NE China, Hainan, Taiwan and Japan.

Specimens examined. 2 females, Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai, 27–VII–1981, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.; 1 female, Doi Pui (ca. 1,300 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 30–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.; 1 female, Plew Chanthaburi, Chanthaburi, 13–VIII–1981, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.; 1 female, Kaosori Dao, Chanthaburi, 14–VIII–1981, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.; 1 female, Na Kha (ca. 250 m alt.), Ranong, 15–X–1985, HK, SM, SS & YA leg.

Rhaphuma binhensis maculicollis GRESSITT et RONDON

(Fig. 10)

Rhaphuma binhensis maculicollis GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 237, fig. 37–e; type locality: Houayxay, Laos.

Distribution. Thailand (new record) and Laos.

Specimen examined. 1 female, Doi Chang Khian (ca, 1,250 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 29–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

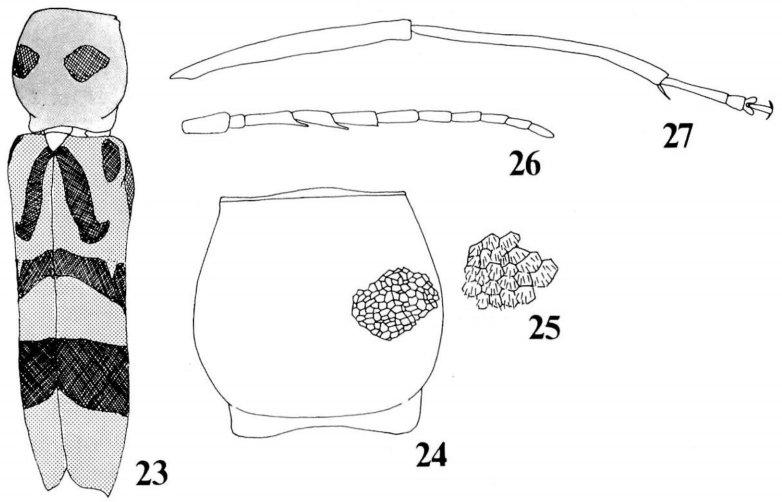
Demonax kurokoi sp. nov.

(Figs. 11, 23–27)

Female. Large species of subparallel habitus, with strongly expanded prothorax and stout antennae. Colour black, brownish at the apical part of mesosternum, abdominal sternum, trochanters and tarsal claws; mouthparts dark yellowish brown to reddish brown, with almost infuscate mandibles. Body largely clothed with dense yellowish gray pubescence, and partly with sparse pale erect hairs, though the former

becomes slightly paler on antennae and legs; head rather densely with yellowish gray pubescence, and with pale erect hairs at the anterior part and on venter; pronotum densely with yellowish gray, extremely short pubescence, except for a pair of large, semi-rounded blackish brown pubescent spots at sides near the middle; scutellum densely with yellowish gray pubescence; elytron densely with yellowish gray pubescence, provided with the following pubescent maculations: 1) a vague brown maculation along external margin in basal two-ninths, 2) a moderate oblique band at a level between just behind base and basal three-tenths, extending from scutellum to middle of disc, then bent forwards for a short distance, 3) an obliquely transverse narrow band just before the middle, slightly dilated externally though triangularly notched on anterior margin at external one-third, 4) a transverse (though very slightly oblique) broad band at a level between apical five- and seven-ninths, moderately arcuate on posterior margin, sparsely scattered with grayish pubescence; ventral surface densely with gray pubescence, partly with white pubescence along lateral margin of mesosternum and posterior margin of metasternum, on mesepisternum and latero-posterior parts of abdominal sternite 3; antennal segments densely with gray pubescence, though the pubescence becomes paler on apical 7 segments, and also provided with a sparse row of pale erect hairs on undersides of segments 2–6 and supplemented with similar hairs at each apex of segments 7–10; legs densely with gray pubescence and pale erect hairs.

