

New Records of Cerambycid Beetles (Coleoptera) from China

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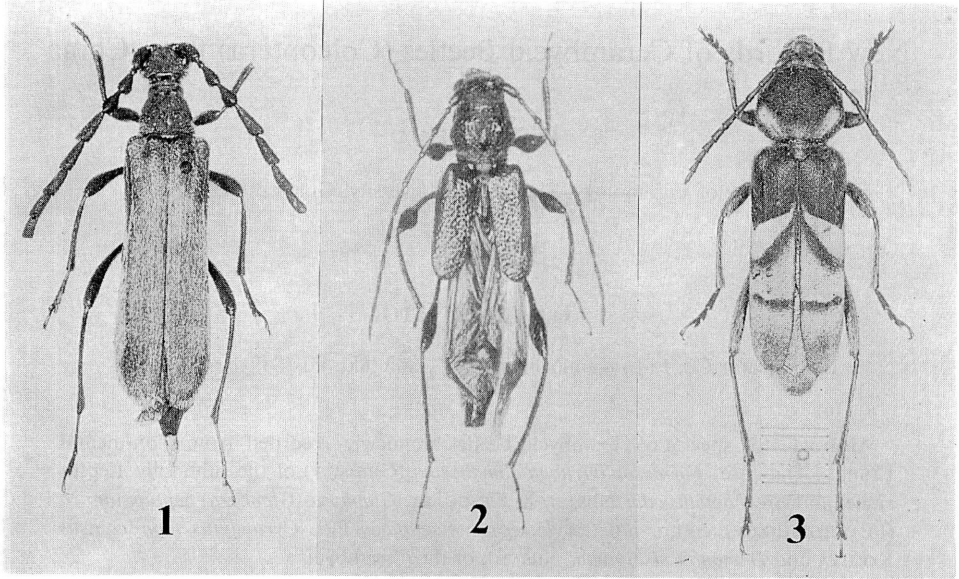
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Abstract Six species of cerambycid beetles are newly recorded from Continental China. They are: *Formosopyrrhona cinnabarina* (GRESSITT) of the subfamily Lepturinae, and *Stenhomalus odai* NIISATO et KINUGASA, *Glaphyra (Glaphyra) heptapotamica* (PLAVILSTSHIKOV), comb. nov., *Xylotrechus magnificus* PIC, *Cyrtoclytus monticallisus* KOMIYA and *Demonax nishiyamai* NIISATO, of the Cerambycinae.

In the latest check list of the Chinese cerambycid beetles, HUA (1982) counted total 2,198 species from China including Taiwan, and classified them into 6 subfamilies: Prioninae (73 spp.), Aseminae (24 spp.), Disteniinae (8 spp.), Lepturinae including Philidae (274 spp.), Cerambycinae (636 spp.), and Lamiinae (1,183 spp.). Though 493 species were newly recorded after the publication of the monographical work entitled “Longicorn beetles of China” (GRESSITT, 1951), faunal investigation of the Cerambycidae seems still insufficient as compared with those of some other coleopteran families. For this reason, we intend to carry on accurate and continuous researches of the fauna.

Through our cooperative study of the Chinese cerambycid beetles, we were able to examine several species unrecorded from Continental China. Four species listed below have previously been recorded from such countries neighboring the Chinese territory as Indochina, Russia and Japan. All the Chinese specimens examined are preserved in the collection of the Institute of Entomology, Zhongshan University, Guangzhou, China.

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Figs. 1-3. — 1. *Formosopyrrhona cinnabarina*, ♀, from Hainan. — 2. *Glaphyra (Glaphyra) heptapotamica*, ♀, from Ningxia Huizu Zizhiqu. — 3. *Xylotrechus magnificus*, ♂, from N. Thailand.

Lepturinae

Formosopyrrhona cinnabarina (Gressitt)

(Fig. 1)

Corennyx cinnabarina Gressitt, 1951, *Longicornia*, 2, p. 122, pl. 4, fig. 4.

Formosopyrrhona cinnabarina: M. Hayashi *et al.*, 1988, *Chinese J. Ent.*, 8, p. 183.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Wufenqu, Mt. Jianfengling, S. Hainan, China, 22-II-1982, Z.-Y. Chen leg.

Distribution. Hainan Prov. (new record), Taiwan.

Notes. The female specimen examined may be slightly different from the typical population occurring in Taiwan. The dorsal pubescence in the Hainan specimen is slightly longer and more reddish than that in the Taiwanese.

Cerambycinae

Stenomalus odai Niisato et Kinugasa

Stenomalus odai Niisato et Kinugasa, 1982, *Elytra*, Tokyo, 9, p. 13, figs. 1-b & 2.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Jinghong, Xishuangbanna Daizu Zizhizhou, Yunnan Prov., China, V-1982.

Distribution. Yunnan Prov. (new record), N. Thailand.

Notes. *Stenhomalus odai* is not so rare in northern Thailand. NIISATO has examined many specimens of this species since its original description.

***Glaphyra (Glaphyra) heptapotamica* (PLAVILSTSHIKOV), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Molorchus heptapotamicus PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1940, Fauna SSSR, Ins. Coléopt., **22**, p. 163.

Specimens examined. 3 ♀♀, Wrzhong, Ningxia Huizu Zizhiqu, China, V-1992.

