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A Synopsis of the Prionine Cerambycid of the Genus *Megobaralipton*, New Status (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae)

(Revisional Studies of the Genus *Megopis* sensu LAMEERE, 1909 – 1)

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Abstract *Megobaralipton* LEPESME et BREUNING, 1952 is proved to be a distinct genus. *Megopis bicoloripes*, *M. mandibulare*, *M. lansbergei*, *M. granuliferum*, *M. suturale*, *M. mindanaonis* and *M. kalimantanum* are transferred to this genus and the type species is designated on *M. bicoloripes*. A new species is described from East Malaysia under the name *Megobaralipton itohi* sp. nov. A key to the species of this genus is given. This article is the first part of a revisional study of the genus *Megopis* sensu LAMEERE, 1909.

The genus *Baralipton* was originally described by THOMSON (1857) for only one species, *maculosum*. LAMEERE (1909, 1919) regarded this genus as a subgenus of the genus *Megopis* and proposed to involve a series of species with hair fringes under the male antennae into this subgenus. However, such a classification seems to have caused confusion because the subgenus *Baralipton* sensu LAMEERE (1909, 1919) involves more than two different genera and subgenera. GRESSITT (1940) first became aware of this fact and described the subgenus *Aegolipton* to discriminate three species from the subgenus *Baralipton*. Twelve years later, LEPESME and BREUNING (1952) also noticed the same fact and proposed not only to exclude *Baralipton* from the genus *Megopis* as an independent genus but also to erect the subgenus *Megobaralipton* in the genus *Megopis* to receive the remaining species which had been included by LAMEERE in the subgenus *Baralipton*. Therefore, these two taxa *Aegolipton* and *Megobaralipton* might be designed for almost the same purpose. However, the rest of the subgenus *Baralipton* sensu LAMEERE (1909) after eliminating *Baralipton* sensu GRESSITT (1940) or LEPESME and BREUNING (1952) is still considered to involve more than two genera and subgenera in my present view. On the other hand, the systematical investigation suggests that these two subgenera correspond to two different taxa mainly due to the difference of the type species. In this paper, I am going to redescribe *Megobaralipton* LEPESME et BREUNING and to propose its upgrade to an independent genus. I am also going to give notes on all the known species of this genus including a new species to be named *Megobaralipton itohi* sp. nov. As for the subgenus *Aegolipton* GRESSITT, I prefer not to give discussion in this paper because some additional investigations of the other subgenera are required.

The abbreviations used in measurements of body parts are as follows: BL – body length from clypeus to apices of elytra or abdomen, HL – length of head from clypeus to base, HW – width of head across eyes, PL – length of pronotum, PW – maximum width of pronotum, PA – apical width of pronotum, PB – basal width of pronotum, EL – length of elytra, EW – maximum width of elytra, AL – total length of antennae, Aln – length of (n)th antennal segment.

Before going to the next step, I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for kindly reading and revising the original manuscript. I am grateful to Dr. N. OHBAYASHI of Ehime University for his kind help to prepare necessary bibliographies used in this study. My thanks also go to Mrs. A. DRUMONT of Belgium and K. MATSUDA of Hyôgo for their kindness in providing with materials used in this paper. I owe to Mr. G. WOESTIN for the picture of the type specimen preserved in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique.

Genus ***Megobaralipton*** LEPESME et BREUNING, stat. nov.

(Figs. 1–14, 17–23)

Megopis subgenus *Megobaralipton* LEPESME et BREUNING, 1952, Trans. Ninth int. Congr. Ent., **1**: 140.
Megopis subgenus *Baralipton* LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 151 [nec THOMSON, *pro parte*].
Megopis subgenus *Aegolipton* GRESSITT, 1940, Philipp. J. Sci., **72**: 22 [*pro parte*].
Megopis subgenus *Baralipton* HÜDEPOHL, 1987, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, **35/36**: 129 [nec THOMSON, *pro parte*].