Head moderate, hardly convex, HW/PA 1.08, coarsely and rather densely punctured; frons rather narrow, FL/FB 0.85, arcuately and distinctly dilated anteriorly, provided with a narrow median longitudinal carina; genae deep, a little shallower than the depth of lower eye-lobes, gently convergent in frontal view; vertex weakly raised,



Figs. 23–27. *Demonax kurokoi* sp. nov.; 23, pronotum and elytra in dorso-lateral view; 24, pronotum; 25, reticulation of pronotum; 26, right antenna; 27, right hind leg.

with antennal cavities separated by one-fourth the maximum width of head; eyes moderate in size, weakly prominent. Antenna stout and rather short, reaching about apical third of elytron, AL/BL 0.75, fairly narrowed apicad; scape hardly swollen apicad, nearly as long as segment 3; segment 2 slightly thickened apicad and as long as wide; segments 3–5 thickened apicad, provided with a stout spine at each apex of segments 3–4, the spines reaching basal two-fifths of the following segment, and also supplemented with a very brief spine at apex of segment 5, segment 3 about one and one-seventh the length of segment 4, segments 5–11 gradually decreasing in length and wide distally though distinctly decreasing on segments 8–10, terminal segment bluntly pointed.

Pronotum large and strongly transverse, distinctly arcuate at sides, widest at middle, with base arcuately emarginate near the middle, and apex distinctly marginate and weakly sinuate; PL/PA 1.51, PL/PW 1.03, PL/EL 0.34, PB/PA 1.08; disc moderately convex, with vertical part in basal third, moderately reticulate throughout and provided with neither punctures nor granules. Scutellum triangular, rather large.

Elytra moderate in length and broad, EL/EW 2.78, almost parallel-sided; sides with simply rounded humeri, gently arcuately emarginate at a level between basal two- and four-ninths, and then gently arcuate to just before apices, and then moderately convergent to apices which are arcuately rounded and bear distinct external teeth; disc weakly convex though moderately so near base, depressed near suture just behind scutellum, obliquely and distinctly so near humeri, and rather densely provided with small punctures.

Prosternum moderately convex near base, irregularly provided with shallow transverse furrows near apex; prosternal process hardly convex, arcuately and moderately compressed between coxal cavities, then distinctly dilated apicad, with distinctly concave apical part. Mesosternum partly provided with coarse punctures on apical and lateral margins. Metasternum and abdomen minutely rugged, and intermixed with a few punctures.

Legs long and stout; hind pair one and one-tenth the length of elytra, with tibiae long and sinuate, a little longer than femur, 1st tarsal segment twice the length of the following two segments combined.

Body length: 14.2 mm.

Holotype female, Doi Chang Khian (ca. 1,250 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 21–VII–1981, HK, SM, YA & YY leg. Deposited in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai.

Distribution. Thailand.

Notes. Demonax kurokoi may be a close relative of *D. alcanor* GRESSITT et RONDON (1970, p. 270, fig. 41–b), and had better be recognized as a sibling species of the latter. The two species almost agree with each other in such key characters as the arrangement of pubescence on pronotum and elytra, structure of antennae, shape and discal reticulation of pronotum, and long and sinuate hind tibia. *Demonax alcanor* was described on 43 specimens collected at 8 localities in Laos, and was also recorded

by the same authors on a single specimen from Thailand deposited in the British Museum (Natural History). The present new species is discriminated from *D. alcanor* by the following features: antennal segment 3 nearly equal in length to scape, while in *D. alcanor* it is shorter than scape and segments 2 combined, with apical spine shorter, barely reaching basal two-fifths of the following segment; pronotum moderately reticulate throughout, without any granules on the anterior part as in *D. alcanor*, and also provided with larger infuscate spots at sides; elytron with an obliquely transverse band triangularly notched on anterior margin on external third, while in *D. alcanor* it is complete. This new species also differs from *D. mulio* PASCOE (1869, p. 635), recorded from Assam, Laos, the Malay Peninsula and Borneo, in having different arrangement of elytral black pubescence.

Tribe Cleomenini

Artimpaza argenteonotata PIC

Artimpanza [sic] *argenteonotata* PIC, 1922, Mél. Exot.-Ent., (27), p. 10; type area: Tonkin. —— GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 291, fig. 45–b. —— HAYASHI, 1986, Ent. Pap. pres. Kurosawa, Tokyo, p. 269.

Distribution. Thailand, Laos and Vietnum.

