

Taxonomic Notes on the Molorchine Beetles (Coleoptera,
Cerambycidae) from Northern Vietnam, with
Descriptions of Two New Taxa¹⁾

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Abstract Three cerambycid beetles of the tribe Molorchini mainly collected by the 1995 Expedition to northern Vietnam made by the National Science Museum, Tokyo, are dealt with. *Epania ruficollis* PIC is supplementary redescribed on the basis of the Vietnamese specimens and is regarded as a senior synonym of *E. cyanea* GRESSITT et RONDON. *Epania vietnamica* sp. nov. and *Glaphyra yui masatakat* subsp. nov. are newly described.

In the spring of 1995, the junior author had an opportunity to investigate the cerambycid fauna of northern Vietnam as a member of an entomological expedition made by the National Science Museum, Tokyo, under the leadership of Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO. During the field survey, a short series of molorchine species belonging to the genera *Epania* and *Glaphyra* were collected by the members of the expedition. On the other hand, the senior author obtained an *Epania* species by the private collecting trip to northern Vietnam with his friends in the spring of 1994. After a careful study, the authors have come to the conclusion that these specimens are classified into three species, one of which is *Epania ruficollis* PIC previously known only from Laos, and the other two are a new species of *Epania* and a new subspecies of *Glaphyra yui*. In the present paper, the authors are going to introduce them into science.

Before going further, the authors wish to express their deep gratitude to the

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The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in previous papers of the senior author, except the followings: CBM – Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba, NSMT – National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, TN – T. NIISATO collection.

Epania ruficollis PIC

(Figs. 1 a–b, 2)

Epania ruficollis PIC, 1922, M l. Exot.-Ent., **36**, p. 22; type area: Laos.

Epania (s. str.) *ruficollis*: GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 116, fig. 21–i.

Epania (s. str.) *cyanea*: GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 116, fig. 21–h. *Syn. nov.*

Medium-sized species of bluish black body, with black bristles on tibiae and femora. Colour black, somewhat shiny, with antennae black and dull except for reddish orange scape and 2nd segment, elytra steely blue, markedly shiny, the peduncles of hind femora pale yellow. Hairs long, erect and black in most parts; pronotum rather densely haired intermixed with pale ones at the basal sides, clothed with silvery white recumbent pubescence along apical and basal depressions; scutellum usually densely with silvery white pubescence; elytra rather sparsely haired, clothed with black pubescence near suture behind scutellum; abdominal sternites 3rd to 6th with silvery white pubescent patches at the sides, of which the 3rd one is medium in size, situated near posterior margin, 4th and 5th ones near the latero-basal margin are small, and 5th one at middle is small; legs densely clothed with long erect hairs, which are long and dense on the clavate part of hind femur and apical half of hind tibia forming black bristles.

Male. Head small though well convex, HW/PA 0.94; frons weakly convex, moderately provided with large punctures, genae shallow, less than 1/5 the depth of lower eye-lobes; eyes weakly prominent. Antennae rather short and stout, slightly longer than body, extending to the abdominal end at segment 10; scape short and distinctly clavate, 1.2 times as long as segment 3 and almost as long as segment 4; terminal segment weakly arcuate. Pronotum broad and relatively short, weakly sinuate at the sides, weakly contracted at apex and base; PL/PA 1.18, PB/PA 0.76, PW/EW 0.82, PL/EL 0.89; disc weakly convex in subsquarish form, rather finely reticulate, though the reticulation is finer towards the circumference, the apical collar smooth with a few shallow punctures. Scutellum quadrate with arcuate apex.

