

A Remarkable New Species of the Genus *Obrium* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Northeastern Laos

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Abstract A remarkable new species belonging to the genus *Obrium* is described from Houaphan Province of northeastern Laos under the name *O. miranda* sp. nov. The new species is easily distinguished from the other member of the genus by the large infusate brown body with yellowish brown maculation on the humeri and apices of elytra.

Introduction

A total five members of the genus *Obrium* have so far been recorded from Laos (GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970; HOLZSCHUH, 2008), with the exception of *Uenobrium laosicum* (GRESSITT et RONDON) which was recently transferred to a different, newly established genus (NIISATO, 2006). During the field survey in Laos in the past five years, I obtained a rather long series of *Obrium* specimens. Though most of them were already described by previous authors, I was able to find an evident new species having very large, almost infusate brown body with yellowish maculation on the elytral humeri and apices. In the following lines, I will describe it under the name *Obrium miranda* nov. and also introduce its exceptionally long ovipositor among the reproductive organs of the *Obrium* species.

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Obrium miranda sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Body length (measured from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apices) 9.1 mm.

F e m a l e. Colour pitchy reddish brown, yellowish brown in antennal segments 4–11, mouthparts except for mandibles, abdominal ventrites 2–5; pronotum pitchy reddish brown, brownish on discal callosities and along apical and basal margins; scutellum brown with black margin; elytra pitchy reddish brown, light yellowish brown at humeri and in apical fifth, the latter of which is strongly sinuate along anterior margin. Body sparsely clothed with short light brown hairs; antennae densely with recumbent light

brown hairs on basal four segments, sparsely so on segment 5; pronotum only sparsely with long erect light brown hairs; elytra uniformly with short light brown hairs throughout; ventral surface sparsely covered with short pale hairs, except for silvery pubescent mesosternum and middle of prosternum.

Head large including well expanded eyes, 1.15 times as wide as the maximum width of pronotum, almost smooth, scattered with a few punctures; frons 3.3 times as wide as long, strongly declivous to a deep median groove, fronto-clypeal suture transverse semicircular, markedly deep; clypeus trapezoidal, $\frac{3}{5}$ the length of basal width, with a few punctures; mandibles stout, rather long, hooked near apices; maxillary palpus elongate, arcuately dilated to basal half then gently narrowed apicad, twice the length of the preceding segment; vertex flattened; eyes in dorsal view separated from one another by $\frac{1}{5}$ the width of occiput or $\frac{7}{20}$ the width of each lobe. Antennae very long, filiform, stout, 1.6 times as long as body, exceeding elytral apices at base of segment 8, rough on surface of basal four segments, shagreened in the remainders; scape elongate, slightly clavate, 1.35 times as long as segment 3, segment 5 the longest, 1.25 times as long as segment 3, terminal segment hardly arcuate.

Pronotum relatively long, slightly divergent apicad, narrow, a little longer than wide, 1.40 times as long as the apical width, a little shorter than half the length or $\frac{4}{5}$ the width of elytra; apical margin arcuately produced; basal margin gently emarginate; disc moderately convex, provided with a pair of rounded callosities at sides of apical third and a similar median one behind middle, very sparsely scattered with medium-sized punctures. Scutellum very narrow, longitudinally quadrate.

Elytra nearly 2.4 times as long as the humeral width, broad, widest at apical third which is 1.15 times as wide as humeri; sides with oblique humeri, gently arcuately emarginate to middle, then moderately arcuate to completely rounded apices; disc distinctly raised near suture of basal fifth and apical fourth, depressed on middle near suture, sparsely provided with fine punctures in irregular rows, which become sparser near apices.

Venter of thoraces sparsely scattered with fine punctures and short hairs, except for mesosternum and middle of prosternum which have coarse punctures and silvery pubescence; metepisternum provided with a deep longitudinal groove in almost entire length. Abdomen broad, well convex; basal ventrite large, $\frac{3}{7}$ of the entire length, finely sparsely punctured; 2nd ventrite with rake-shaped organ more or less reduced, $\frac{2}{5}$ the width of 2nd ventrite; anal ventrite obtuse triangular, clothed with long setae near apical margin.

Legs moderate in length, rather thin, coarsely rough on surface of tibiae and tarsi, with hind femur moderately clavate and compressed in apical $\frac{2}{5}$, 1st hind tarsal segment 1.3 times as long as the following two segments combined.

F e m a l e g e n i t a l i a. Paraproct and coxite weakly conjoined, consisting of a long piece, with thin baculi straight in the former though oblique in the latter; coxite lobe weakly sclerotized, rather short, rounded at apex, provided with long setae near apex and short ones at sides; stylus moderately sclerotized, slightly thickened apicad,