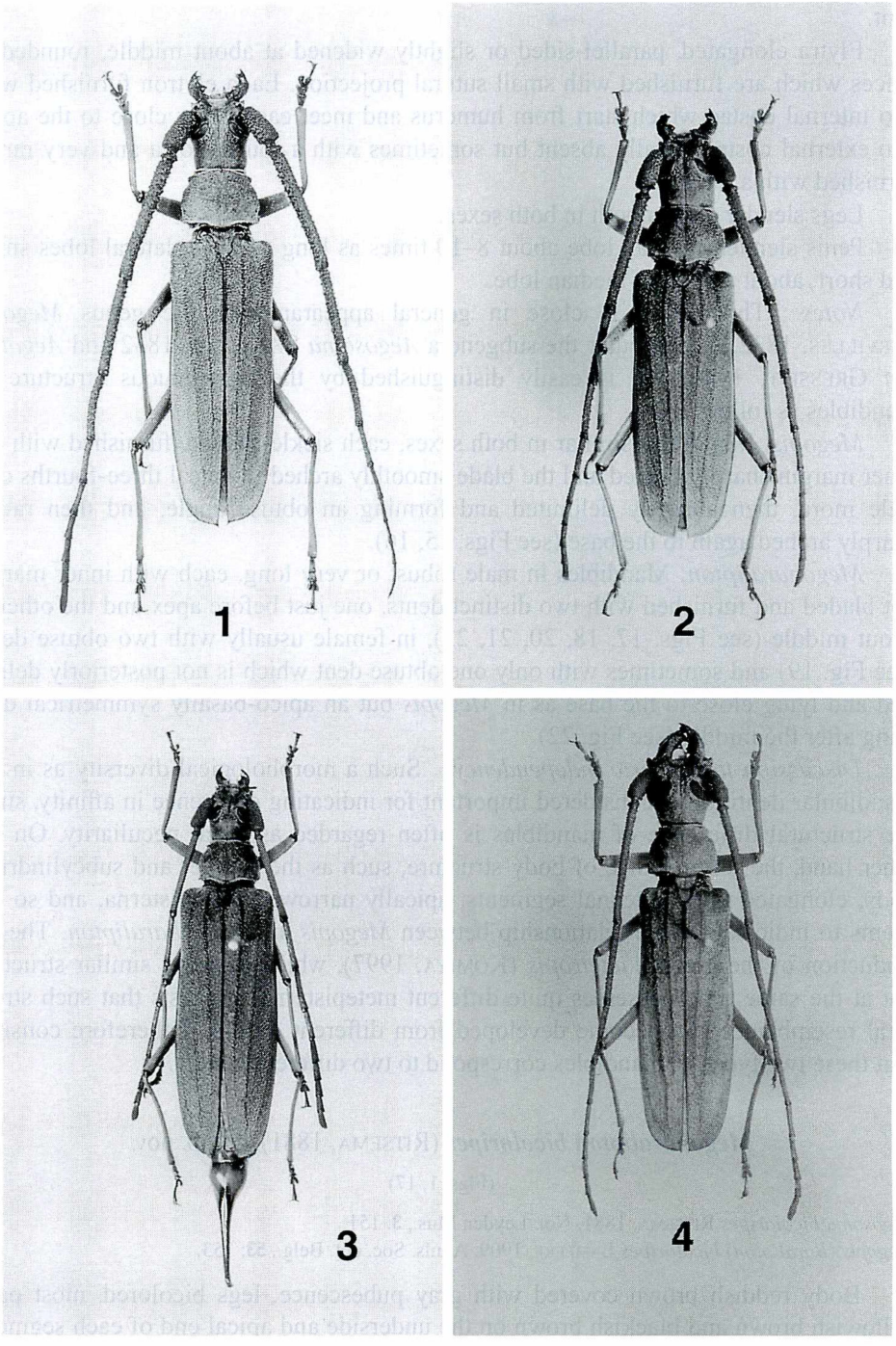
Type species (first designation): *Aegosoma bicoloripes* RITSEMA, 1881, Not. Leyden Mus., **3**: 151.

Notes. When LEPESME and BREUNING proposed this subgenus, they did not designate the type species and merely listed twelve species, of which only four actually belong to this genus and the others to other genera. They placed these four species at the top, third, fourth and fifth of the list, and therefore I surmised that they intended to represent this subgenus by these four species. I designated the oldest one of them as the type species.

Generic features. Body elongated cylindrical, length 19–43 mm, usually 29–36 mm, integument grayish brown, often reddish or yellowish, sometimes dark brown or black, legs usually brighter than body; dorsal side more or less pubescent throughout and often granulated, ventral side thinly pubescent.

Head robust, mandibles developed particularly in male, each furnished with two internal dents. Antennae usually longer than body but shorter than 1.25 times in male and longer than two-thirds of body but shorter than 1.13 times in female, segment 3 without any longitudinal carina, the underside of male antennae fringed with hairs on several segments, the number of which is differently constant in each species.

Pronotum strongly convex, lateral margins indistinct, widest at posterior half, slightly narrowed basad and strongly, roundly narrowed apicad, often with a constriction just before apex, basal and apical projections at side usually dull and not spines-



Figs. 1–4. Habitus of *Megobaralipton* spp. —— 1, *M. bicoloripes*, male; 2–3, *M. itohi* sp. nov.: 2, male, 3, female; 4, *M. mindanaonis*, male, from Negros Is.

cent.

Elytra elongated, parallel-sided or slightly widened at about middle, rounded at apices which are furnished with small sutural projection. Each elytron furnished with two internal costae which start from humerus and meet each other close to the apex, two external costae usually absent but sometimes with a fourth costa and very rarely furnished with a third.

Legs slender and smooth in both sexes.

Penis slender, median lobe about 8–10 times as long as wide, lateral lobes small and short, about a sixth of median lobe.

Notes. This genus is close in general appearance to the genus *Megopis* SERVILLES, 1832, in particular the subgenera *Aegosoma* SERVILLES, 1832 and *Aegolipton* GRESSITT, 1940, but is easily distinguished by the conspicuous structure of mandibles as follows:—

Megopis: Mandibles similar in both sexes, each sickle-shaped, furnished with the inner margin sharply bladed and the blade smoothly arched in apical three-fourths or a little more, then abruptly delimited and forming an obtuse angle, and then rather sharply arched again to the base (see Figs. 15, 16).

Megobaralipton: Mandibles in male robust or very long, each with inner margin not bladed and furnished with two distinct dents, one just before apex and the other at about middle (see Figs. 17, 18, 20, 21, 23), in female usually with two obtuse dents (see Fig. 19) and sometimes with only one obtuse dent which is not posteriorly delimited and lying close to the base as in *Megopis* but an apico-basally symmetrical dent lying after the middle (see Fig. 22).

