

Three Additional Species of the Tribe Oabriini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from China

Tatsuya NIISATO

Bioindicator Co., Ltd., Takada 3–16–4, Toshima-ku, Tokyo, 171–0033 Japan

and

HUA Lizhong

Zhongshan University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, 510275 China

Abstract Two new cerambycid species of the genus *Obrium* and one new species of the genus *Stenhomalus* are described from China. *Obrium hainanum* sp. nov. from Hainan is characterized by the large fore body with approximate eyes, the pale apical segments of antennae and distinct punctuation on the body surface. *Obrium oculatum* sp. nov. from Yunnan is a unique species in having the light yellowish-brown broad body with black head, widely separated eyes and the smooth body surface. *Stenhomalus unicolor* sp. nov. from Hejiang is a close relative of *S. lighti* GRESSITT from the Japanese Islands, but is discriminated from the latter by the larger fore body and the short immaculate brownish elytra.

Only a few knowledge has been added to the Chinese members of the cerambycine tribe Oabriini since a monographic study by GRESSITT (1951) entitled “Longicorn beetles of China” was published. Total 22 species of 5 genera were known from China including Taiwan (HUA, 1982; NAKAMURA *et al.*, 1992), and also one species of *Obrium* and two species of *Stenhomalus* were recently described (cf. HOLZSCHUH, 1995). In the present paper, we are going to describe two new species of the genus *Obrium* and one new species of the genus *Stenhomalus* of this tribe based on the entomological collection preserved in Zhongshan University, Guangzhou.

The holotypes to be designated in this paper will be preserved in the collection of Zhongshan University, Guangzhou. The abbreviations used in the description are explained in another paper by the senior author published in the present issue of the *Elytra*.

We wish to express our deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for reading through the original manuscript of this paper.

Obrium hainanum NIISATO et HUA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2)

A small species with voluminous head, developed eyes and bicolored antennal segments. Colour reddish yellow, slightly darker in mouth parts; antennae pale yellow except for blackish brown basal 4 segments; eyes black; legs blackish brown, pale yellow on the peduncular parts of each femora.

Head large and voluminous, with strongly expanded eyes, weakly convex, scattered with large punctures, clothed with rather long pale hairs, HW/PA 1.32, HW/PW 1.25; frons strongly transverse, depressed, almost smooth, with a median groove very fine, fronto-clypeal suture broad and rather deeply concave, FL/FB 0.38; clypeus strongly narrowed apicad, weakly raised in basal 2/3, with transversely truncate apical margin, CL/CB 0.57; mandibles short and rather broad, briefly hooked at extremities; vertex and occiput gently raised, provided with a few punctures; genae 1/3 the depth of

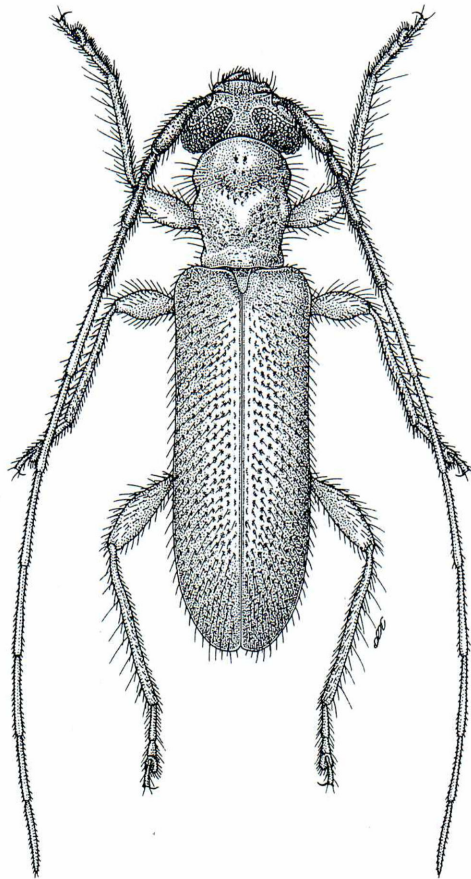


Fig. 1. *Obrium hainanum* NIISATO et HUA, sp. nov., holotype male, from Hainan, Southwest China.