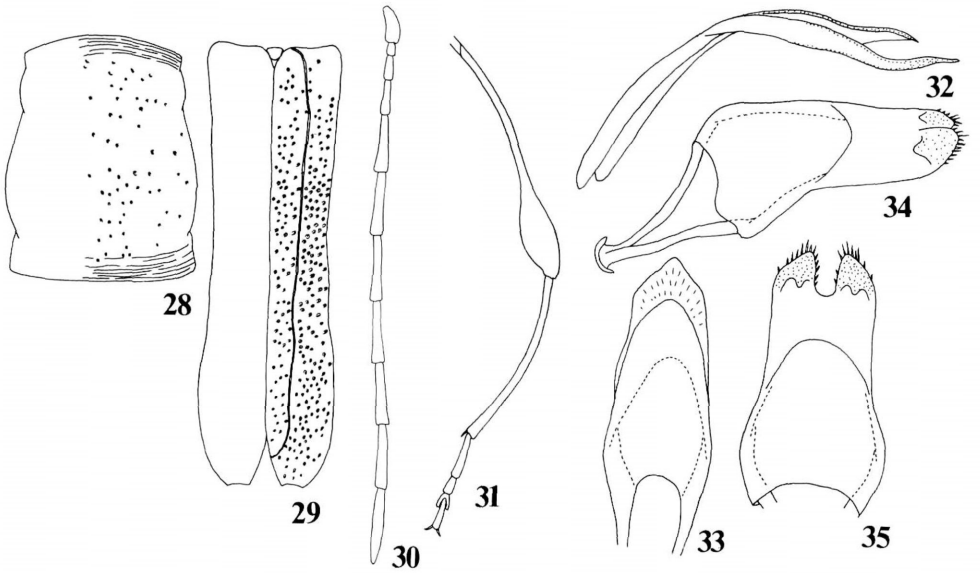
Specimens examined. 2 males & 1 female, Doi Suthep (ca. 600 m alt.), Chiang Mai, 20–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.; 1 male, Khao Yai (ca. 800 m alt.), Nakhon Nayok, 14–VI–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg.

Kurarua pallida sp. nov.

(Figs. 12, 28–35)

Male. Relatively small slender species of subparallel habitus, with thin appendages. Colour yellowish orange though partially infuscate; shiny throughout; head black, with mouthparts dark reddish brown except for black mandibular tips and yellowish brown palpi; eyes yellowish; pronotum reddish orange though infuscate near apical margin; elytra entirely yellowish oragne; prosternum yellowish orange; mesothorax coloured as prosternum though dullish, with mesepimeron and posterior margin of mesepisternum blackish russet; metathorax and abdomen blackish russet; antennae with dark reddish brown scape, segments 2–4 reddish, segments 5–11 blackish russet and dullish; fore leg dark yellowish brown though more yellowish on femur; mid and hind legs blackish russet.

Head small, weakly expanded laterad, weakly convex, HW/PA 1.33, moderately provided with coarse punctures though the punctures become finer and denser on anterior part and sparser near vertex, clothed with dense short pale hairs and sparse long ones; frons moderate, FB/FL 2.09, gently narrowed anteriad, largely and rather strongly depressed at sides, provided with a median longitudinal groove extending



Figs. 28–35. *Kurarua pallida* sp. nov.; 28, pronotum; 29, elytra; 30, right antenna; 31, right hind leg; 32, median lobe in lateral view; 33, same in dorsal view, apical part; 34, tegmen in lateral view; 35, same in dorsal view, apical part.

from the middle to the anterior part of occiput; clypeus not so long, weakly arcuate on anterior margin; mandibles broad and moderately arcuate; genae rather shallow, a little more than a half the depth of lower eye-lobes; occiput moderately convex, with sides distinctly divergent posteriad; eyes small, hardly prominent laterad; antenna long and slender, AL/BL 1.31, distinctly thickened distad, thickened apicad in segments 3 and 4, compressed in 6 apical segments, clothed with irregular-sized yellow hairs on segments 1–4 and base of segment 5, and with minute pale pubescence on the following 6 segments, scape clavate and moderately arcuate, provided with a few coarse and shallow punctures, nearly equal in length to segment 4, segment 2 not much reduced, three-sevenths the length of segment 3, segment 3 seven-tenths the length of segment 4 and a little more than two-fifths the length of segment 5, segments 5–10 with each apex weakly serrate externally, segments 5–7 slightly increasing in length, segments 8–10 nearly equal in length to one another, terminal segment one and one-fourth the length of the preceding segment and blunt at apex.