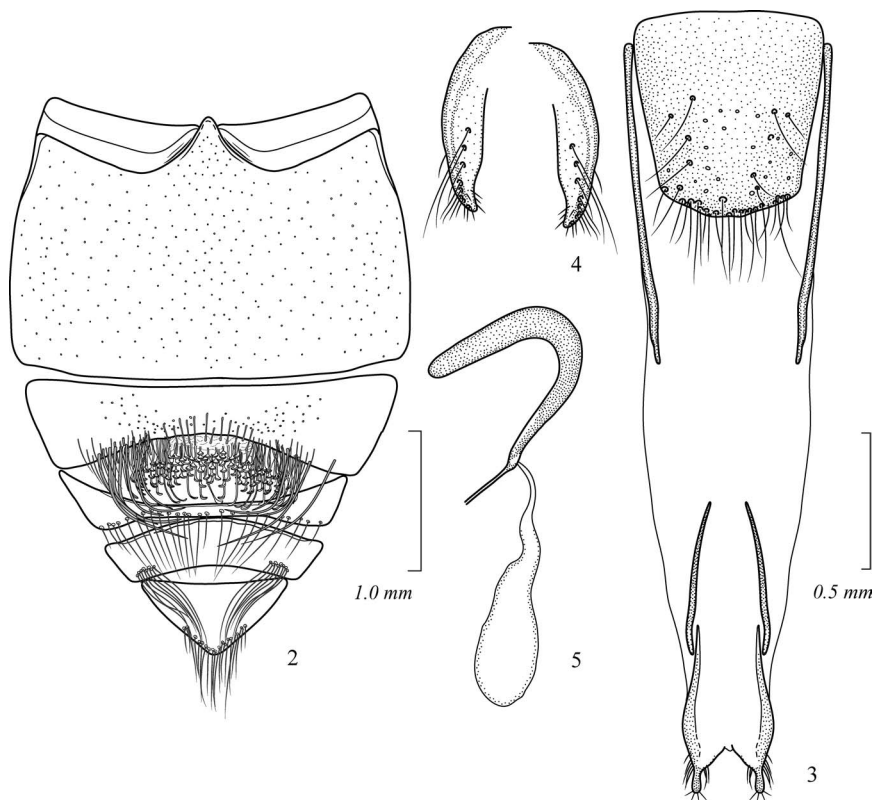
Fig. 1. *Obrium miranda* sp. nov., holotype ♀, from Phou Pan (Mt.), Houaphan Province of northeastern Laos.

with four long setae at apex; spermatheca distinctly sclerotized, long, almost U-shaped, with large gland which is constricted in basal part.

Type specimen. Holotype ♀, Phou Pan (Mt.), Houaphan Prov. of NE. Laos, 16-IV~15-V-2004, native collector leg. The holotype is preserved in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

Distribution. Laos.

Notes. *Obrium miranda* sp. nov. is a very peculiar species in having large infusate brownish body with yellowish brown maculation at humeri and in apices of elytra. It has no close relative among the members of the genus. This new species may have some relationship with *O. posticum posticum* GAHAN (1894, p. 14) and *O. p. saigonense* PIC (1933, p. 9), but is clearly distinguished from them by the unique coloration and



Figs. 2-5. Female abdomen and genital segments of *Obrium miranda* sp. nov., from Phou Pan (Mt.), Houaphan Province of northeastern Laos. — 2, Abdominal ventrites, omitted fine hairs; 3, ovipositor and tergite 8; 4, sternite 8; 5, spermatheca.

structures of pronotum which has three distinct callosities instead of being almost smooth.

Only the female holotype examined was collected by native collector of Ban Saleui, foot of Phou Pan (Mt.).

要 約

新里達也: ラオス北東部から発見されたムナミゾアメイロカミキリ属の顕著な1新種。—— ラオスからこれまでに5種のムナミゾアメイロカミキリ属が記録されているが、そのうち4種までがきわめて最近になって発見されたものである。私たちの同国の調査でも多数の本属の標本が得られているが、そのなかに見出された唯1点の雌個体は、きわめて大型でかつ独特な外観をもち、本属のいずれの既知種にも該当しない。そこで本論文で *Obrium miranda* sp. nov. という新名を与えて記載した。本新種は同属中に直接の類縁関係を求められるものはないが、色彩はまったく異

なるものの、北インドシナに広く分布する *O. posticum* PIC に形態がやや似ているところもある。また、*O. miranda* sp. nov. の産卵管はムナミゾアメイロカミキリ属にあっては非常に長く発達しておりきわめて特異である。

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New Distributional Record of *Cercyon* (*Cercyon*) *aptus* (Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae) from the Island of Iriomote-jima, the Ryukyus, Japan

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Cercyon (*Cercyon*) *aptus* was described from Honshu and Kyushu (SHARP, 1873), and is rather common under seaweeds on sandy beaches and widely distributed throughout Japan. Recently, the species has been additionally recorded from Primorsky Kray, the Kuril Islands, and peripheral Islands off Hokkaido, Japan (SHATROVSKIY, 1989, 1992, ÔHARA and JIA, 2006, and ÔHARA, 2008). Under a series of faunal researches of the supralittoral insects of the Island of Iriomote-jima, we have had the opportunity to examine several specimens collected under seaweeds on sandy beaches. This is the first record of the species from the Ryukyus. We thank Messrs. T. WADA and S. SHIYAKE (Osaka Museum of Natural History, Japan) who provided us

valuable specimens.

Cercyon (Cercyon) aptus SHARP, 1873

- Cercyon aptus* SHARP, 1873, 65 [Japan (Kyushu: Nagasaki, Honshu: Hyogo)]; KILS, 1999, 177 [Hokkaido].
Cercyon (Cercyon) aptus: SHATROVSKIY, 1989, 281 [southern Kurils, Primorsky Krai]; ÔHARA & JIA, 2006, 131 [redescription, key; Kurils].
Cercyon (Cycreon) aptus: SHATROVSKIY, 1992, 367 [designation of lectotype (Japan, female); southern Kurils].
Cercyon sp. 2: KAWAKAMI, 2000, 7 [Iriomote-jima].

Specimens examined. [Iriomote-jima, the Ryukyus, Japan] 1 ex., Sonai-no-hama, 8-V-1999, T. WADA leg., housed in the Osaka Museum of Natural History. 2 males and 2 exs., Hoshizuna-no-hama, Uehara, 24° 26' 11" N 123° 40' 38" E, 4-XII-2008, M. ÔHARA leg. (IR-08-MO-040).

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