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A New Rutelid Beetle of the Genus *Phyllopertha* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae) from Taiwan

Hirokazu KOBAYASHI

3–16, Kamishakujii-minamichô, Nerima-ku, Tokyo, 177 Japan

and

Chun-Lin LI

Laboratory of Insect Conservation, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

Abstract A new species of rutelid beetle is described from Taiwan under the name of *Phyllopertha yangi*. It is somewhat allied to *P. diversa* WATERHOUSE.

In this paper, the authors will describe a new rutelid beetle from Taiwan. This belongs to the genus *Phyllopertha* STEPHENS, 1830. At the present time, this is the only species of the genus known from Taiwan.

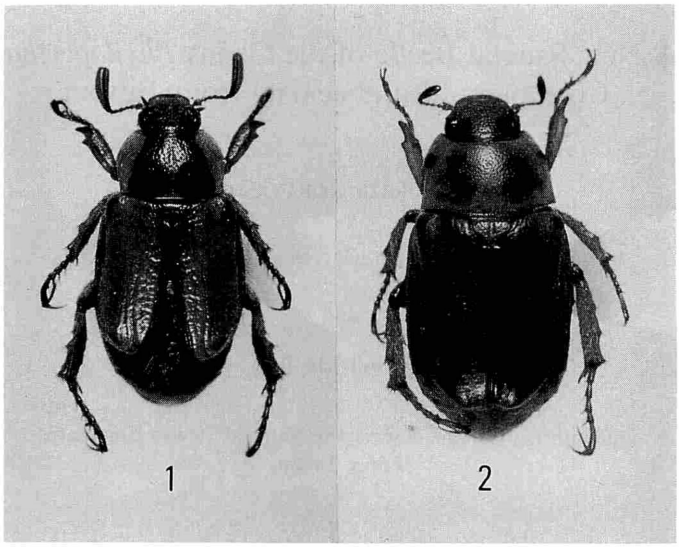
Before going further, the authors wishes to express their sincere gratitude to Messrs. C. YU of the Muh Sheng Museum of Entomology, Taiwan, and J. LO for their kind offer of materials for this study.

The holotype designated in the present study is deposited in the Insect Museum of the Department of Plant Pathology and Entomology, National Taiwan University (NTUIM), Taipei, Taiwan. Other specimen is preserved in KOBAYASHI's collection.

Phyllopertha yangi KOBAYASHI et LI, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Taiwan-miyama-usucha-kogane]
(Figs. 1–3)

Male. Dorsal surface light yellowish brown to yellowish brown, with blackish maculations or lines as follows: posterior margin of clypeus, whole of frons and vertex, a pair of wide longitudinal lines of pronotum, scutellum with the exception of anterior margin, sutural and lateral margins of elytra, apical calli of elytra, and propygidium and lateral margins of pygidium; ventral surface black to blackish brown, mesepimera, hind coxae and sides of abdominal sternites yellowish brown to light yellowish brown; antennae dark yellowish brown (margins of clubs somewhat darker), middle and posterior femora light yellowish brown, anterior femora and tibiae yellowish brown,



Figs. 1–2. Habitus of *Phyllopertha yangi* sp. nov.; 1, male, 2, female.

with blackish inner area, tarsi dark yellowish brown; dorsal surface scattered with long suberect dark brown setae, mesosternum rather densely bearing tawny hairs; shining above and beneath.

Clypeus coarsely and densely punctate, anterior margin arched, clearly reflexed and bordered, frons and vertex coarsely and somewhat confluently punctate; fronto-clypeal suture gently arched. Antennal club almost as long as footstalk.

Pronotum 1.7 times as broad as its length, coarsely and rather densely punctate at the sides, though somewhat sparsely so at the middle, with the broadest point in the middle; sides roundly convergent to front, almost straightly convergent behind; anterior angles produced but not acute, posterior ones subangulate; all margins clearly bordered. Scutellum semicircular, very sparsely and finely punctate. Elytra coarsely, sparsely punctate, and with somewhat united punctures in part, the punctures forming several striae; intervals rather convex, almost impunctate. Epipleura somewhat broad at the base, reaching posterior corner; marginal membrane narrow, starting from near posterior margin of hind coxa.

