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A Revision of the Genus *Drumontiana* DANILEVSKY (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae)

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Abstract The prionine genus *Drumontiana* DANILEVSKY is revised. Four new species are described from China and Indochina; they are *D. francottei* sp. nov. from Yunnan, China, *D. nakamurai* sp. nov. from N. Vietnam, *D. costata* sp. nov. from NE. Laos and *D. dentata* sp. nov. from S. Vietnam. *Psephactus amplipennis* from Zhejiang, China is transferred to this genus. Emended characteristics of the genus and keys to all the known species are given.

The genus *Drumontiana* was proposed by DANILEVSKY in 2001 to receive the single species, *Casiphia lacordairei* SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIJ, 1927. KOMIYA (2001), and KOMIYA and HEFFERN (2005) reported that some other members of the genus are observed in China and Vietnam. However, they preferred not to describe these species at that time and only proposed to give emendation on the characteristics of the genus. DANILEVSKY (2001) suggested that the species in this genus have rich variations by showing illustrations of three differently formed females of *D. lacordairei*. As the known females of the genus are all apterous, this suggestion seemed agreeable and this was the reason why KOMIYA postponed describing new taxa in expecting to obtain enough materials for examining variations.

In 2006, NIISATO discovered a new member of the genus from NE. Laos, which is different from any previously known forms, while no more examples of the known forms were added in recent ten years. We have discussed about our present knowledge on this genus and concluded that this genus had better be revised at this moment because this genus seems to have more complicated structure than we believed before while we would not be so hopeful to gather satisfactorily long series of materials. Being aware of our project, Mr. A. DRUMONT of the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique

kindly sent us a series of materials and we were able to add some important knowledge of this genus in China. In the present paper, we are going to describe four new species, *Drumontiana francottei* sp. nov. *D. nakamurai* sp. nov., *D. costata* sp. nov. and *D. dentata* sp. nov., and also to transfer *Psephactus amplipennis* GRESSITT to this genus.

Genus *Drumontiana* DANILEVSKY, 2001

Drumontiana DANILEVSKY, 2001, Lambilionea, **101**(2): 228; type species: *Drumontiana lacordairei* (SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIJ, 1927).

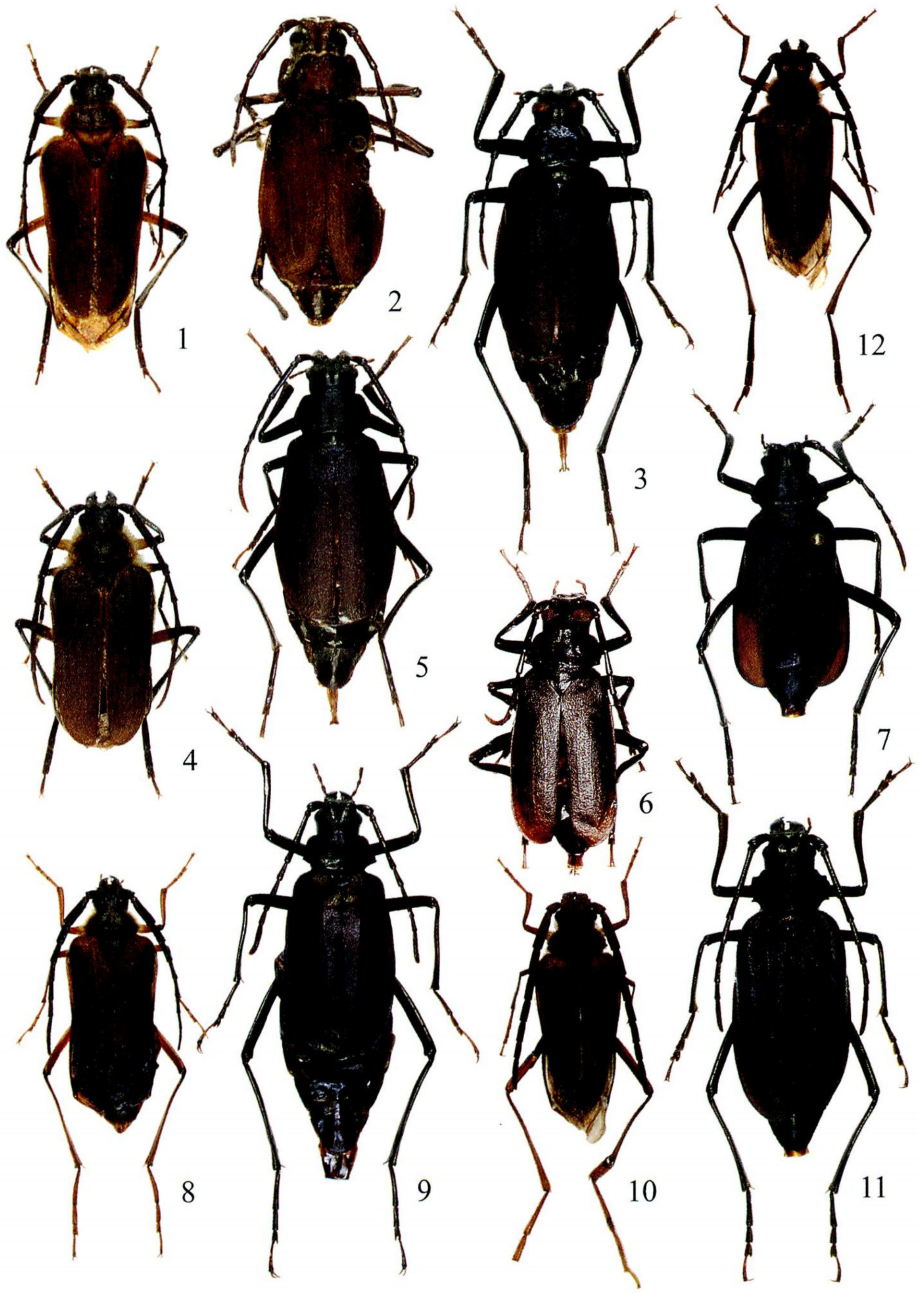
This genus is distinct in having nine-segmented antennae and very long tibiae and tarsi in both sexes. The female is apterous and externally quite different from the male.

