

A Redescription of *Brahmina ciliaticollis* MOSER  
(Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Melolonthinae)

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**Abstract** A Vietnamese species of rhizotrogine genus *Brahmina*, *B. ciliaticollis* MOSER, 1914 is redescribed.

The genus *Brahmina* BLANCHARD is a group of small-sized scarabaeid beetles of the subtribe Rhizotrogina, and includes about 70 species in the range from East Asia to Turkestan via India. It seems to be divided into some heterogeneous small groups.

Fortunately, I had an opportunity to examine a series of melolonthid beetles from Vietnam and found numerous specimens of *Brahmina ciliaticollis* MOSER, 1914. This species has been neither recorded nor diagnosed since MOSER described it from 3 female specimens, and no description of male specimens is naturally found. In this paper, I am going to redescribe it based on additional materials and a type specimen.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Prof. Dr. F. HIEKE, Prof. Dr. M. UHLIG and Mr. J. SCHULZE of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin for their kind loan of a type specimen of *B. ciliaticollis*, and to Mr. M. FUJIOKA of Tokyo for his kind offer of the materials. My hearty thanks are also due to Dr. S.-I. UENO for his critical reading of the manuscript, and to Mr. K. MATSUDA of Takarazuka for his excellent guidance in the course of my study.

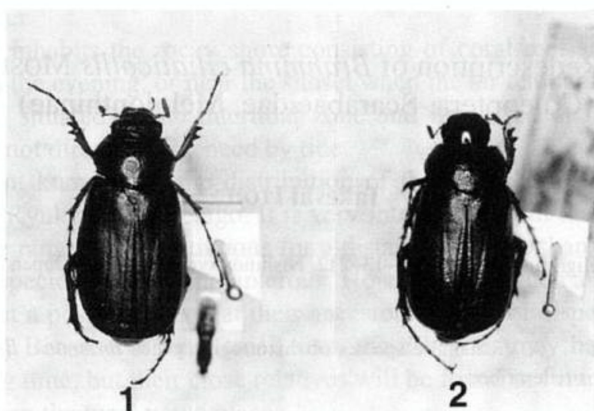
***Brahmina ciliaticollis* MOSER, 1914**

*Brahmina ciliaticollis* MOSER, 1914, 153–154 (Tonkin: Hanoi).

*Description.* Length: 9.7–13.6 mm.

**Male.** Head reddish to dark reddish brown, pronotum reddish brown, elytra and ventral surface light brown to brown, antennae and legs brown. Pronotum, ventral surface and legs moderately shining, but the elytra are almost opaque.

Head moderately wide; clypeus subtrapezoidal, coarsely and densely punctate, 2.9–3.6 (3.3 on an average,  $n=20$ ) times as wide as long, straight at anterior margin and rounded at anterior corners; frons very coarsely rugoso-punctate, covered with short erect pubescence, and bearing a pair of small tubercles or an obscure transverse elevation; vertex not sharply carinate, but distinctly declivous anteriorly; eyes moderately prominent, interocular distance 0.64–0.69 (0.67 on an average,  $n=20$ ) times as



Figs. 1-2. *Brahmia ciliaticollis* MOSER; 1, male from Sapa; 2, type (♀) from Hanoi.

wide as the width of head; antennae 10-segmented; antennal club longer than the total length of apical 6 segments of 7-segmented footstalk, but shorter than footstalk; mentum rather convex.

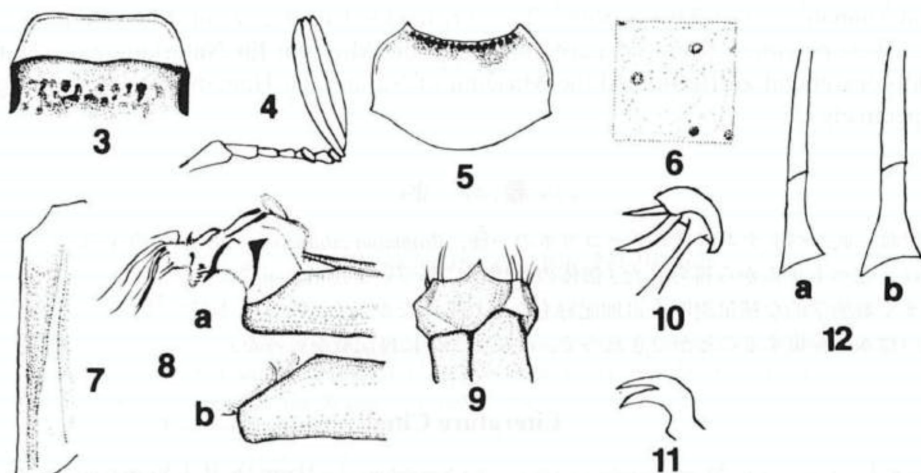
Pronotum 0.57–0.61 (0.59 on an average,  $n=20$ ) times as long as wide, smooth, somewhat sparsely and coarsely punctate, but densely so near sides; anterior margin rimmed, engraved with setigerous punctures along its posterior margin, which gives a serrate appearance; anterior and posterior angles almost rectangular though the posterior ones are sometimes a little obtuse; lateral margin narrowly reflexed throughout, distinctly produced at middle, straight and provided with several long bristles in anterior half, feebly to moderately sinuate and with or without a few short bristles in posterior half, and somewhat constricted before posterior angles; posterior margin furnished with a row of punctures throughout, finely rimmed near both corners, whose rim is engraved with punctures; disc with a weak depression inside anterior corners, and transversely furrowed in front of the rim of posterior margin. Scutellum moderately punctate, hardly or slightly so at base.