Pronotum rather small and short, hardly convex, widest at basal four-ninths, not so contracted to base, PL/PA 1.52, PL/PW 1.2, PL/EL 0.26, PB/PA 1.21; apex strongly arcuate and base almost transversely truncate; sides moderately constricted at apical fourth and basal ninth, subparallel in front, moderately rounded to apical fourth, distinctly arcuate at a level between apical fourth and basal eight-ninths, then weakly arcuate to basal angles; disc gently convex though flattened near the middle, weakly impressed at sides of apical two-ninths, very sparsely punctured, clothed with long

yellowish hairs. Scutellum very small, with sides weakly dilated posteriorly, apical margin rounded.

Elytra long and slender, rather feebly ample posteriad, narrowest just behind basal third, barely exposing the sides of metathorax, EL/EW 3.57; sides with humeri weakly projected forwards, weakly and arcuately emarginate to apical sixth, each apex weakly sinuate; disc flattened throughout, each provided with a weak median longitudinal costa which extends from base to apical sixth, then arcuately bends to sutural margin, rather densely provided with large punctures, moderately clothed with yellowish hairs, though the hairs become denser along sutural margin.

Prosternum not so convex, provided with shallow transverse furrows, clothed with long pale hairs, with prosternal process moderate in width, hardly convex. Mesosternum rugose though coarsely punctured at sides, haired as in prosternum, with mesosternal process wide and distinctly concave at apical margin. Metathorax provided with large though shallow punctures on metepisternum and sides of metasternum. Abdomen elongate, parallel-sided in basal two segments, densely provided with irregular-sized punctures, and sparsely clothed with pale hairs.

Legs long and thin, rather densely clothed with pale hairs; hind pair with femur very slender and swollen in apical third, tibia distinctly arcuate.

Male genital organ small though heavily sclerotized. Median lobe very small, a little more than one-fifth the length of elytra, distinctly arcuate in profile, strongly depressed and sinuate in apical part; dorsal plate gradually narrowed to rounded apex, moderately sinuate on dorsal margin; ventral plate distinctly longer than the dorsal one, with subtriangular apical part, strongly sinuate and narrowly pointed to apex in lateral aspect; median struts moderate in length, not so broad. Tegmen nearly equal in length to median lobe, broad and strongly convex; parameres broad, almost parallel-sided in basal halves, dehiscent in apical two-fifths, with each lobe strongly thickened, moderately provided with short setae near apical margin.

Body length: 6.5 mm.

Holotype male, Doi Suthep (ca. 600 m alt.), 20–V–1983, HK, SM, YA & YY leg. Deposited in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai.

Distribution. Thailand.

Notes. In general appearance and especially in coloration, this new species is closely similar to *K. bicolorata* GRESSITT et RONDON (1970, p. 303, fig. 46–f) described from Laos, though the latter has distinctly ampler elytra and shorter antennae which do not reach the apices of elytra even in male. Jugding from the conformation of pro- and metathoraces, *K. pallida* is not so closely related to the Laotian species. Its prothorax is hardly contracted to base, and its sides are distinctly constricted near the apex and base. Besides, its pro- and mesosternal processes are distinctly narrower than in *K. bicolorata*.

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Sigeru MORIUTI of the Laboratory of Entomology, University of Osaka Prefecture, for his kindness in my examination of the collection of cerambycid beetles deposited in his laboratory, and to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance and reading through the manuscript of this paper.

要　約

新里達也：タイのカミキリムシ相に関する知見. I. 大阪府立大学鱗翅類学術調査 (1981, 1983, 1985 年) による採集品. —— タイのカミキリムシ科甲虫に関する知見は，インドシナの近隣諸国に比べて貧弱であり，調査が比較的進みつつある過去 10 年ほどの間でさえも，わずかに断片的な研究成果が発表されているにすぎない．タイのカミキリムシへの関心は，日本国内のアマチュア昆虫家のなかでは高く，毎年多くの採集者が同国を訪れ，きわめて多数の標本が集積されてきたが，これらのほとんどは死蔵されているのが現状である．

本連載は，近年得られてきた採集標本の整理発表による，同国のカミキリムシ相の解明を目的としている．今回は，大阪府立大学鱗翅類学術調査 (1981, 1983, 1985 年実施) によって得られたカミキリ亜科の採集標本の，分類整理を行なった結果を報告する．収集標本は 27 種に分類され，このなかには 4 新種および 6 新記録種が含まれていた．今回記載命名した種は次のとおりである．