M a l e. Prothorax thickly covered with long hairs. Mandibles short, each furnished with two internal teeth, one placed close to apex and acute and the other placed at middle and obtuse. Antennae with segments 3–9 depressed and broadened, longitudinally striated, segment 9 usually the longest, segment 3 about as long as or a little shorter than segment 9, segments 4–8 gradually decreasing in length, segment 3 widest and remainders gradually narrowed apicad. Pronotum much wider than long and strongly narrowed forwards, thickly covered with long hairs; lateral margins furnished with tooth or not. Scutellum large, 0.7–1.0 times as long as pronotum in male, covered with hairs and often provided with long hairs at the apical part. Elytra widest just after humeri and almost straightly narrowed apicad, usually ending just at or a little before abdominal apex, hind wings partly exposed beyond them.

Male genital organ basically similar to those of the genera *Psephactus* and *Sarmydus*. Median lobe rather elongate, more or less convex in apical lobe, with sclerotized ventral plate which is distinctly arcuate in profile, produced apicad and more or less exposing in dorsal view; median struts longer than apical lobe. Tegmen with parameres forming a spindle-shaped lobe due to approximation to each other, setose at sides and apices; ring part widened postriad, with transversely truncate apical end. Eighth tergite semicircular, produced at the middle of apical margin. Eighth sternite transversely bilobed.

F e m a l e. Body larger than male, mostly glabrous. Antennae subcylindrical, depressed only in apical 1–3 segments, sparsely punctured on the surface. Pronotum wider than long; basal angle usually recognizable and sometimes strongly projected; lateral margin often furnished with teeth or angles. Scutellum about 0.3–0.5 times as

Figs. 1–12. Habitus of *Drumontiana* spp. —— 1, *D. lacordairei* (SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIJ), holotype ♂ from "Yunnan", China; 2, ditto, ♀ from Tsekou, N. Yunnan; 3, ditto, ♀ from South Qamdo, Tibet. —— 4, *D. francottei* sp. nov., holotype ♂ from Nanjian, W. Yunnan; 5, ditto, allotype ♀ from same locality; 6, ditto, paratype ♀ from Mt. Chang, Dali, W. Yunnan; 7, ditto, paratype ♀ from Sui Yuanging, Maguan, E. Yunnan. —— 8, *D. nakamurai* sp. nov., holotype ♂ from Sapa, Vien Hue Prov., N. Vietnam; 9, ditto, paratype ♀ from same locality. —— 10, *D. dentata* sp. nov., holotype ♂ from Buen Ma Thuet, S. Vietnam; 11, ditto, allotype ♀ from same locality. —— 12, *D. costata* sp. nov., holotype ♂ from Mt. Pan, Houaphan Prov., NE. Laos.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long as pronotum. Elytra widest at about middle or apical two-fifths, ending before abdominal apex. Hind wings vestigial.

Drumontiana lacordairei (SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIJ, 1927)

(Figs. 1–3, 13 & 18–19)

Casiphia tibeticola LAMEERE, 1912, Mém. Soc. ent. Belg., **21**: 109. (male only, nec FAIRMAIRE, 1894).
Casiphia lacordairei SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIJ, 1927, Revue russe Ent., **21**: 237.
Drumontiana lacordairei: DANILEVSKY, 2001, Lambilionea, **101**(2): 231. (Pro parte, figs. 1, 3, 4).

M a l e. Antennae with segment 3 4.5 times as long as wide and segment 9 1.2 times as long as segment 3; pronotum 2.4 times as wide as long; scutellum longer than pronotum.

F e m a l e. Antennae scarcely surpassing middle of elytra, segment 3 about as long as segment 9; pronotum 2.0 times as long as wide; scutellum slightly wider than long, 0.4–0.5 times as long as pronotum; elytra 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide, surface mat.

Specimens examined. 1♂ (holotype), "TYPE" / "MUSÉUM PARIS YUNNAN P GUERRY 1924" / "Casiphia thibeticola ♂ A. Lameere vid. 1916" / "Casiphia" / "C. thibeticola" (in coll. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris); 2 ♀♀, South Qamdo, 3,000 m in alt. Tibet, VII–1997, J.-M. BOUSQUET leg.; 2 ♀♀, Tsekou, northern Yunnan, 1896, attached labels "Mus. Paris prêt. 101.32, 16.05.2001", "Muséum Paris 1952, Coll R. Obertur", "Drumontiana ♀, det. Drumont, 2003".

Notes. This species was precisely redescribed by DANILEVSKY (2001) and we have no morphological information to add to his work. However, his description seems to involve another close taxon in the female (*D. francottei* sp. nov., the description of which will be given below) and we made slight change to his description as above.

Drumontiana francottei sp. nov.

(Figs. 4–7, 14, 20–24 & 27)

Drumontiana lacordairei: DANILEVSKY, 2001, Lambilionea, **101**(2): 231, (fig. 2), (nec SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKYIJ, 1927, pro parte).

M a l e. Body length from clypeus to end of elytra 14 mm, to end of abdomen 15 mm. Head, mandibles and antennae almost black, prothorax, scutellum, elytra and legs dark brown, margins of pronotum and basal parts of femora yellowish brown. Prothorax and anterior half of underbody covered with thick, long golden hairs; head, scutellum, and elytra covered with short hairs, sparse long hairs provided to lateral margins of scutellum and elytra around it.