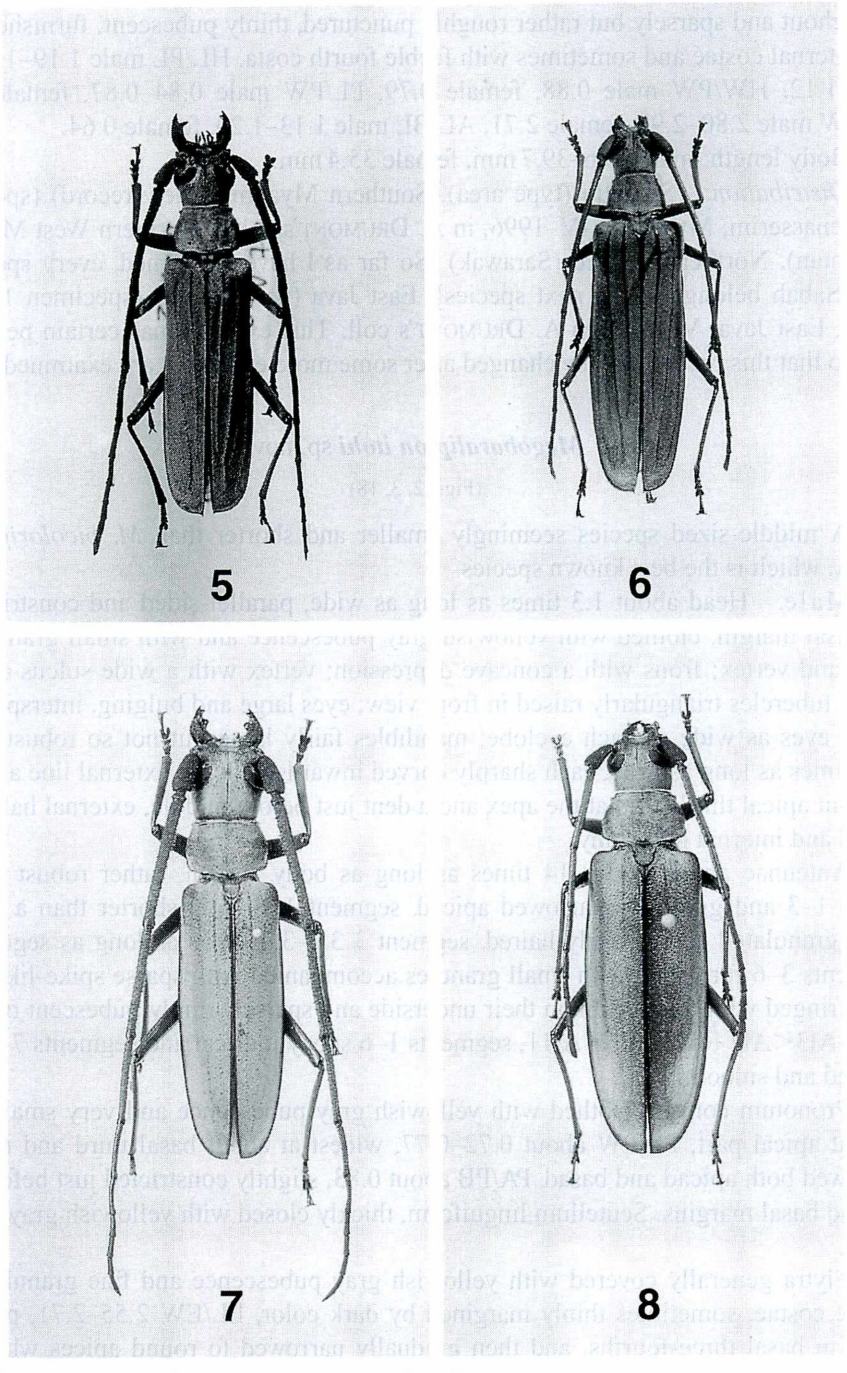
Discussion for generic independency. Such a morphological diversity as in the mandibular dentition is considered important for indicating difference in affinity, since the structural difference of mandibles is often regarded as tribal peculiarity. On the other hand, the resemblance of body structure, such as the slender and subcylindrical body, elongated third antennal segments, apically narrowed metepisterna, and so on, seems to indicate a close relationship between *Megopis* and *Megobaralipton*. The introduction of the genus *Vietetropis* (KOMIYA, 1997), which also has similar structure but at the same time possesses quite different metepisterna, suggests that such structural resemblance can become developed from different origins. I therefore consider that these two types of mandibles correspond to two different genera.

Megobaralipton bicoloripes (RITSEMA, 1881), comb. nov.

(Figs. 1, 17)

Aegosoma bicoloripes RITSEMA, 1881, Not. Leyden Mus., **3**: 151.
Megopis (*Baralipton*) *bicoloripes* LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 153.

Body reddish brown covered with gray pubescence, legs bicolored, most parts yellowish brown and blackish brown on the underside and apical end of each segment. Male antennae fringed with hairs on the underside of segments 3–7. Elytra granulated



Figs. 5–8. Habitus of *Megobaralipton* spp. —— 5–6, *M. mindanaonis*: 5, male from Mindanao Is., 6, female from Mindanao Is.; 7–8, *M. kalimantanum*: 7, male, 8, female (both from West Malaysia).

throughout and sparsely but rather roughly punctured, thinly pubescent, furnished with two internal costae and sometimes with feeble fourth costa. HL/PL male 1.19–1.20, female 1.12, HW/PW male 0.88, female 0.79, PL/PW male 0.84–0.87, female 0.87, EL/EW male 2.80–2.98, female 2.71, AL/BL male 1.13–1.20, female 0.64.

Body length: male 30.6–39.7 mm, female 35.4 mm.

Distribution. Sumatra (type area), Southern Myanmar (new record) (specimen 1♂, Tenasserim, Myanmar, IV–1996, in A. DRUMONT's coll.), Northern West Malaysia (Kelantan), Northern Borneo (Sarawak) [So far as I have confirmed, every specimen from Sabah belongs to the next species], East Java (new record) (specimen 1♀, Mt. Sarak, East Java, V–1999, in A. DRUMONT's coll. This example has certain peculiarities, so that this record may be changed after some more examples are examined).