Elytra costate, sutural costa well-raised, 0.13–0.19 (0.16 on an average,  $n=20$ ) times as wide as elytral width, 1st costa flattened, gradually widening apicad and approaching sutural one; lateral marginal area mat from level of metacoxa to apex; epipleuron reaching or passing metacoxal level; marginal membrane generally invisible.

Prosternum hairy, provided with a subtrapezoidal keel medio-basally; mesosternum hairy, scabrous in anterior half, smooth and sparsely punctate in posterior half; metasternum somewhat convex, provided with hairy punctures somewhat densely. Abdominal central area sparsely pubescent. Pygidium coarsely, somewhat sparsely and sometimes slightly rugosely punctate.

Legs slender; metacoxa devoid of lateral marginal furrow; metafemur 0.27–0.31 (0.29 on an average,  $n=20$ ) times as wide as long, somewhat stout, shining, and sparsely punctate; metafemoral bristles about 0.22–0.38 times as long as width of





Figs. 3–12. *Brahmina ciliaticollis* MOSER. — 3, Part of head; 4, antenna, ♂; 5, pronotum, ♀; 6, punctation of pronotum; 7, part of right elytron; 8, apical portion of male genitalia, a: dorso-lateral view, b: lateral view; 9, apical portion of female genitalia; 10, metatibial apical spurs, ♂; 11, claw of fore leg; 12, metatibia a: ♂, b: ♀.

metafemur; metatibia slender, longer metatibial spur shorter than 1st metatarsal segment; metatarsi with 1st segment shorter than 2nd. Claw bi-toothed, with apical tooth slender and inner tooth stout and truncated at the apex.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 8; internal sac with several long flagella, a few spines, bristles and sclerotized armatures.

Female. Clypeus 3.0–3.9 (3.3 on an average,  $n=20$ ) times as wide as long. Frons punctate and tuberculate or transversely elevated as in male, interocular distance 0.65–0.69 (0.67 on an average,  $n=20$ ) times as wide as width of head; antennal club longer than the total length of apical 6 segments of footstalk, though shorter than footstalk. Pronotum 0.56–0.60 (0.58 on an average,  $n=20$ ) times as long as wide; anterior margin much widely rimmed and engraved with punctures in the same way as in male, widely furrowed along the rim, but the furrow is apparently narrowed at middle; postero-lateral margins strongly to moderately sinuate, but less so in the type specimen. Metafemur 0.33–0.37 (0.35 on an average,  $n=20$ ) times as wide as long; metafemoral bristles about 0.28–0.44 times as long as width of metafemur; longer metatibial spur equal in length to 1st metatarsal segment; metatarsi with 1st segment shorter than the 2nd. Genitalia as shown in Fig. 9; coxite fused, with a distinct projection at apex.

*Distribution.* North Vietnam, South China.

*Specimens examined.* 10 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Sapa, Hoang Lien Son, 1–V–1991, M. FUJIOKA leg.; 11 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀, same locality, 3–28–V–1993, N. KATSURA leg.; 1 ♀ (type), with three labels inscribed “Hanoi. 1903.”, “*Brahmina ciliaticollis* MOS. Type” and “Zool. Mus. Berlin”; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, “China Yunnan”, “Zool. Mus. Berlin”; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, “Tali

Haut Yunnan", "Zool. Mus. Berlin"; 2 ♀♀, "Kiukiang China", "Zool. Mus. Berlin".

Two specimens from Sapa are donated to the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and the Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyôgo, respectively.

### 要 約

伊藤 武：ベトナム産アカチャコガネの一種，*Brahmina ciliaticollis* MOSERの再記載。——本種は、北ベトナムから得られた3個体の雌標本に基づいて、MOSERにより記載されて以来、現在まで形態学的な補足説明も追加記録もなされていなかった。今回、本種の雄個体を含めて多数の標本を検視することができたので、改めてここに再記載を行った。

### Literature Cited

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **25** (1): 116, May 15, 1997

## Occurrence of *Zoodes formosanus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) in Northern Vietnam

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*Zoodes formosanus* is a little-known hesperophanine cerambycid beetle and has so far been known as an endemic to Taiwan. Recently, I had an opportunity to examine a single female specimen of the same species collected near the northern border of Vietnam. It is an interesting example from the zoogeographical viewpoint, exhibiting a relationship of the cerambycid faunas between northern Vietnam and Taiwan. The facies of the Vietnamese specimen are similar to those of the type population, except for some weak differences regarded as infraspecific variation.

### *Zoodes formosanus* NIISATO, 1982

*Zoodes formosanus* NIISATO, 1982, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., **16**, pp. 41–43, figs. 1–2.

*Specimen examined.* 1 ♀, near Sapa, Lao Cai Prov., N. Vietnam, V-1996.

*Distribution.* Taiwan, N. Vietnam (new record).