Head shorter than wide, shallowly concave between eyes in V-form, weakly punctulate; jugular processes acute but small; eyes rather bulging, interspace between eyes slightly longer than two-thirds of each lobe in dorsal view. Antennae 0.8 times as

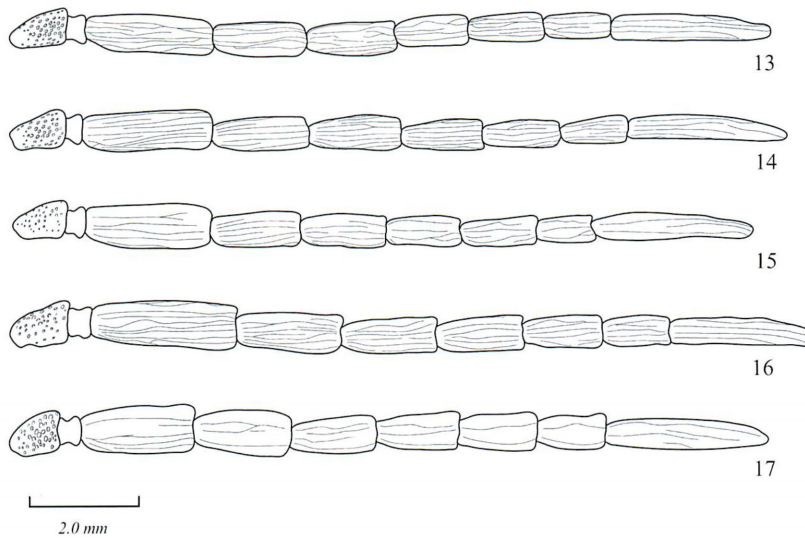


Fig. 13–17. Male antenna of *Drumontiana* spp. (holotype male). —— 13, *D. lacordairei* (SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIJ), from "Yunnan", China; 14, *D. francottei* sp. nov. from Nanjian, W. Yunnan; 15, *D. nakamurai* sp. nov., from Sapa, Vien Hue Prov., N. Vietnam; 16, *D. dentata* sp. nov., from Buen Ma Thuet, S. Vietnam; 17, *D. costata* sp. nov., from Mt. Pan, Houaphan Prov., NE. Laos.

long as body, reaching apical sixth of elytra; segment 3 slender, about 4.5 times as long as wide, segment 9 about 1.1 times as long as segment 3.

Prothorax 2.4 times as wide as long, each side furnished with a small but acute tooth at a short distance anterior to basal angle; pronotum widest at the tooth and narrowed apicad; basal angle obtuse, basal margin nearly straight and distinctly raised; disc punctulate, shallowly concave at middle.

Scutellum linguiform, finely punctulate, about 0.8 times as long as pronotum; covered with short hairs and side margins furnished with sparse long hairs.

Elytra 2.2 times as long as wide, apices reaching the middle of 5th abdominal segment, mostly finely covered with granules and indistinct shallow punctures sparsely scattered near base; two weak costae recognizable on each elytron.

Median lobe strongly convex and arcuate in apical lobe, with dorsal plate rounded at apex, distinctly exposing the thick and narrowly pointed apical part of ventral plate. Tegmen markedly widened in posterior third, widely truncate at apical end, with reduced parameres 1/4 the length of tegmen, with sides nearly straightly narrowed apicad, osculated in apical 2/3 of inner sides. Eighth tergite rounded and slightly produced at middle of apical margin.

F e m a l e. Body length between clypeus and end of elytra 17–21 mm, to end of abdomen 19–25 mm. Body uniformly dark brown except elytra which are slightly reddish, body mostly glabrous and furnished with sparse setae on basal part of mandibles, apical forth of tibiae, tarsi, coxae and sides of head. Underside smooth and shiny

except for roughly punctate gula.

Head deeply and sparsely punctulate; vertex concave between eyes; jugular processes short and dull; antennae extending to the halves of elytra, segment 3 often slightly depressed, segments 7 or 8 and 9 depressed and striated.

Prothorax 0.6–0.7 times as long as wide; apical corner obtuse, widest at about basal two-thirds in dorsal view and then narrowed or subparallel to the base; each side furnished with subacutely pointed projection at basal angle, which is often pointed upwards and observed only in upper oblique view; in some specimens furnished at basal third looking like lateral spine and in such example, basal angle becoming not clear; in some examples, projection irregularly bi-topped; disc deeply punctulate.

Scutellum linguiform, 0.3–0.4 times as long as pronotum, usually slightly wider than long, deeply and densely punctate.

Elytra 1.6–1.9 times as long as wide, widest at apical two-fifths, mostly irregularly granulate or sculptured and partly vague punctures mingled in basal third; costae vestigial, lateral margin defined but not strongly raised.

Type series. Holotype ♂, Nanjian, Yunnan Prov., SW China, 1–VII–1990, V. KUBAN leg. (now in coll. DRUMONT; to be deposited in the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique). Allotype ♀, same data as the holotype (in coll. National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo). Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same date and locality as the holotype (in coll. DANILEVSKY & KOMIYA); 2 ♀♀, Mt. Chang, 3,500 m in alt., Dali, W. Yunnan Prov., VI–1999, WANG & LI coll. (in coll. DRUMONT); 1 ♀, Weibaoshan, Weishan, W. Yunnan Prov., VI–2004 (in coll. DRUMONT); 1 ♀, Ailaoding, Jingdong, C. Yunnan Prov., VII–2003, YING & WANG leg. (in coll. DRUMONT); 1 ♀, Sui Yuanging, Maguan, 2,500 m, E. Yunnan Prov., VIII–2000 (in coll. DRUMONT).

Notes. This new species is close to *D. lacordairei* but distinguished as follows. M a l e: Prothorax furnished with a lateral tooth; scutellum shorter than pronotum and furnished with long seta-like hairs at the margin; elytra granulate and almost impunctate. F e m a l e: Head and prothorax relatively larger as compared with body, basal angles of prothorax more prominent; scutellum smaller; elytra longer, not entirely mat but somehow shiny throughout on surface, legs slenderer.

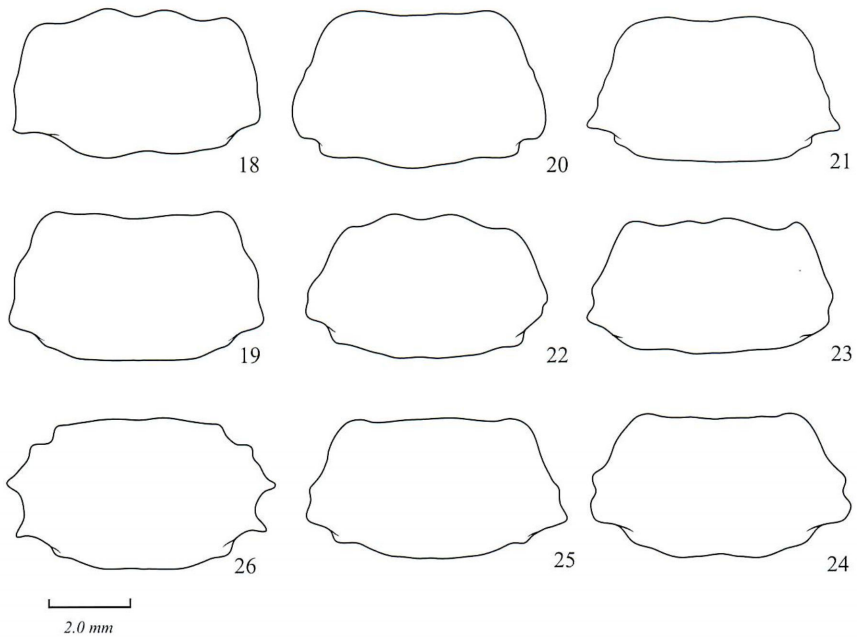
Etymology. This new species is named after Mr. Auguste FRANCOTTE who is the president of the Union of Belgian Entomologists and the editor of the journal Lambillionea, celebrating his 80th birthday anniversary. He is a collector of Cerambycidae and kindly agreed us to use his collection for this study.