Megobaralipton itohi sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 3, 18)

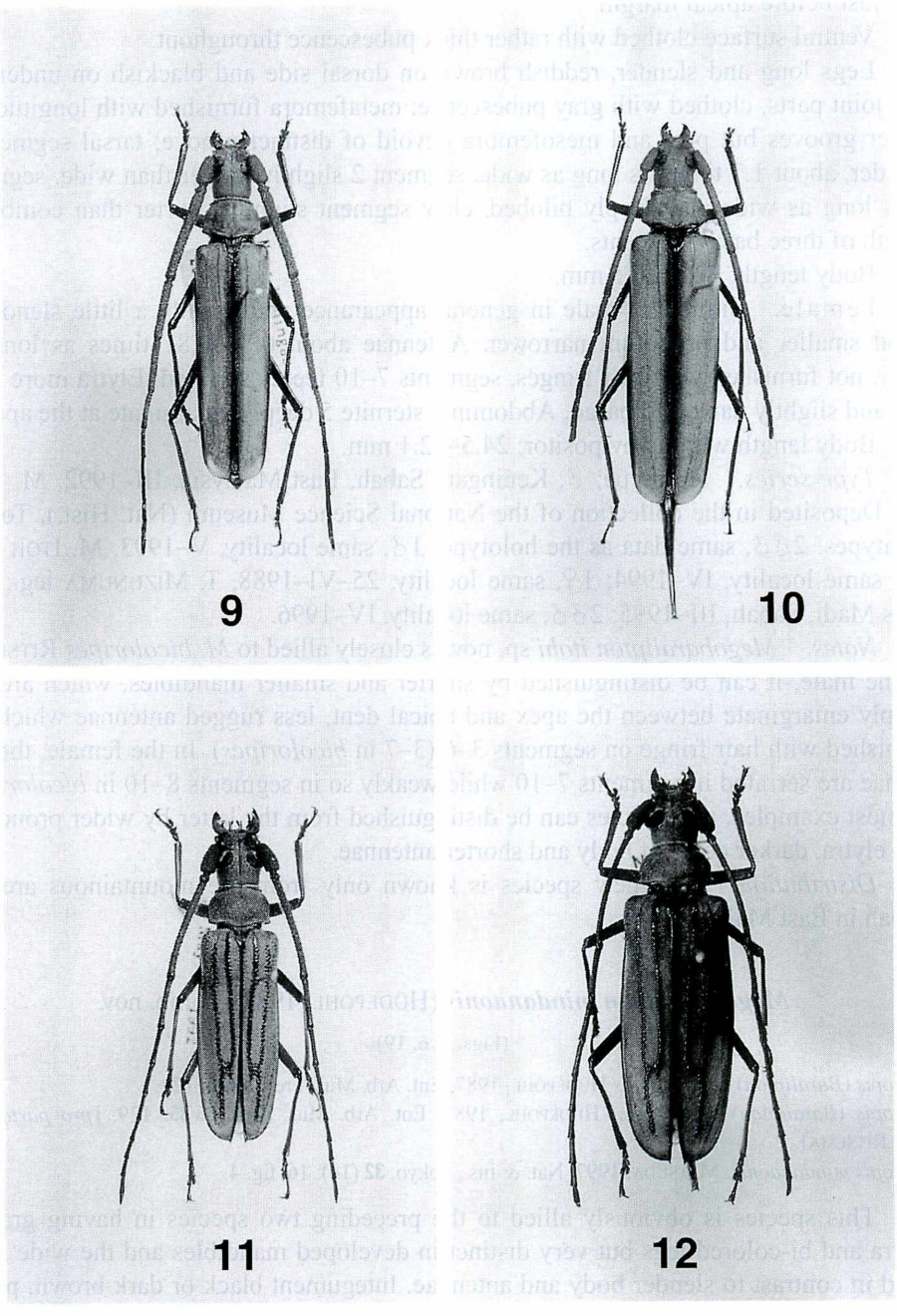
A middle-sized species seemingly smaller and shorter than *M. bicoloripes* RITSEMA, which is the best known species.

Male. Head about 1.3 times as long as wide, parallel-sided and constricted at the basal margin, clothed with yellowish gray pubescence and with small granules on frons and vertex; frons with a concave depression; vertex with a wide sulcus and antennal tubercles triangularly raised in front view; eyes large and bulging, interspace between eyes as wide as each eyelobe; mandibles fairly large but not so robust, about 0.35 times as long as head, each sharply curved inwards with the external line angulate at about apical third, bifid at the apex and a dent just before middle, external half granulated and internal half shiny.

Antennae about 1.05–1.14 times as long as body, brown, rather robust in segments 1–3 and gradually narrowed apicad, segment 1 slightly shorter than a half of head, granulated and sparsely haired, segment 3 3.2–3.4 times as long as segment 1, segments 3–6 furnished with small granules accompanied with sparse spike-like granules, fringed with thick hairs on their underside and sparsely thinly pubescent on other parts, Al3<Al2+Al3, Al6=Al11, segments 1–6 subcylindrical and segments 7–11 depressed and smooth.

Pronotum convex, clothed with yellowish gray pubescence and very small granules at apical part, PL/PW about 0.72–0.77, widest at about basal third and roundly narrowed both apicad and basad, PA/PB about 0.83, slightly constricted just before apical and basal margins. Scutellum linguiform, thickly closed with yellowish gray pubescence.