lower eye lobes, shortly angulate ventrad; eyes large, coarsely faceted, strongly approximate on dorsum, separated from each other by $1/9$ on dorsum and $1/3$ on venter of the maximum width of head. Antennae long and filiform, 1.55 times as long as body, punctured on basal 4 segments, rather densely clothed with pale erect hairs, and partly with minute pubescence on apical 7 segments; scape slender and arcuate, shallowly emarginate on ventral side near base, 1.5 times as long as segment 3; segment 2 longer than wide; segment 3 weakly thickened at apex, nearly equal in length to segment 4 and 0.6 times as long as segment 5; terminal segment slender and gently arcuate.

Pronotum rather small, hardly dilated apicad, PL/PA 1.21, PB/PA 0.94, PL/PW 1.14, PW/EW 0.69, PL/EL 0.31; base gently bisinuate, narrowly bordered; apex arcuately produced, immarginate; sides weakly arcuate near apex and base, with lateral swellings at a level between basal and apical $3/8$, slightly constricted before and behind the swellings; disc weakly convex, flattened above, provided with a pair of obsolete longitudinal swellings at the sides before the middle, and weak oblong one in the centre just behind middle; surface sparsely scattered with large punctures, and clothed with irregular-sized erect pale hairs. (Scutellum missing in the holotype.)

Elytra moderate in length, broad, weakly ample posteriad, EL/EW 2.54; sides almost rounded at humeri, nearly parallel in basal halves, and then arcuate towards the completely rounded apices; disc concave near suture just behind scutellum and apical fourth; surface closely punctured in irregular rows, the punctures being obsolete in apical fourth, moderately clothed with pale hairs.

Venter of thoraces nearly smooth and thinly pubescent; prosternal process invisible from below because of approximate fore coxae; epimetepisterna each provided

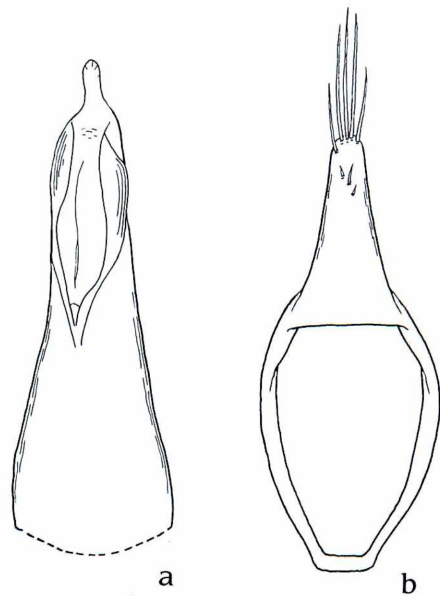


Fig. 2. Male genital organ of *Obrium hainanum* NIISATO et HUA, sp. nov., holotype, from Hainan, Southwest China. — a, Median lobe, apical part in dorsal view; b, tegmen in dorsal view.

with a complete longitudinal suture. Abdomen moderately elongate, nearly $7/10$ the length of hind body, very sparsely punctured, clothed with sparse erect pale hairs; anal sternite with apical margin rounded and weakly produced at centre.

Legs slender and fairly long; hind femur in apical half weakly clavate and moderately compressed, first tarsal segment a little longer than the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ small and lightly sclerotized. Median lobe asymmetrical, a little more than $1/3$ the length of elytra, gently arcuate, weakly convex, with strongly pointed apex, median struts less than half the length of median lobe; apical lobe in dorsal view gently arcuately narrowed apicad, then abruptly narrowed just before apex with a prolonged extremity; ventral plate with sides forming moderately raised lateral walls, which extend from apical eighth to apical third, strongly inclined to the left in posterior part, rather widely sulcate at the midline. Tegmen a little less than $3/5$ the length of median lobe, with oblong ring part; fused paramere short, nearly $1/4$ the length of tegmen, gradually narrowed apicad, provided with five long setae at apex.