Drumontiana nakamurai sp. nov.

(Figs. 8–9, 15, 25 & 28)

Drumontiana sp.: KOMIYA, 2001, Gekkan-Mushi, Tokyo, (366): 35, pl. 19.

M a l e. Body length: from clypeus to end of elytra 14–15 mm, to end of abdomen 15–16 mm. Head, eyes, mandibles and antennae almost black, prothorax, scutellum and



Figs. 18–26. Female pronotum of *Drumontiana* spp. —— 18, *D. lacordairei* (SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIJ), from Tsekou, N. Yunnan, China; 19, ditto from South Qamdo, Tibet; 20, *D. francottei* sp. nov., from Nanjian, W. Yunnan; 21, ditto, from Mt. Chang, Dali, W. Yunnan; 22, ditto, from Weibaoshan, Weishan, W. Yunnan; 23, ditto, from Ailaoshan, Jingdong, C. Yunnan; 24, ditto, from Sui Yuanging, Maguan, E. Yunnan; 25, *D. nakamurai* sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Sapa, Vien Hue Prov., N. Vietnam; 26, *D. dentata* sp. nov., from Buen Ma Thuet, S. Vietnam.

apical two-thirds of elytra dark brown, basal parts of elytra and legs reddish brown. Prothorax, apical margin of scutellum and anterior half of underbody covered with thick, long golden hairs; basal third of elytra along suture provided with long hairs; head, scutellum, basal parts of elytra covered with short hairs, apical part of elytra subglabrous; legs covered with long and sparse erect hairs.

Head slightly shorter than wide, steeply and deeply concave between eyes in V-form, roughly punctate; jugular processes acute and projected forwards; eyes narrow, strongly transverse, interspace between eyes about two-thirds of each lobe in dorsal view. Mandibles short, acutely pointed at apices. Antennae 0.7 times as long as body, reaching apical fifth of elytra, segment 3 three times as long as wide, segment 9 about 1.2 times as long as segment 3.

Prothorax covered with long hairs, 1.7–1.8 times as wide as long, each side furnished with a small but acute tooth anterior to basal angle; pronotum widest at the tooth and roundly narrowed forwards, basal angle narrower than width at the tooth, obtuse but recognizable, basal margin roundly expanded to elytra; disc deeply punctate, widely and shallowly concave at middle.

Scutellum linguiform, finely punctulate, about 0.8 times as long as pronotum;

covered with hairs which are short and sparse at middle but very long and thick at apical half of each side so as to appear hair-fringed.

Elytra 2.0 times as long as wide, covering to the middle of abdominal segment 4, finely and thickly punctulate throughout, provided with sparse long hairs along suture just after scutellum; costae hardly recognizable.

Median lobe flattened though slightly convex in apical lobe, with dorsal plate rounded at apex, moderately exposing the bluntly pointed apical part of ventral plate. Tegmen moderately widened in posterior third, truncate in the half width at apical end; parameres of 1/3 the length of tegmen, with external sides slightly in basal halves, then moderately narrowed apicad, inner sides narrowly separated though osculated near apex. Eighth tergite rounded and slightly produced at middle of apical margin.

F e m a l e. Body length between clypeus and end of elytra 22 mm, to end of abdomen 32 mm. Body uniformly dark brown except elytra which are slightly reddish, body glabrous except for apical two segments of antennae which are very thinly pubescent. Head deeply and sparsely punctate; vertex deeply concave in V-form between eyes; antennae extending slightly beyond the halves of elytra, with segment 9 depressed and striated.

Prothorax 0.6 times as long as wide; lateral lines in dorsal view suddenly widened just after anterior margin and then smoothly widened to basal third, forming small angle and then becoming subparallel to basal angle; basal angle strongly projected, acute at apex and pointed upwards (which is not observed in dorsal view and visible only in oblique view); disc finely punctulate, shallowly longitudinally depressed at middle.

Scutellum hemicircular, 0.3 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate.