Elytra generally covered with yellowish gray pubescence and fine granules also on the costae, sometimes thinly margined by dark color, EL/EW 2.55–2.71, parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, and then gradually narrowed to round apices which are furnished with small but distinct sutural teeth; each disc furnished with two costae which start from humerus, meeting each other at apical sixth and curved towards su-



Figs. 9–12. Habitus of *Megobaralipton* spp. —— 9–10, *M. suturale*: 9, male, 10, female; 11–12, *M. lansbergei*: 11, male, 12, female.

ture just before apical margin.

Ventral surface clothed with rather thick pubescence throughout.

Legs long and slender, reddish brown on dorsal side and blackish on underside and joint parts, clothed with gray pubescence; metafemora furnished with longitudinal under grooves but pro- and mesofemora devoid of distinct groove; tarsal segment 1 slender, about 1.7 times as long as wide, segment 2 slightly longer than wide, segment 3 as long as wide and deeply bilobed, claw segment slightly shorter than combined length of three basal segments.

Body length: 22.3–37.5 mm.

Female. Similar to male in general appearance and usually a little slenderer. Head smaller and pronotum narrower. Antennae about 0.74–0.81 times as long as body, not furnished with hair fringes, segments 7–10 feebly serrated. Elytra more convex and slightly narrowed basad. Abdominal sternite 5 deeply emarginate at the apex.

Body length without ovipositor: 24.5–32.1 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Keningau, Sabah, East Malaysia, III–1992, M. ITOH leg. Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratypes: 2♂♂, same data as the holotype; 1♂, same locality, V–1993, M. ITOH leg.; 1♀, same locality, IV–1994; 1♀, same locality, 25–VI–1988, T. MIZUNUMA leg.; 1♂, Trus Madi, Sabah, III–1995; 2♂♂, same locality, IV–1996.

Notes. *Megobaralipton itohi* sp. nov. is closely allied to *M. bicoloripes* RITSEMA. In the male, it can be distinguished by shorter and smaller mandibles, which are not deeply emarginate between the apex and apical dent, less rugged antennae which are furnished with hair fringe on segments 3–6 (3–7 in *bicoloripes*). In the female, the antennae are serrated in segments 7–10 while weakly so in segments 8–10 in *bicoloripes*. In most examples, this species can be distinguished from the latter by wider pronotum and elytra, darker color of body and shorter antennae.

Distribution. This new species is known only from the mountainous area of Sabah in East Malaysia.

Megobaralipton mindanaonis (HÜDEPOHL, 1987), comb. nov.

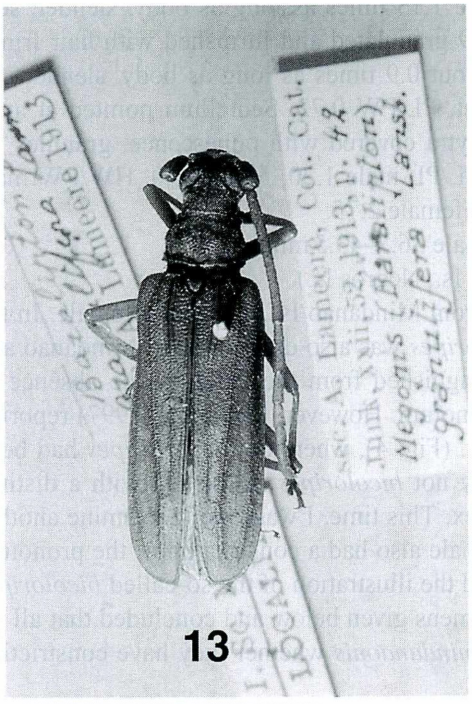
(Figs. 4–6, 19)

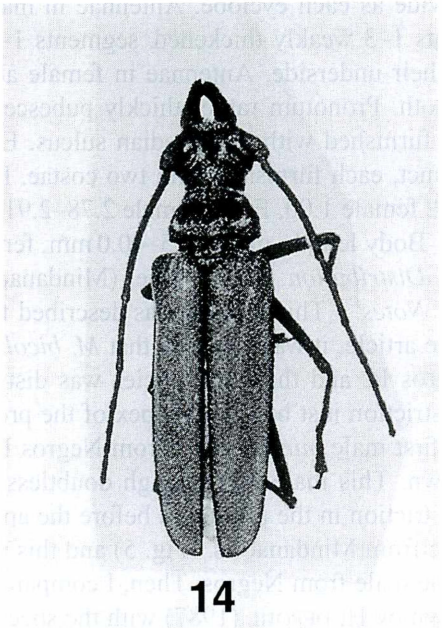
Megopis (*Baralipton*) *mindanaonis* HÜDEPOHL, 1987, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, **35/36**: 129.

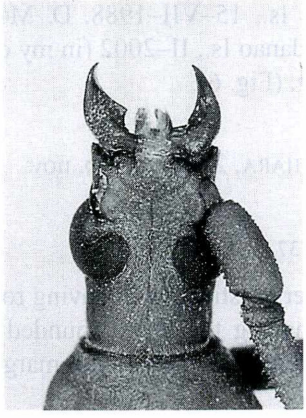
Megopis (*Baralipton*) *bicoloripes*: HÜDEPOHL, 1987, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, **35/36**: 129. [*pro parte*, nec RITSEMA].

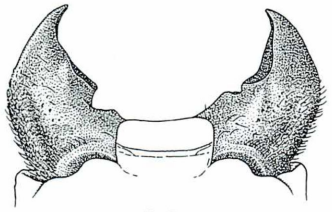
Megopis mindanaonis: MATSUDA, 1997, Nat. & Ins., Tokyo, **32** (14): 16, fig. 4.