Distribution. Ningxia Huizu Zizhique (new record); Russia (Urals through Tien Shan Mts.).

Notes. Though having peculiar facies, this species no doubt belongs to the genus *Glaphyra* because of its prothoracic structure which is one of the most important characters for separating *Glaphyra* from *Molorchus*. The fore coxal cavities of *heptapotamica* are externally closed behind, since the furcasterna (basal plates of coxal cavities) are well developed and extend behind. Therefore, we treat this species as a member of *Glaphyra*.

Three female specimens examined were emerged from twigs of the apple tree. According to TSHEREPANOV (1981, pp. 69-72), the larvae of this species are rearing under the barks of dog rose and buckthorn in the southern Urals, Russia.

***Xylotrechus magnificus* PIC**

(Fig. 3)

Xylotrechus magnificus PIC, 1992, Mél. Exot.-Ent., (37), p. 12.

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Xiping, Yunnan Prov., China, VIII-1981; 1 ♂, Waiang Papao, Chieng Rai, N. Thailand, 22-V-1992; 1 ♂, same locality, 19-VI-1992.

Distribution. Yunnan Prov. (new record); Laos, Thailand (new record).

Notes. It has been expected that this large clytine species could be found in the neighbourhood of the Laotian territory. As recorded above, we were able to examine total three specimens of this species collected from two different localities. This species is peculiar in the proportions of prothorax and elytra, and is affiliated with Japanese *X. villioni* VILLARD (1982, p. 51).

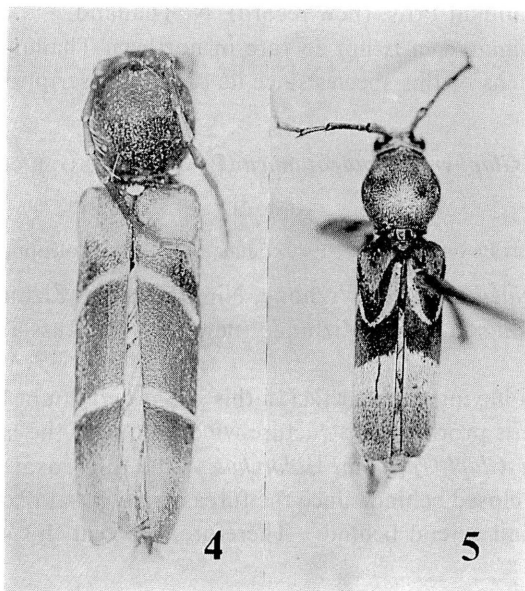
***Cyrtoclytus monticallisuus* KOMIYA**

(Fig. 4)

Cyrtoclytus monticallisuus KOMIYA, 1980, Elytra, Tokyo, **7**, p. 33, fig. A.

Specimen examined. 1 ♂, Jinxinsanjiao, Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu, China, 12-IV-1982.

Distribution. Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu (new record); Japan (Honshu).



Figs. 4-5. — 4. *Cyrtoclytus monticallisis*, ♂, from Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu. — 5. *Demonax nishiyamai*, ♀, from Fujian.

Notes. A single Chinese specimen examined well agrees with the Japanese specimens in external features. Though no morphological difference is observed between the two populations, the present discovery is very interesting from the zoogeographical viewpoint, since Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu of Southeast China is distant from the original locality for more than 2,700 km in a bee-line.

In his original description, KOMIYA (1980, p. 34) compared this species with *C. multizonus* GRESSITT (1951, p. 260) as an "alliant" species. According to our examination of the holotype of *C. multizonus* preserved in the collection of Zhongshan University, it seems to have some relationship to *C. monticallisis*, and is rather similar to *C. formosanus* GRESSITT (1934, p. 167).

Demonax nishiyamai NISATO, 1984

(Fig. 5)

Demonax nishiyamai NISATO, 1984, Elytra, Tokyo, 11, p. 11, figs. 2, 6.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Mt. Wuyi-Shan, Fujian Prov., China, XI-1984, J.-H. LU leg.

Distribution. Fujian Prov. (new record), Taiwan.

Notes. This is a second record of the species, which was originally described from the central mountains of Taiwan (Lienhwachi, type locality), and any additional record has so far been unknown. As was already suggested in the original description,

this species somewhat resembles *D. simillimus* GRESSITT (1939, p. 103, pl. 1, fig. 2) known from East China including Fujian Province and *D. formosomontanus* IKEDA et NIISATO (1984, p. 9, figs. 1 & 5) from Taiwan, but it is distinct from them in its large and laterally expanded pronotum, and apically narrowed elytra.

要 約

华 立中・新里達也：中国新記録のカミキリムシ。——中山大学（広東省広州市）昆虫学研究所蔵標本より中国未記録のカミキリムシ6種を記録するとともに、いくつかの分類学的な知見を加えた。これらは、ハナカミキリ亜科のツヤアカハネハナカミキリ *Formosopyrrona cinnabarina* (海南省)、カミキリ亜科の *Stenomalus odai* (云南省)、*Glaphyra (Glaphyra) heptapotamica* comb. nov. (宁夏回族自治区)、*Xylotrechus magnificus* (云南省；タイ北部)、アカネキスジトラカミキリ *Cyrtoclytus monticallius* (広西壮族自治区)、ニンヤマトゲヒゲトラカミキリ *Demonax nishiyamai* (福建省)である(括弧内は新記録産地)。

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