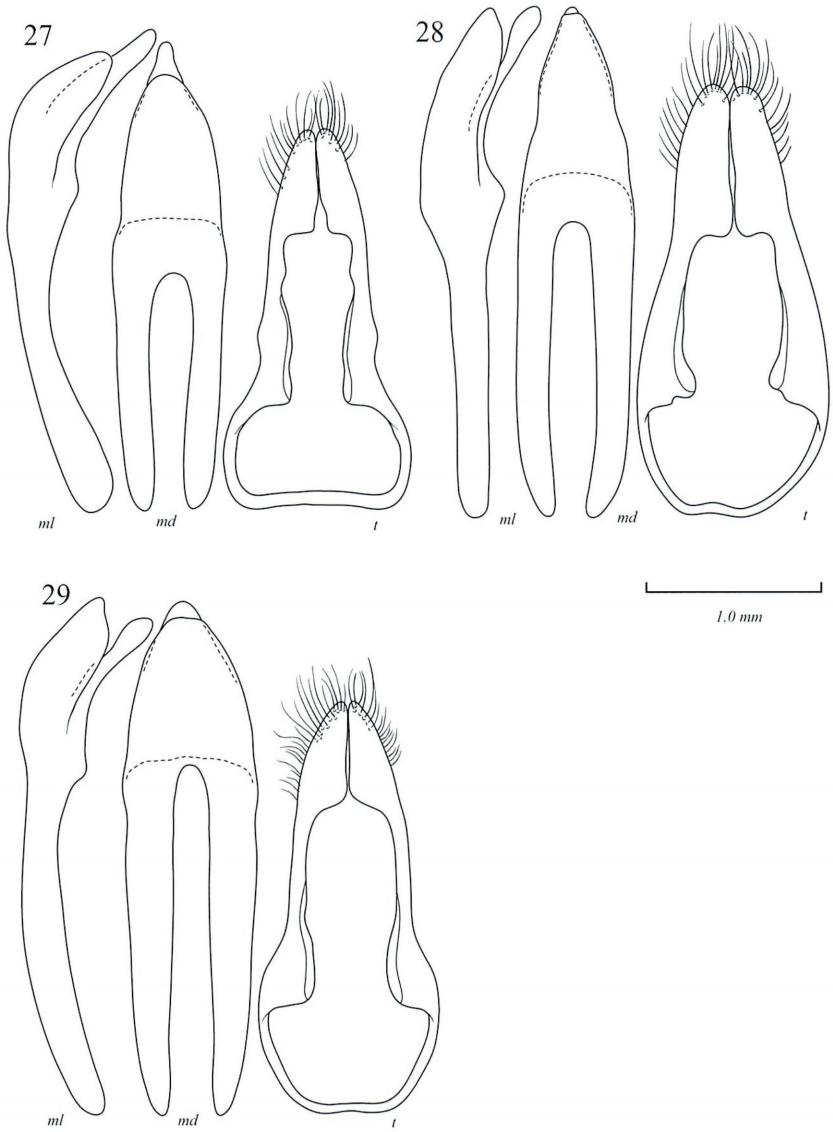
Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, widest at apical two-fifths, finely punctulate in basal third, more in apical parts, gradually becoming less punctulate and minutely sculptured; each furnished with two feeble costae; lateral margin distinctly carinate and raised in apical half.

Legs markedly long.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Sapa, Vien Hue Prov., N. Vietnam 15～20–VII–1993 (in coll. National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as the holotype (in coll. NAKAMURA); 1 ♂, 5–V–1997, same locality as the holotype (in coll. KOMIYA).

Notes. This new species is close to *D. francottei* sp. nov., but easily distinguished by the following points. Male: jugular process long and acutely projected forwards, antennae with segment 3 wider; prothorax narrower; scutellum provided with very long hairs at apical part; elytra shorter, mostly punctulate and not granulate as in the latter, femora reddish brown. Female: jugular process acute and projected forwards; basal angle of pronotum more acute; elytra finely punctulate and strongly carinate on margins of apical halves.

Etymology. This species is named after Mr. Toshihiko NAKAMURA who kindly submitted the type series of this new species for the present study.



Figs. 27–29. Male genital organ of *Drumontiana* spp. —— 27, *D. francottei* sp. nov., from Nanjian, W. Yunnan, China; 28, *D. nakamurai* sp. nov., from Sapa, Vien Hue Prov., N. Vietnam; 29, *D. costata* sp. nov., from Mt. Pan, Houaphan Prov., NE. Laos; *ml*: median lobe in lateral view; *md*: ditto in dorsal view; *t*: tegmen in dorsal view.

Drumontiana costata sp. nov.

(Figs. 10, 16 & 29)

M a l e. Body length from clypeus to end of elytra 13–16 mm, and to end of abdomen 14–16 mm. Body almost uniformly brown but partly paler or darker. Prothorax and scutellum covered with very long brown hairs which become thicker and paler along posterior margin of pronotum and scutellum, elytra entirely covered with short hairs and rather thickly so at marginal parts of apical halves but not provided with long hairs along suture as in *D. nakamurai* sp. nov.

Head slightly longer than wide; vertex roughly granulate, weakly depressed at middle, without recognizable median groove; jugular process short; eyes bulging, interspace between eyes in dorsal side about a half as long as each lobe. Mandibles short, lateral lines abruptly bent inwards at middle. Antennae about 0.8 times as long as body, apex extending slightly beyond apical fifth of elytra, segments wider as compared with those in other congeners, segment 3 slightly shorter than segment 9, segments 1–8 furnished at each apex with several oblique setae.

Pronotum minutely granulate, about twice as wide as long; each side furnished with two teeth, apical tooth obtuse, located at about middle and basal tooth acutely pointed and located close to basal angle; lateral margin slightly wider at basal tooth than at apical tooth; apical half straightly convergent forwards; disc convex and slightly depressed at middle, furnished with a transverse groove just anterior to basal line.

Scutellum linguiform, 0.7 times as long as pronotum, furnished with small punctures, covered with long hairs which are dark brown at basal two-thirds and gradually becoming pale yellow apicad.

Elytra 2.2–2.3 times as long as wide, fully covering or ending just before the apex of abdomen under half-exposed hind wing, mostly uniformly brown and almost uniformly covered with short brown hairs but posterior two-thirds of lateral lines margined by thick reddish hairs (not hair-fringed but haired inside disc); disc deeply and densely punctate, the punctures clear at about basal third and gradually mingled with conjugate punctures and granules apicad, each furnished with two distinct and strongly raised costae.

Median lobe weakly convex in apical lobe, with dorsal plate rounded at apex, a little exposing the thick and rounded apical part of ventral plate. Tegmen rather distinctly widened in posterior third, truncate in 2/3 width at apical end; parameres of about 1/3 the length of tegmen, with sides weakly narrowed apicad, inner sides almost completely osculated. Eighth tergite triangularly produced at apical margin.

Female unknown.

Type series. Holotype ♂, Phu Pan, 1,600–1,800 m in alt., Ban Saleui, Houaphan Prov., NE Laos, VII–2006 (in coll. National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, same data as the holotype (in coll. KOMIYA, NIISATO and OHBAYASHI).

Notes. This species is close to *D. nakamurai* sp. nov. in having long hairs on

scutellum but quite different in having pronotum bi-toothed on each side, elytra covered with distinct hairs throughout, furnished with distinct costae and margined with reddish hair-lines in apical halves. It is also different from other congeners in having head granulate, not punctate, eyes more bulging, antennae and legs broader, and body more thickly haired.