This species is obviously allied to the preceding two species in having grayish elytra and bi-colored legs but very distinct in developed mandibles and the wide forehead in contrast to slender body and antennae. Integument black or dark brown, partly more bright colored, covered with gray pubescence. Head wider than pronotum in male and as wide as that in female, basal half rather strongly narrowed basad, furnished with distinct jugular processes; antennal tubercles small; interspace between eyes two-thirds









Figs. 13–16. —— 13, *Megobaralipton granuliferum*, female, habitus; 14, *Megobaralipton mandibulare*, male, habitus; 15, *Megopis* (*Aegosoma*) *gigantea*, male, head; 16, *Megopis* (*Aegolipton*) *marginalis*, male, mandibles.

as wide as each eyelobe. Antennae in male 1.13 times as long as body, slender, segments 1–3 weakly thickened, segments 1–9 granulated and furnished with hair fringe on their underside. Antennae in female about 0.9 times as long as body, slender and smooth. Pronotum rather thickly pubescent, PL/PW 0.72. Scutellum pointed at apex and furnished with thin median sulcus. Elytra covered with pubescence, granules indistinct, each furnished with two costae. HL/PL male 1.20, female 1.0, HW/PW male 1.02, female 1.00, EL/EW male 2.78–2.91, female 2.75.

Body length: male 35.5–40.0 mm, female 36.7–43.5 mm.

Distribution. Philippines (Mindanao Is., Negros Is.).

Notes. This species was described from Mindanao Is. based on a female. In the same article, it was reported that *M. bicoloripes* was also distributed to Mindanao and Negros Is. and that this species was distinguished from the latter by the absence of constriction just before the apex of the pronotum. However, MATSUDA (1997) reported the first male *mindanaonis* from Negros Is. (Fig. 4), where only *bicoloripes* had been known. This male was, though doubtlessly not *bicoloripes*, furnished with a distinct constriction in the pronotum before the apex. This time, I was able to examine another male from Mindanao Is. (Fig. 5) and this male also had a constriction of the pronotum as the male from Negros. Then, I compared the illustration of the so-called *bicoloripes* shown by HÜDEPOHL (1987) with the specimens given below and concluded that all *bicoloripes* reported from these islands are *mindanaonis* whether they have constriction on the pronotum or not.

Specimens examined. 1♂, Mt. Canla-on, Negros Is., 15–VII–1988, D. MOHAGAN leg. (in MATSUDA's coll., Fig. 4); 1♂, Mt. Apo, Mindanao Is., II–2002 (in my coll., Fig. 5); 1♀, Mindanao Is., 20–V–1976, T. MIZUNUMA leg. (Fig. 6).

Megobaralipton kalimantanum (KOMIYA et MAKIHARA, 2001), comb. nov.

(Figs. 7, 8, 20)

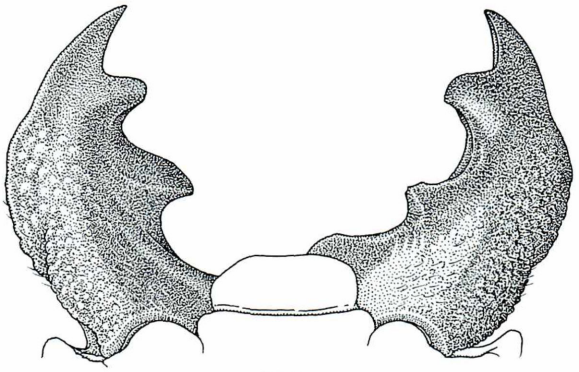
Megopis kalimantana KOMIYA et MAKIHARA, 2001, Elytra, Tokyo, **29**: 37.

This species is allied to the preceding species but very distinctive in having robust body, above all in female. It is also recognizable by having the elytra rounded and black-margined at the sides, while all the others have parallel-sided elytra not margined by black.

HL/PL male 1.04–1.09, female 0.99–1.03, HW/PW male 1.02–1.06, female 0.97–1.00, PL/PW male 0.66–0.68, female 0.59–0.63, EL/EW male 2.77–2.81, female 2.45–2.90.

Body length: male 27.7–38.3 mm, female 29.5–40.6 mm.

Distribution. Eastern Borneo (Sabah of East Malaysia and Bukit Soeharto of East Kalimantan), West Malaysia (new records, specimen 1♂ (Fig. 7), 1♀ (Fig. 8), Cameron Highland, West Malaysia, 1975, 1♀, same locality, 1–VI–1973).



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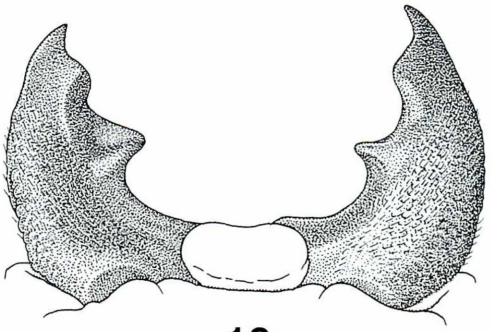

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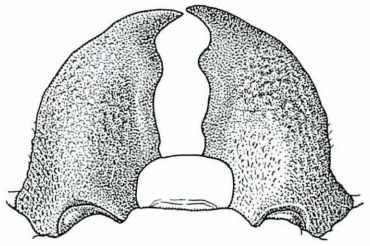

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Figs. 17–19. Mandibles of *Megobaralipton* spp. —— 17, *M. bicoloripes*, male; 18, *M. itohi* sp. nov., male; 19, *M. mindanaonis*, female from Mindanao Is.