Propygidium sparsely punctate, bearing irregular rows of hairs along posterior margin. Pygidium gently convex, sparsely and shallowly punctate, each puncture with a rather long tawny hair. Anterior margin of metasternum shortly projected between posterior coxae. Each abdominal sternite coarsely, rather sparsely punctate, scattered with long suberect yellowish hairs. Anterior tibia bidentate, apical spur short. Anterior tarsus rather broad and contracted. Middle and posterior femora sparsely punctate, rather densely bearing long tawny hairs. Middle and posterior tibiae bearing two oblique ridges on outer side, though the basal one of posterior tibia is inconspicuous.

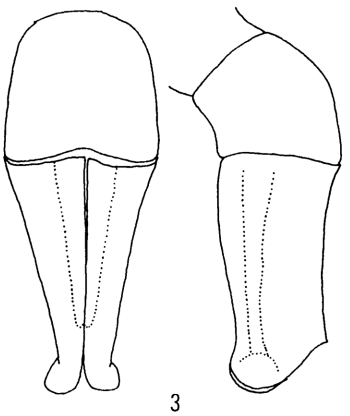


Fig. 3. Male genitalia of *Phyllopertha yangi* sp. nov.; left, dorsal view; right, lateral view.

Female. Reddish brown, rather shining. Antennal club blackish brown, with black maculations as follows: sides of eyes, four of pronotum, metasternum except at the middle, sides of each abdominal sternite, posterior corners of pygidium. Dorsal surface almost bare.

Pronotum finely and sparsely punctate, lateral margins curved before the middle, gently sinuate behind. Pygidium feebly convex, bearing several hairs on anterior margin. Abdominal sternites sparsely punctate, scattered with short hairs. Anterior tarsi of normal form, not contracted. Posterior femur very sparsely punctate, bearing a few short hairs.

Lenth: 8.5–9.5 mm; breadth: 4.0–5.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Anma-shan, Taichung Hsien, 29–IV–1992, C. K. YU leg. Paratype: 1♀, Mt. Lala-shan, Taoyuan Hsien, 13–V–1985, J. LO leg.

This species is somewhat allied to *P. diversa* WATERHOUSE, 1875, but can be separated from the latter by the following points: different coloration of pronotum and pygidium; much more coarsely and densely punctate elytra; much more evident, suberect setae on elytra in male. The new species is named *yangi* after Dr. Ping-Shih YANG of the Department of Plant Pathology and Entomology, National Taiwan University, R.O.C.

要　　約

小林裕和・李　春霖：台湾産ウスチャコガネ属の1新種．——台湾からウスチャコガネ属の1種を新たに記載し，*Phyllopertha yangi* と命名した．種小名は，国立台湾大学植物病虫害系の楊平世博士に献名したものである．

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Capnolymma brunnea (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) Newly Recorded from Thailand

Tatsuya NIISATO

Bioindicator Co., Ltd., Takada 3–16–4, Toshima, Tokyo, 171 Japan

In his recent study of the lepturine genus *Capnolymma*, OHBAYASHI (1994) recognized seven species including two new species of the genus from Southeast Asia based on a long series of materials recently collected and most of the type specimens. According to his study, an Indochinese species, *Capnolymma brunnea* GRESSITT et RONDON (1970, p. 33, fig. 7-g), has so far been known only from the original locality, Phon Tiou of Laos. In the past 30 years, however new materials of the species have been collected by Mr. K. KUME from nothern Thailand. They will be recorded below as a second locality of the species.

Specimens examined. 1♂, 1♀, Mt. Doi Sung, 700–800 m in alt., Chiang Mai Prov., Northern Thailand, 2～4–V–1994, K. KUME leg. Two specimens examined came flying to a mercury lamp.

Distribution. Laos, Thailand (new record from Thailand).

I would like to thank to Dr. Nobuo OHBAYASHI and Mr. Kunio KUME for their kindness in supplying the materials and valuable information about the species.

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