Drumontiana dentata sp. nov.

(Figs. 11–12, 17 & 26)

Prionocornis latipennis: KOMIYA, 2001, Gekkan-Mushi, Tokyo, (366): 37, pl. 21 (female), (nec PIC, 1928).
Drumontiana sp.: KOMIYA & HEFFERN, 2005, Gekkan-Mushi, Tokyo, (408): 28 (male).

M a l e. Body length from clypeus to ends of elytra 13 mm, to end of abdomen 14 mm. Body brown, eyes and inside of mandibles black, scutellum almost black, head, antennae, pronotum and apical half of elytra dark brown, elytra around scutellum reddish brown. Pronotum and scutellum covered with long hairs and elytra covered with short hairs throughout.

Head as long as wide, vertex minutely granulate, jugular process short and dull, median groove narrow but deep. Antennae about 0.9 times as long as body and extending beyond apices of elytra; each segment slenderer than in other congeners and carina not distinct; segments 3–8 furnished with several oblique setae at each apex, segment 9 slightly shorter than segment 3, segment 9 with feeble trace of fusion at about middle.

Pronotum very wide, ratio of width to length 2.4, furnished with two distinct lateral teeth, lateral lines narrowed from apical tooth to apex and obtusely angled before anterior angle; disc irregularly uneven and minute granules sparsely scattered. Scutellum 0.7 times as long as pronotum, shallowly but densely punctulate, apical margin furnished with long hairs but shorter and sparser than in *D. nakamurai* or *D. costata* spp. nov.

Elytra about twice as long as wide, extending to middle of last abdominal segment, covered with minute granules which are accompanied with small punctures only around humeri; costae hardly recognizable.

Legs slenderer than in other congeners.

Male genital organ not examined, since the male specimens are hardly sclerotized in their abdominal segments.

F e m a l e. Body length from clypeus to ends of elytra 23 mm, to end of abdomen 26 mm. Body uniformly blackish brown, almost glabrous; sparse setae scattered on palpi, lateral margins of prosternum and pro- and mesocoxae.

Head slightly wider than long, frons and vertex deeply and sparsely punctulate, antennal tubercle smooth and shiny, median groove narrow but deep, jugular process short; eyes bulging, thicker than in other congeners, interspace between eyes in dorsal view 1.5 times of each lobe; maxillary palpi long but shorter than in other species; labial

palpi very short; mandibles similar to those in other congeners. Antennae about 0.6 times of body length, extending to apical third of elytra, glabrous throughout; segment 9 depressed and carinate, about as long as segment 3.

Pronotum about 1.6 times as wide as long, widest at middle, apical angle obtuse but well recognizable, basal angle quite obtuse, each lateral margin furnished with three teeth, anterior one triangular and obtuse, middle and posterior ones acute; distances from apical angle to first tooth, three teeth each other and third tooth to basal angle are subequal; apical margin straight, basal margin roundly expanded backwards; disc convex and not depressed as in the other species, surface irregularly granulate in middle area and vermiculated punctate in marginal parts, furnished with a pair of small tubercles at middle close to basal line. Scutellum linguiform, about 0.4 times as long as prothorax, with small and dense punctures.

Elytra strongly convex, each side almost vertically raised in anal view, provided with sparse, very large and deep punctures which become smaller and less distinct near apices; rather strongly widened just after humeri, then gradually widened, widest at apical two-fifths and smoothly rounded apicad; each elytron furnished with two strongly raised costae; sutural and external margin both strongly raised.

Legs long and slender but shorter and thinner than in other known females of the genus.

Gena and gula roughly strongly punctate; pro-, meso- and metasterna, and metepisternum less strongly punctate; abdomen feebly punctulate.

Type series. Holotype ♂, Buen Ma Thuet, Southern Vietnam, 24–VI～3–VII–1992 (in coll. National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo). Allotype ♀, Dalat env., 12–VII–1995 (in coll. KOMIYA). Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype (in coll. KOMIYA).

Notes. This species is close to *D. francottei* or *D. nakamurai* spp. nov. in the male, but in the female, it astonishingly differs and is looking somehow similar to the female of *Neosalmydus* species. It can be distinguished from *D. nakamurai* sp. nov. by the points given below.

Male:— Head granulate on vertex, jugular processes short and dull; antennae surpassing the end of elytra with segment 3 four times as long as broad; pronotum wider, furnished with two, acute asymmetrical teeth and having an obtuse but distinct angle between apical corner and anterior tooth. In *D. francottei* sp. nov. and in *D. nakamurai* sp. nov., vertex punctulate; antennae not reaching apices of elytra. Segment 3 of antennae narrower and elytra granulate in *D. francottei*; jugular processes long and acute, segment 3 of antennae much wider, prothorax much narrower in *D. nakamurai*.

Female:— Pronotum furnished on each side with three distinct teeth; elytra very strongly convex (the surface line looking vertical at each side in anal view), each elytron furnished with two strongly raised costae. In the other known congeners, pronotum furnished with a teeth or not; elytra less convex (the surface line angled about 30 degrees in anal view); costae almost flat.

Drumontiana amplipennis (GRESSITT, 1939), comb. nov.

Psephactus amplipennis GRESSITT, 1939, Notes Ent. chin., **6**: 82, pl. 1–1.

We were unable to examine this species. We therefore will cite the original description made by GRESSITT and discuss based on it.

"Female. — Convex, narrowed posteriorly; hind legs very long. Light reddish brown, elytra slightly darker than head and prothorax; third and following antennal segments brownish black; eyes and tips of mandibles black; sides of thoracic sterna yellowish testaceous; tibiæ, apices of femora, and basal portions of tarsi dull brown. Body largely clothed with suberect golden brown hairs, very short on elytra, longest on thoracic sterna; abdomen and legs sparsely clothed with long, feebly oblique, auburn hairs; third and following antennal segments glabrous.