Megobaralipton suturale (FISHER, 1935), comb. nov.

(Figs. 9, 10, 21, 22)

Megopis (*Aegosoma*) *suturalis* FISHER, 1935, J. fed. Malay Stat. Mus., **17**: 581.

This species is allied to the preceding species but very distinctive in having reddish body color, very slender elytra which are furnished with a broad black stripe along suture. Segments 3–6 of male antenna fringed with hairs on their underside.

HL/PL male 1.13–1.20, female 1.09–1.13, HW/PW male 0.86–0.91, female 0.86–0.89, PL/PW male 0.60, female 0.60, EL/EW male 3.20–3.84, female 2.94–3.02, AL/BL male 1.18–1.20, female 0.68–0.84.

Body length: male 30.8–34.1 mm, female 28.1–39.7 mm.

Distribution. East Malaysia, Sabah (almost the same as that of *M. itohi* sp. nov.).

Megobaralipton lansbergei (LAMEERE, 1909), comb. nov.

(Figs. 11, 12, 23)

Megopis (*Baralipton*) *Lansbergei* LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 154 (Rév. Prion. p. 568).

This species is rather different from the congeners in having very distinct two inner costae on the elytra, which are broad, raised, granulated and black colored. It is also distinctive in having short antennal segments 4–6, the united length of which is about as long as segment 3. It is also very conspicuous in having the female antennae obviously longer than the body, though the females in any other species of this genus have the antennae shorter than the body. Segments 3–9 of male antenna fringed with hairs on their underside.

HL/PL male 1.17–1.23, female 1.06–1.16, HL/PW male 1.14–1.19, female 1.18–1.24, HW/PW male 0.96–1.04, female 0.93–1.01, PL/PW male 0.65–0.68, female 0.60–0.66, EL/EW male 2.68–2.75, female 2.45–2.63. AL/BL male 1.11–1.23, female 1.04–1.12.

Body length: male 30.4–39.9 mm, female 26.3–36.1 mm.

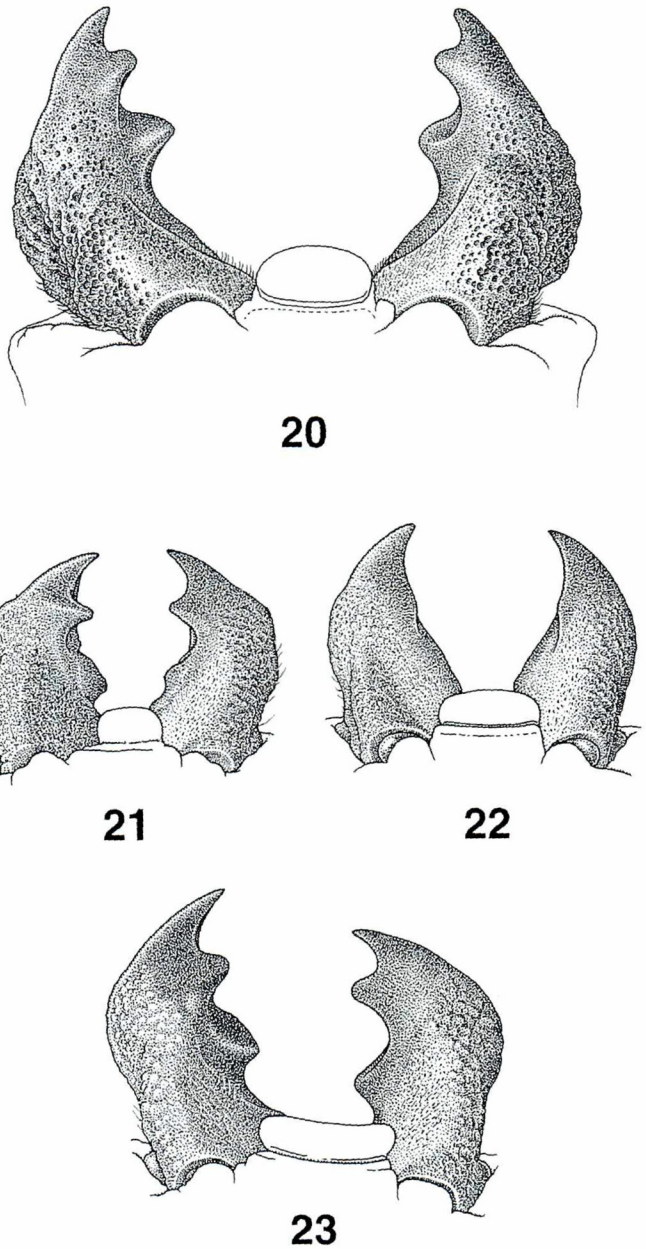
Distribution. Eastern Borneo (Sabah, East Malaysia and East Kalimantan, Indonesia). Most examples were found at low altitude.

Megobaralipton granuliferum (LANSBERGE, 1887), comb. nov.

(Fig. 13)

Aegosoma granuliferum LANSBERGE, 1887, Not. Leyden Mus., **9**: 143.
Megopis (*Baralipton*) *granulifera*: LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 155.

The male of this species is unknown and only two female examples are preserved in the collection of Leyden Museum and in the collection of l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique (Fig. 13). This species is distinct in very small and uniformly brown body and strong granules on the dorsum. It is close to *M. lansbergei* in



Figs. 20–23. Mandibles of *Megobaralipton* spp. —— 20, *M. kalimantanum*, male; 21–22, *M. suturale*: 21, male, 22, female; 23, *M. lansbergei*, male.

showing short united length of segments 4–6 of the antenna, elytra furnished with four costae and covered with distinct granules even on the costae, short claw segments which are shorter than tarsal segments. In this species, however, internal costae of the elytra are not thickened and black colored and the antennae of female are not longer than the body as in *lansbergei*.