Body length 4.9 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype ♂, Hei-Feng on Mt. Jianfengling, Hainan, SW China, 26–VII–1984, JIANG S.-G. leg. The holotype is in a poor condition, and the following body parts are missing: apical four segments of left antenna; scutellum; left mid leg, left tibia and tarsus.

Distribution. Hainan, S. China.

Notes. *Obrium hainanum* sp. nov. is a small species characterized by the large fore body with well developed approximate eyes, and the pale yellow seven apical segments of antennae. Though no close relatives are found among the previously known species of the genus, *O. hainanum* has some relationship to a new species recently discovered from northern Vietnam to be described in another paper by the senior author (NIISATO, 1998). However, the Vietnamese species has larger body and rather simple median lobe unlike that of *O. hainanum* which bears distinct lateral walls in its apical part. In the markedly large fore body, this new species is somewhat similar to *O. cephalotes* PIC (1923, p. 7) described from an unknown locality in China, but the latter species has unicolored antennae and strongly sinuous sides of the pronotum.

The single male specimen examined was collected from the natural forest on Mt. Jianfengling, which is a famous protected area in the Island of Hainan.

***Obrium oculatum* NIISATO et HUA, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 3)

A small bicoloured species, with black head and light yellowish brown body, characterized by very large eyes like a member of *Stenhomalus*. Colour largely light yellowish brown, slightly darker on pronotum and margin of scutellum, moderately shiny; head black, dark brown on the underside, clypeus and mandibles, yellowish brown on most parts of mouth parts; antennae dark brown, slightly paler in apical seg-

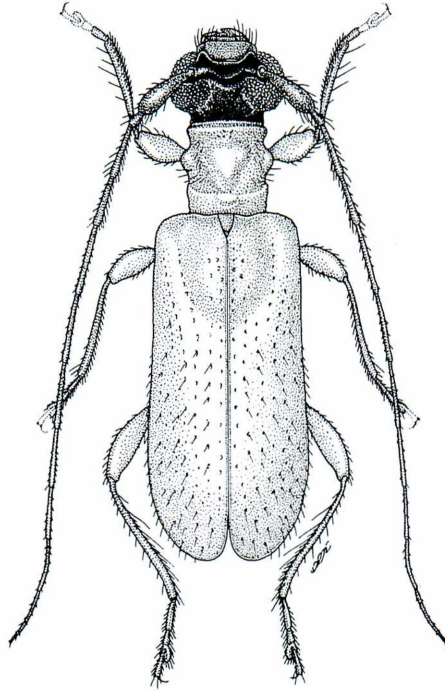


Fig. 3. *Obrium oculatum* NIISATO et HUA, sp. nov., holotype female, from Yunnan, Southwest China.

ments.

Head large, with strongly expanded eyes, rather strongly convex, more or less shagreened, sparsely clothed with long erect pale hairs, HW/PA 1.36, HW/PW 1.23; frons distinctly transverse, flattened though weakly raised at sides, smooth, without a median groove, with fronto-clypeal suture broad and deep, FL/FB 0.41; clypeus transverse and wide, with arcuate apical margin, CL/CB 0.57; mandibles short, arcuate; vertex and occiput wide, weakly raised; genae almost invisible from frontal view, obsoletely angulate ventrad; eyes very large, strongly prominent, coarsely faceted, separated from each other by $1/4$ on dorsum and a little more than $1/4$ on venter of the maximum width of head. Antennae filiform and moderate in length, 1.24 times as long as body, rather densely clothed with silvery white hairs on basal 5 segments, and with minute pubescence on apical 7 segments; scape rather slender, moderately clavate in apical $2/3$, 1.25 times as long as segment 3; segment 2 as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 hardly thickened apicad, the former a little longer than the latter and a little less than 0.7 times as long as segment 5; terminal segment slightly reduced, equal in length to the preceding segment, gently arcuate.