1) *Falsobrium nigrum* sp. nov. — 体は全体黒色で大きく，本属としてはきわめて特異な種である．*Falsobrium* はインドシナ地域に固有で，これまでに 3 種がベトナムとラオスから記録されているが，いずれも体の大部分が明黄色の種であり，本種に近縁なものはない．

2) *Xylotrechus moriutii* sp. nov. — ラオスから記載された *X. brixi* GRESSITT et RONDON に形態上はきわめてよく類似し，GRESSITT & RONDON (1970) による "*variegatus*-group" に含まれることは疑いがない．なお，*X. brixi* とは，上翅の微毛帯の形が異なるほかに，前頭縦隆線の状態により区別できる．

3) *Demonax kurokoi* sp. nov. — ラオスから記載された *D. alcanor* GRESSITT et RONDON に形態および前胸と上翅の微毛パタンが酷似し，この種の姉妹種とも考えられる．本種は，触角第 3 節が柄節と同長 (*D. alcanor* では柄節と梗節の和より短い) であることや，*D. alcanor* のように前胸背板前方に顆粒をもたないなどの点で区別できる．

4) *Kurarua pallida* sp. nov. — ラオスから記載された *K. bicolorata* GRESSITT et RONDON に色彩パタンが酷似するが，触角が体長をはるかに越えることや，前胸背板は前後縁付近で顕著にくびれ，前・中胸腹板突起は狭く，上翅は後方に向けて弱く広がるなどの特徴から容易に識別できる．おそらく，真の類縁関係はそれほど近くないものと思われる．

一方，タイより新記録となるのは，*Oplatocera callidioides* WHITE および *Allotraeus* (*Nyshina*) *orientalis* (WHITE), comb. nov., *Ceresium granulosum* PIC, *Ibidionidum corbetti* GAHAN, *Thranius granulatus* PIC, *Rhaphuma binhensis maculicollis* GRESSITT et RONDON である．このうち *Allotraeus orientalis* については，*Nyshina* を *Allotraeus* の亜属として扱ったことで属の変更を行なった．

References

GAHAN, C. J., 1874. A list of the longicorn Coleoptera collected by Signor FEA in Burma and the adjoining regions, with descriptions of the new genera and species. *Annli. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova*, **34**: 5–104, pl. 1.

——— 1906. Coleoptera. – Vol. I. (Cerambycidae). *In* the *Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma*. xviii+329 pp. Taylor & Francis, London.

GRESSITT, J. L., 1941. A collection of longicorn beetles from Thai. *Philip. J. Sci.*, **74**: 331–344, pl. 1.

——— 1951. Longicorn beetles of China. *Longicornia, Paris*, **2**: i–ii+1–667, pls. 1–22.

——— & J. A. RONDON, 1970. Cerambycids of Laos (Disteniidae, Prioninae, Philinae, Aseminae, Lepturinae, Cerambycinae). *Pacif. Ins. Mon.*, **24**: 1–314.

HAYASHI, M., 1967. Some longicorn beetles from Thailand, chiefly collected by the Thai-Japanese Forestry Expedition 1963 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll.*, (2): 1–16, pl. 1.

——— 1984. Study of Asian Cerambycidae, (Coleoptera) VII. *Ibid.*, (17/18): 17–38, pls. 1–2.

——— 1986. The Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Thailand, chiefly based on the collection made by the Japan–U.S. co-operative science program in 1965. *Ent. Pap. pres. Kurosawa, Tokyo*, 264–274.

HOLZSCHUH, C., 1989. Beschreibung neuer Bockkäfer aus Europa und Asien. *Koleopt. Rdsch.*, **59**: 153–183.

KEYZER, Roger DE, & T. NIISATO, 1989. An additional species of the genus *Longipalpus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Thailand. *Jpn. J. Ent.*, **57**: 333–336.

NIISATO, T., & K. KINUGASA, 1982. The cerambycid beetles of the genus *Stenhomalus* in northern Thailand. *Elytra, Tokyo*, **10**: 11–16.

PIC, M., 1931. Nouveautés diverses. *Mél. Exot.-Ent.*, (57): 1–36.

——— 1935. Ditto. *Ibid.*, (66): 1–36.