"Head as broad as long, much narrower than prothorax, abbreviated anteriorly, rugulose-punctate, rounded-concave between antennal supports; vertex and frons concave, separated by a slightly raised transverse ridge between antennal insertions; labrum not visible; eyes vertical, narrow, weakly emarginate. Antennae four-sevenths as long as body; scape short, thick, deeply punctured; third and following segments strongly flattened and broadened, expanded dorso-ventrally at apices, irregularly carinated longitudinally; third nearly twice as long as scape, one-half again as long as fourth; fourth to tenth gradually decreasing in length; last nearly as long as third. Prothorax more than twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, strongly convex behind, lateral margin almost continuous with basal margin, obtuse at middle of side, subacute and slightly produced at posterior angles; surface with shallow, though close, fine punctures. Scutellum large, elongate, rounded-triangular, nearly as long as prothorax, feebly punctured. Elytra two and one-half times as long as head and prothorax united, nearly hiding hind wings, broader than prothorax, gradually narrowed, rounded apically; surface finely granular, bearing two feeble carinae along middle. Ventral surface finely punctured. Hind legs very long: femora exceeding abdomen; tibiæ greatly compressed and broadened; tarsi flattened, four-fifths as long as tibiæ, first segments as long as remaining combined, last segment narrow. Length 17; breadth 7.2 mm.

"Holotype, female (Musée Heude), T'ien-mu Shan, Chekiang Prov., E. China, July 25, 1936, collected by the Rev. Father O. PIEL.

"Strikingly differs from *P. remiger* HAROLD, of Japan, and *P. remiger taiwanus* KANO, of Formosa, the only previously known forms of the genus, with its more concave vertex and frons, much narrower and less emarginate eyes, less transverse, less spined and less punctured prothorax, much larger and more acute scutellum, much longer elytra, which hide abdomen and are finely granulose instead of being deeply punctured. The hind legs are also much longer than in *remiger*, the tarsi are relatively longer and broader, the third antennal segment is also relatively longer and the pronotum and scutellum are shiny."

Notes. This description almost entirely agrees with the male of *Drumontiana*. However, before determining the holotype as a male of *Drumontiana*, there remain two

important questions. The first is that the holotype was clearly determined as a female. We believe that the holotype must be a male because, in the original description, it was described that the "third and following [antennal] segments are strongly flattened and broadened, irregularly carinated," and such characteristics are known only in the male. In the female, the antennae are always subcylindrical and without carina in all the known genera close to this genus (such as *Psephactus*, *Sarmydus* and *Neosarmydus*). That the scutellum is "nearly as long as prothorax" also shows it must be a male of the genus *Drumontiana*, because such a character state is quite unusual and is known only in the male of this genus other than the genera *Esmeralda* and *Charmallaspis* of South America.

The second question is that in the original description, the antennae are delineated "fourth to tenth gradually decreasing in length; last nearly as long as third"; this obviously shows that this species has eleven-segmented antennae. However, the antennal segments in the illustration of the holotype can be counted nine, though the illustration is not so clear. We therefore believe that the description of this part may be erroneous or otherwise, antennal segments of this species include two fused segments as the 9th segment of *D. dentata* sp. nov. In short, we came to the conclusion that the holotype was a male of a species belonging to *Drumontiana*.

This species can be distinguished from the other congeners by shorter antennae (0.6 times of body length), with last segment as long as segment 3; subacutely toothed basal angles of pronotum, longer elytra (about 2.5 times as long as wide) and stouter hind legs.

Key to the Species

(Male)

1. Antennae hardly reaching middle of elytra; elytra finely granulate; (Zhejiang, China) ····· *D. amplipennis* (GRESSITT), comb. nov.
— Antennae reaching apical fourth of elytra ····· 2.
2. Vertex punctate; lateral side of pronotum without any tooth or with single tooth ····· 3.
— Vertex granulate; lateral side of pronotum furnished with two similar sized teeth ····· 5.
3. Pronotum without lateral teeth; scutellum longer than pronotum, without long hairs at apex; (Yunnan, Tibet) ···· *D. lacordairei* (SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIJ).
— Pronotum furnished with a tooth on each side; scutellum shorter than pronotum, provided with long hairs at apex ····· 4.
4. Segment 3 of antennae 4.5 times as long as wide, pronotum much wider than twice of length, elytra mostly granulate; (Yunnan) ····· *D. francottei* sp. nov.
— Segment 3 of antennae 3 times as long as wide, pronotum narrower than twice of length, elytra punctate; (N. Vietnam) ····· *D. nakamurai* sp. nov.
5. Pronotum straightly convergent apicad from the anterior teeth; elytra furnished