Pronotum short and very small, nearly parallel-sided, PL/PA 1.00, PB/PA 0.95, PL/PW 0.93, PW/EW 0.65, PL/EL 0.25; base gently bisinuate, hardly bordered; apex gently arcuate, immarginate; sides strongly constricted at apical fifth, with prominent

swellings at a level between apical third and just behind middle, then gently constricted and arcuate to basal angles; disc moderately convex, weakly transversely depressed in apical fourth and basal third, provided with a pair of obsolete oblique swellings at the sides just before the middle, and an obsolete rounded one in the centre just behind the middle; surface almost smooth, provided with transverse furrows near base, clothed with irregular-sized erect pale hairs. Scutellum triangular and smooth.

Elytra short, very wide, weakly ample posteriad, EL/EW 2.29; sides with humeri quadrately rounded, nearly parallel in basal halves, then gently arcuate and divergent to apical 3/10, and convergent to completely rounded apices; disc gently convex, weakly depressed near suture just behind scutellum and apical fourth; surface rather sparsely provided with shallow moderate-sized punctures, the punctures being smaller and sparser in apical fourth, very sparsely clothed with pale yellow hairs.

Venter of thoraces smooth and thinly pubescent; prosternal process strongly compressed near middle, invisible from below because of approximate fore coxae, with apex slightly dilated, narrowly separated from pleural processes; mesosternal process strongly narrowed apicad, almost reaching the anterior margin of metatsternum; metepisternum with longitudinal sutures distinct though fairly apart from the base. Abdomen short and broad, nearly 3/5 the length of hind body, smooth, very sparsely clothed with pale hairs; sternite 4 strongly arcuately emarginate on apical margin, with dense rows of sensory setae; sternite 5 weakly emarginate on apical margin; anal sternite narrowed apicad, with rounded apical margin.

Legs short, not so stout, with femora weakly compressed; hind leg with femur moderately clavate in apical half, first tarsal segment equal in length to the following two segments combined.

Body length 4.25 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype ♀, Jing-Hong, Yunnan Prov., SW China, V-1982. The holotype lacks the claws of both the fore tarsi and the left mid tarsus.

Distribution. Yunnan, SW. China.

Notes. *Obrium oculatum* sp. nov. is a very peculiar species and has no relative among the congeners. It is easily recognized on the light yellow smooth body with black head, and the small fore body obviously narrower than the widened elytra. This species is also unique in the highly developed eyes like a member of the genus *Stenhomalus*, which are strongly prominent and slightly produced ventrad, and cover the most parts of the genae.

The only single female specimen available for taxonomic examination was collected at Jing-Hong of Yunnan.

Stenhomalus unicolor NIISATO et HUA, sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

A medium-sized species of brown unicoloured body, with coarsely faceted eyes which are strongly approximate. This species has closer relationship to *S. lighti* from