HL/PL 0.97, HW/PW 0.88, PL/PW 0.71, EL/EW 2.28, AL/BL about 0.8. Al3>Al4+5 and subequal to Al4–6.

Body length: 19–22 mm.

Distribution. West Sumatra.

Megobaralipton mandibulare (FAIRMAIRE, 1899), comb. nov.

(Fig. 14)

Aegosoma mandibulare FAIRMAIRE, 1899, Annls. Soc. ent. Fr., **68**: 637.
Megopis (*Baralipton*) *mandibularis*: LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 152.
Megopis mandibularis: KATO, 1973, Three Colour Illustrated Insects of Japan, **9**: pl. 19.
Megopis (*Aegolipton*) *mandibularis*: GRESSITT, 1940, Philipp. J. Sci. **72**: 22; 1951, Longicornia, **2**: 14.

This species is close to *M. mindanaonis* (HÜDEPOHL) in posteriorly narrowed head, very long mandibles, slender antennae, thick pubescence on pronotum and elytra. It is, however, quite different from the latter by wider elytra and shorter antenna which is shorter than body in male and shows quite different ratios of the segments. Integument brown throughout, covered with yellowish gray pubescence which is thick on the elytra and very thick on the pronotum. FAIRMAIRE (1899) and LAMEERE (1909) noted that the pronotum is furnished with four pubescent spots, but in a male examined in this study, the pronotum is only irregularly marmoreal. Head about as wide as long and 1.3 times as wide as pronotum. Pronotum transverse, about 0.6 times as long as wide. Elytra distinctly margined by black, about 2.5 times as long as wide. Antennae about 0.95 times as long as body in male, underside of segments 3–8 furnished with fringe of hairs in male, segment 3 longer than segments 4+5 and a little shorter than united length of segments 4–6.

Notes. I had examined a male of this species 17 years ago and was unable to re-examine it this time. I therefore reproduce the illustration given by KATO (1934) (Fig. 14). Descriptions given in his article conforms to those of FAIRMAIRE (1899), LAMEERE (1909) and my memorandum taken 17 years ago. Perhaps the measurement of this species may be less accurate as compared with those of the others. Since I have never seen a female of this species and since FAIRMAIRE (1899) gave only a few lines for the female, I cannot give satisfactory information of that point in the present paper.

Body length: 34–38 mm (according to FAIRMAIRE).

Distribution. Southern Formosa, China (Fukien) (according to FAIRMAIRE).

Key to the Species of the Genus *Megobaralipton*

1. Al3<Al4+5 ..... 2.
— Al3>Al4+5 ..... 6.
2. Elytra uniformly colored ..... 3.
— Elytra distinctly margined by black ..... 5.
3. Antenna slender and smooth, fringed with hairs under segments 3–9 in male, longer than 0.9 times of body in female, mandible very long; (Phillipines) ..... *M. mindanaonis.*
— Antenna robust and rough, fringed with hairs under segments 3–6 or 7 in male, shorter than 0.8 times of body in female, mandible robust and not so long .... 4.
4. Male antennae fringed with hairs under segments 3–7, PL/PW>0.8; (Sumatra, S. Myanmar, N. West Malaysia, N. Borneo, E. Java) ..... *M. bicoloripes.*
— Male antenna fringed with hairs under segments 3–6, PL/PW<0.8; (N. E. Borneo) ..... *M. itohi* sp. nov.
5. Male antenna fringed with hairs under segments 3–6, EL/EW>3.0, elytra furnished with broad longitudinal stripe along suture; (N. E. Borneo) ..... *M. suturale.*
— Male antenna fringed with hairs under segments 3–7, EL/EW<2.9, without distinct longitudinal stripe along suture; (E. Borneo, N. West Malaysia) ..... *M. kalimantanum.*
6. Elytra without strong costae and granules, mandibles very long in male; (Taiwan, China) ..... *M. mandibulare.*
— Elytra furnished with strong costae and granules ..... 7.
7. Costa on elytra broad and black, antennae of female longer than body; (E. Borneo) ..... *M. lansbergei.*
— Elytra uniformly brown, antennae of female shorter than body, male unknown; (W. Sumatra) ..... *M. granuliferum.*

要　　約

小宮次郎：*Megobaralipton*の属昇格ならびに再検討．—— *Megopis*属の亜属*Megobaralipton* Lepesme et Breuningは，記載以後引用されたことがない．しかし検討の結果，Lameereが*Megopis*属の亜属*Baralipton*とした種のいくつかを含む独立した属であることが判明した．*M. bicoloripes*をこの属の基準種に指定し，この種のほか，*M. mindanaonis*, *M. karimantanum*, *M. suturale*, *M. lansbergei*, *M. granuliferum*, *M. mandibulare*の6種を*Megopis*属からこの属に移し，さらに東マレーシアのサバより1新種*M. itohi*を記載した．雄の大顎内側の中央部より先に各2つの顕著な歯があり，基部近くに後方が欠損する形の歯が1つのみの*Megopis*属とは容易に区別できる．大顎の歯の形態は亜科Prioninaeではしばしば族により異なり，重要な形質だと考えられるが，その異なる2群は別属として扱うのが妥当だと考える．*M. itohi*は*M. bicoloripes*によく似ているが，やや小型で幅が広く，色が濃い．また雄触角下側の毛の縁取りが3–6節にあり，3–7節の後者と異なる．

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