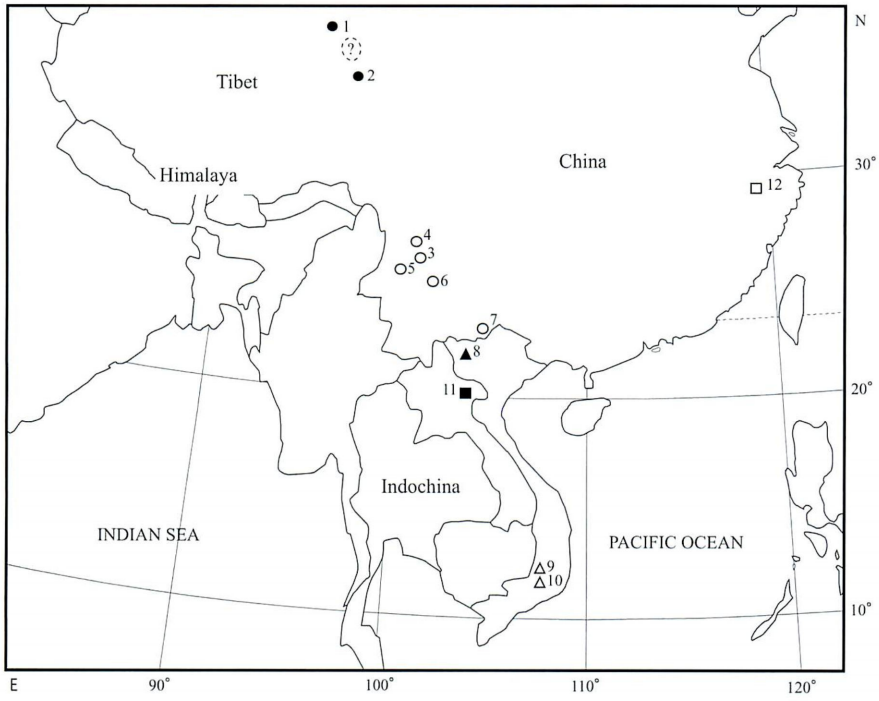


Fig. 30. Distribution of *Drumontiana* spp.; Black circles: *D. lacordairei* (SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIJ). Open circles: *D. francottei* sp. nov. Black triangle: *D. nakamurai* sp. nov. Open triangles: *D. dentata* sp. nov. Black square: *D. costata* sp. nov. Open square: *D. amplipennis* (GRESSITT), comb. nov. Question mark: "Yunnan" of the type locality of *D. lacordairei*, unknown exact locality. —— 1, South Qamdo, Tibet; 2, Tsekou, N. Yunnan, China; 3, Nanjian, W. Yunnan; 4, Mt. Chang, Dali, W. Yunnan; 5, Weibaoshan, Weishan, W. Yunnan; 6, Ailaoshan, Jingdong, C. Yunnan; 7, Sui Yuanging, Maguan, E. Yunnan; 8, Sapa, Vien Hue Prov., N. Vietnam; 9, Buen Ma Thuet, S. Vietnam; 10, Dalat env., S. Vietnam; 11, Mt. Pan, Houaphan Prov., NE. Laos; 12, T'ien-mu Shan, Chekiang Prov., China.

with distinct costae and margined with lines of reddish hair; (Laos) ..... *D. costata* sp. nov.

—— Pronotum angled inwards near apex; elytra without costae nor reddish hair-margins; (S. Vietnam) ..... *D. dentata* sp. nov.

(Female)

1. Pronotum without distinct lateral teeth, basal angle indistinct; elytra wider than 0.7 times of their length, uniformly covered with minute irregular sculptures and mat; (Yunnan, Tibet) ..... *D. lacordairei* (SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIJ).

—— Pronotum furnished with distinct lateral teeth or distinctly angulate at basal corner; elytra narrower than 0.7 times of their width, covered with sculptures and often

also with punctures, not entirely mat but somehow shiny ·····2.

2. Lateral side of pronotum with an acute teeth or basal angle; elytra not strongly convex and without distinct costa ·····3.

— Lateral side of pronotum with three teeth; elytra very strongly convex and provided with four distinct costae; (S. Vietnam) ·····*D. dentata* sp. nov.

3. Jugular processes acute and projected forwards; basal angle of pronotum strongly projecteds; elytra distinctly punctate in basal half and margins strongly raised; (N. Vietnam) ·····*D. nakamurai* sp. nov.

— Jugular process dull; basal angle of pronotum not strongly projected; elytra not clearly punctate and margins not strongly raised; (Yunnan)·····
·····*D. francottei* sp. nov.

* Females of *D. amplipennis* comb. nov. and *D. costata* sp. nov. are unknown.

Discussion on Affinities of the Genus *Drumontiana*

In *Drumontiana*, the antennae are 9-segmented and striated, the scutellum is long, the hind tarsi are long, the hind wings are developed in the male but atrophied in the female. These characteristics make this genus very special. The reason why LAMEERE (1916) misplaced a male of this genus in the genus *Casiphia* is supposed that it had 9-segmented antennae and the only known other Asian genus bearing reduced antennal segments was *Casiphia* which had 8-segmented ones. As clarified by DANILEVSKY, *Casiphia* is rather far from this genus. Above all, the males of *Casiphia* have 12-segmented and flabellate antennae (DRUMONT & KOMIYA, 2001). We also agree with DANILEVSKY's view that it may be close to *Psephactus* HAROLD in having striated antennal segments in the male and shortened elytra. On the other hand, such antennal characteristics are also found in the genera *Sarmydus*, *Neosarmydus* and *Hystatoderes*. Above all, *Neosarmydus* has reduced (10) antennal segments and is apterous in the female. *Hystatoderes* is also apterous in the female and has rather long hind tarsi but the antennae are 11-segmented. This genus also has similarities to the genus *Emphiesmenus* which is also apterous in the female and has similarities in the structure of prothorax. We therefore believe that this genus should be placed near to these genera but in order to give its defenite position, a long discussion will be required since above mentioned genera are placed in three different tribes at this moment. We have to wait for studies in the future.

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要　　約

小宮次郎・新里達也: *Drumontiana* 属の再検討. —— *Drumontiana* DANILEVSKY は，触角が雌雄とも 9 節，鞘翅が雌雄同程度にやや短縮し，雌のみ後翅が退化するという特徴をもつ．中国雲南省およびチベットより知られる 1 種のみの属であったが，次のように，あらたに雲南省より 1 種，ヴェトナムより 2 種ならびにラオスより 1 種を記載した．

1) *Drumontiana francottei* sp. nov.: 雲南省産．雌雄とも前胸背板側縁に 1 対の棘があるが，雌では変形する個体もある．雄では小盾板は前胸背板より短く，鞘翅は顆粒に覆われ，触角第 3 節は幅の 4.5 倍，雌は鞘翅が不規則な彫刻に覆われる．

2) *Drumontiana nakamurai* sp. nov.: 北ヴェトナム産．やはり雌雄とも前胸背板側縁に 1 対の棘があり，雄は前種より前胸背板が明らかに細い．小盾板は前胸背板より短く，その先端から後方の会合線に長い毛があり，触角第 3 節は幅の 3 倍．雌は鞘翅が明瞭に点刻される，鞘翅側縁が強く隆起する．

3) *Drumontiana costata* sp. nov.: ラオス北東部産．前胸背板側縁に 2 対の棘があり，鞘翅には強い隆条がある．雌は未知．

4) *Drumontiana dentata* sp. nov.: 南ヴェトナム産．雄は触角が鞘翅端を超え，前胸背板は幅が長さの 2.4 倍，側縁に 2 対の棘があり，さらにその前方が明瞭に角張り，鞘翅には隆条がない．雌は前胸背板側縁に 3 対の棘があり，鞘翅が強く膨らむ．

また，GRESSITT が天目山より記載した *Psephactus amplipennis* を *Drumontiana* 属に移籍した．この種は触角が鞘翅中央に達せず，鞘翅は顆粒に覆われる．雌は未知である．さらに，これら 6 種について雌雄の検索表を作成した．

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