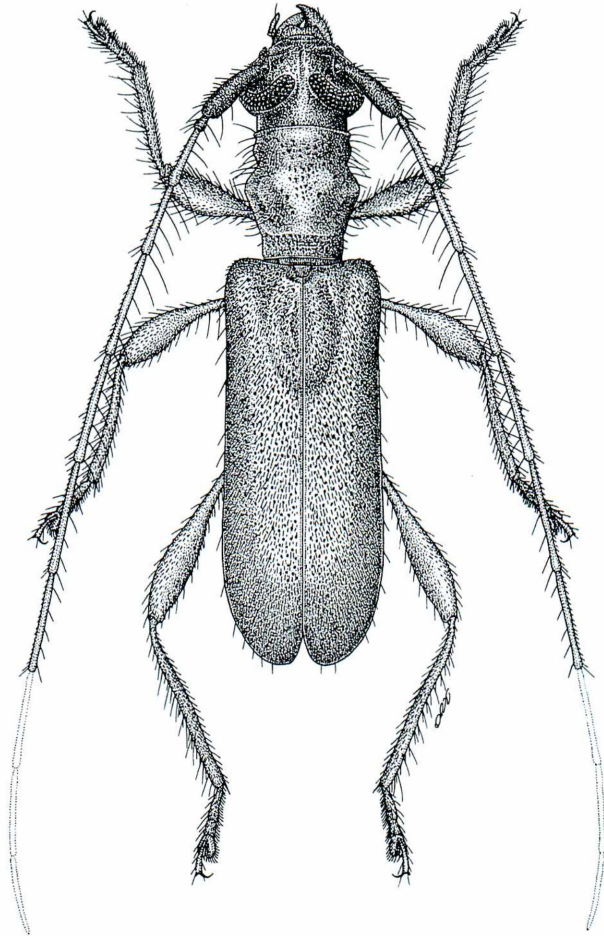


Fig. 4. *Stenhomalus unicolor* NUISATO et HUA, sp. nov., holotype female, from Zhejiang, East China.

the Japanese Islands. Colour largely dark reddish brown, moderately shiny, more yellowish in palpi, apical nine segments of antennae, elytra except for slightly darkened bases and basal parts of femora, and black on inner margins of mandibular apices and eyes.

Head voluminous and moderately convex, coarsely shagreened on dorsum, provided with large punctures on venter between eyes, and rather densely clothed with pale hairs, HW/PA 1.26, HW/PW 1.12; frons strongly narrowed apicad, weakly raised, with a fine median groove, and closely rugose, with apical margin arcuate, fronto-clypeal suture relatively deep, FL/FB 0.57; clypeus strongly transverse, with truncate apical margin, CL/CB 0.43; mandibles moderate in length, weakly hooked at apices; vertex and occiput gently raised; genae 1/5 the depth of lower eye-lobes, bluntly angulate ventrad; eyes large, strongly prominent, coarsely faceted, distinctly approximate,

separated from each other by $1/9$ on dorsum and a little less than $1/3$ on venter of the maximum width of head. Antennae rather stout and distinctly longer than body, densely clothed with pale yellow pubescence, also with sparse rows of long erect hairs on the undersides of segments 2–6; scape arcuate, strongly thickened apicad, 1.5 times as long as segment 3; segment 2 as long as wide; segments 3 rather moderately thickened apicad, 0.8 times as long as segment 4; segment 4 slightly thickened apicad, 0.62 times as long as segment 5; (segments 9–11 are missing in the holotype).

Pronotum moderately long and wide, distinctly dilated apicad, PL/PA 1.24, PB/PA 0.76, PL/PW 1.09, PW/EW 0.78, PL/EL 0.33; base gently emarginate, narrowly bordered; apex gently arcuate; sides arcuately rounded near apical eighth, rather strongly constricted at apical third, provided with rounded swellings at a level between apical third and basal $2/9$, and then weakly arcuate to basal angles; disc moderately convex, slightly depressed above, provided with a weak oblong median swelling just before the middle, and a pair of weak oblique ones at the sides; surface sparsely provided with coarse punctures, clothed with long erect pale yellow hairs and recumbent silvery white pubescence, the latter of which is partly dense at the sides near apex and base. Scutellum small, triangular, smooth on the surface.

Elytra relatively slender and long, weakly dilated posteriad, EL/EW 2.62; sides with humeri hardly produced, parallel in basal $2/7$, gently arcuately emarginate to apical $3/7$, then slightly divergent and arcuately convergent to apices which are completely rounded; disc gently convex, weakly longitudinally concave near suture just behind scutellum; surface moderately provided with medium-sized punctures in irregular rows, the punctures being sparse behind the middle and disappearing on apical $2/7$, densely clothed with pale yellow pubescence intermixed with rather long hairs.

Prosternum weakly rugose, provided with a few coarse punctures at the sides; prosternal process very narrow between coxal cavities, and then distinctly dilated to subtruncate apex. Meso- and metathoraces almost smooth, clothed with silvery white pubescence at the sides of mesosternum, bases of metepisterna and basal half of metasternum. Abdomen short and broad, nearly $4/7$ the length of hind body, almost smooth, clothed with dense pale yellow pubescence intermixed with rather long hairs; sternite 4 weakly arcuately emarginate on apical margin, with very dense rows of sensory setae; sternite 5 distinctly emarginate on apical margin; anal sternite small, roundly produced apicad.

Legs stout and rather long; with femora weakly compressed; hind leg with femur moderately clavate in apical half, first tarsal segment equal in length to the following two segments combined.

Body length 5.25 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype ♀, Hang-Zhou Botanical Garden, Hang-Zhou City, Zhejiang Prov., E. China, 9–VI–1981, collected at light. The holotype is in rather a poor condition; the left antenna except scape, and the apical three segments of the right antenna are missing.

Distribution. Zhejiang, E. China.

Notes. This new species is closely related to *S. lighti* GRESSITT (1935, p. 170) widely recorded from the main islands of Japan, and may be regarded as a local race of the latter. Though generally similar, this new species can be distinguished from *S. lighti* by the large fore body with voluminous head, and the rather short, almost uniformly brown elytra. It is interesting that such a direct relative of the Japanese species was found in continental China. *Stenhomalus unicolor* sp. nov. may be similar to *S. pallidus* GRESSITT (1935, p. 147) from Taiwan in their unicoloured body, but the latter has a flattened pale yellow body and rather widely separated eyes.

The single female specimen examined was caught at light in the Hang-Zhou Botanical Garden, Hang-Zhou City.

要 約

新里達也・华立中：中国から発見されたムナミゾアメイロカミキリ族の3新種。——中山大學（広東省広州）に所蔵されている標本に基づき、ムナミゾアメイロカミキリ族Oabriiniに属する、ムナミゾアメイロカミキリ属の2新種、*Obrium hainanum* sp. nov.と*O. oculatum* sp. nov.、およびメダカカミキリ属の1新種、*Stenhomalus unicolor* sp. nov.を、それぞれ命名記載した。

Obrium hainanum（海南側沟天牛）は、大きい体前半部と発達した複眼、黄白色の触角先端節をもつ小型の種で、これまでに近縁の種は知られていないが、最近北ベトナムから発見された同属種に類縁が比較的近い。海南島尖峰嶺で採集された1雄に基づいて記載した。

Obrium oculatum（巨眼側沟天牛）は、体前半部が小さく、上翅はいちじるしく幅広く、広く離れた複眼は大きく発達する。また体全体が明黄褐色でほとんど平滑であり、黒色の頭部をもつ点も特異である。本種に近縁の種はまったく知られていない。云南省景洪で採集された1雌個体に基づいて記載した。

Stenhomalus unicolor（単色狭天牛）は、日本列島に広く分布するトワダムモンメダカカミキリ*S. lighti* GRESSITTに、きわめて類縁の近い種である。しかしながら、この日本の種とは、体前半部が大きく、短い黄褐色の上翅は基部がやや暗色になるなどの特徴で容易に識別できる。浙江省杭州市内で採集された1雌個体に基づいて記載した。

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Correction of the Distribution Record of *Stenhomalus muneaka* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from the Korean Peninsula

Tatsuya NIISATO

Bioindicator Co., Ltd., Takada 3–16–4, Toshima-ku, Tokyo, 171–0033 Japan

In a recent paper of mine, I suggested that the South Korean record by LEE (1987) of *Stenhomalus muneaka* HAYASHI seemed to belong to *S. parallelus* NIISATO for the reason of geographical affinity and external similarity. Just after that, I was able to directly examine the Korean specimen in question through the courtesy of Mr. S.-M. LEE. As was inferred, the specimen examined well agreed in structure with *S. parallelus*. I will correctly record *S. parallelus* from the peninsula. I wish to thank Mr. S.-M. LEE for permission to examine the material.

Stenhomalus parallelus NIISATO

Stenhomalus parallelus NIISATO, 1988, Kontyû, Tokyo, **56**, pp. 791–193, figs. 1, 4–5; type locality: Mine, Tsushima Isls. off northern Kyushu, SW. Japan.

Stenhomalus muneaka: LEE, 1987, The Longicorn Beetles of Korean Peninsula, p. 79, pl. 10, fig. 94.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Mt. Pal-Gong, Gyeong-Bug, Korea, 6–VI–1985, S.-M. LEE leg.
Distribution. Tsushima Isls.; South Korea (new record).