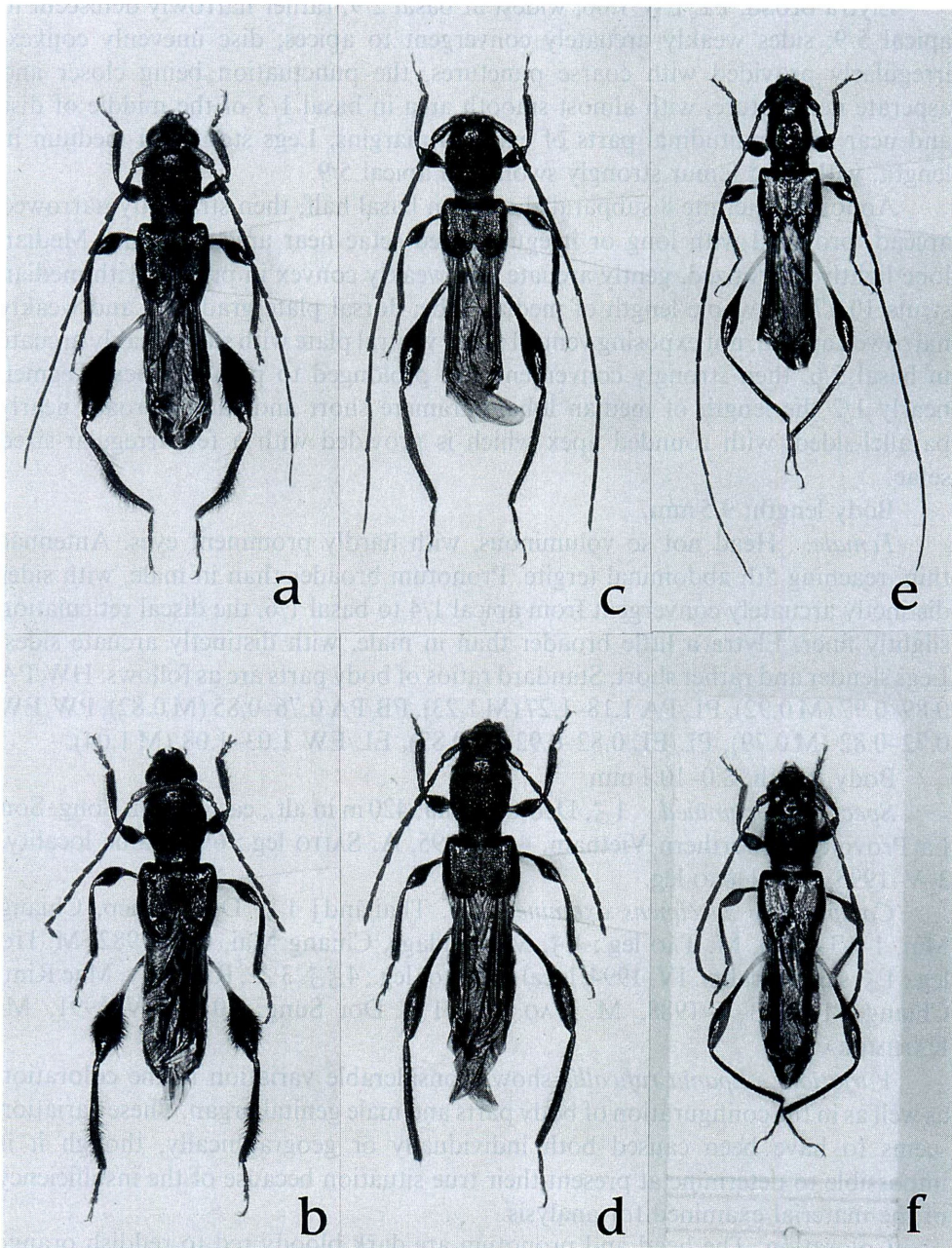


Fig. 1. — a, *Epania ruficollis* Ptc, ♂; b, ditto, ♀. — c, *Epania vietnamica* sp. nov., ♂; d, ditto, ♀. — e, *Glaphyra yui masatakai* subsp. nov., ♂; f, ditto, ♀.

Elytra broad, EL/EW 1.06, widest at basal 2/9, rather narrowly dehiscent in apical 5/9; sides weakly arcuately convergent to apices; disc unevenly convex, irregularly provided with coarse punctures, the punctuation being closer and asperate near suture, with almost smooth area in basal 1/3 of the middle of disc and near the longitudinal parts of external margins. Legs stout and medium in length, with hind femur strongly swollen in apical 5/9.

Abdominal tergite 8 subparallel-sided in basal half, then straightly narrowed apicad, provided with long or irregular-sized setae near apical margin. Median lobe lightly sclerotized, gently arcuate and weakly convex in profile, with median struts 10/17 the whole length of median lobe; dorsal plate gradually and weakly narrowed apicad, not exposing ventral plate; ventral plate with sides weakly arcuate in basal 5/6, then strongly convergent and prolonged to pointed apex. Tegmen nearly 1/2 the length of median lobe; paramere short and rather broad, nearly parallel-sided, with rounded apex which is provided with a few irregular-sized setae.

Body length: 9.5 mm.

Female. Head not so voluminous, with hardly prominent eyes. Antennae thin, reaching 5th abdominal tergite. Pronotum broader than in male, with sides distinctly arcuately convergent from apical 1/4 to basal 1/6, the discal reticulation slightly finer. Elytra a little broader than in male, with distinctly arcuate sides. Legs slender and rather short. Standard ratios of body parts are as follows: HW/PA 0.89–0.97 (M 0.92), PL/PA 1.18–1.27 (M 1.23), PB/PA 0.76–0.85 (M 0.82), PW/EW 0.72–0.82 (M 0.79), PL/EL 0.82–0.92 (M 0.87), EL/EW 1.03–1.08 (M 1.04).

Body length: 8.0–10.1 mm.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Deo Cao Pha, 420 m in alt., east of Ban Song, Son La Province of northern Vietnam, 4–V–1995, A. SAITO leg.; 6 ♀♀, same locality, 3–V–1995, S.-I. UENO leg.

Comparative specimens examined. [N. Thailand] 1 ♂, Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, 1–VI–1980, M. TAO leg.; 1 ♂, Meo Village, Chiang Mai, 6–V–1982, M. ITO leg.; 1 ♂, same locality, IV–1994, local collector leg.; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Rim Doy, Mae Rim, Chiang Mai, 13–V–1988, M. TAO leg.; 1 ♂, Doi Sung, 10~17–V–1991, M. KAMIMURA leg.

Variation. *Epania ruficollis* shows considerable variation in the coloration as well as in the configuration of body parts and male genital organ. These variation seems to have been caused both individually or geographically, though it is impossible to determine at present their true situation because of the insufficiency of the material examined for analysis.

Coloration: The head and pronotum are dark bloody red to reddish orange in the typical form though sometimes black; always black in the Vietnamese specimens. The elytra are steely blue, sometimes reddish along the external margins. The hind wing is brownish dark gray with paler apical parts in the typical form; entirely brownish dark gray in the Vietnamese. The hind femur is usually bicoloured

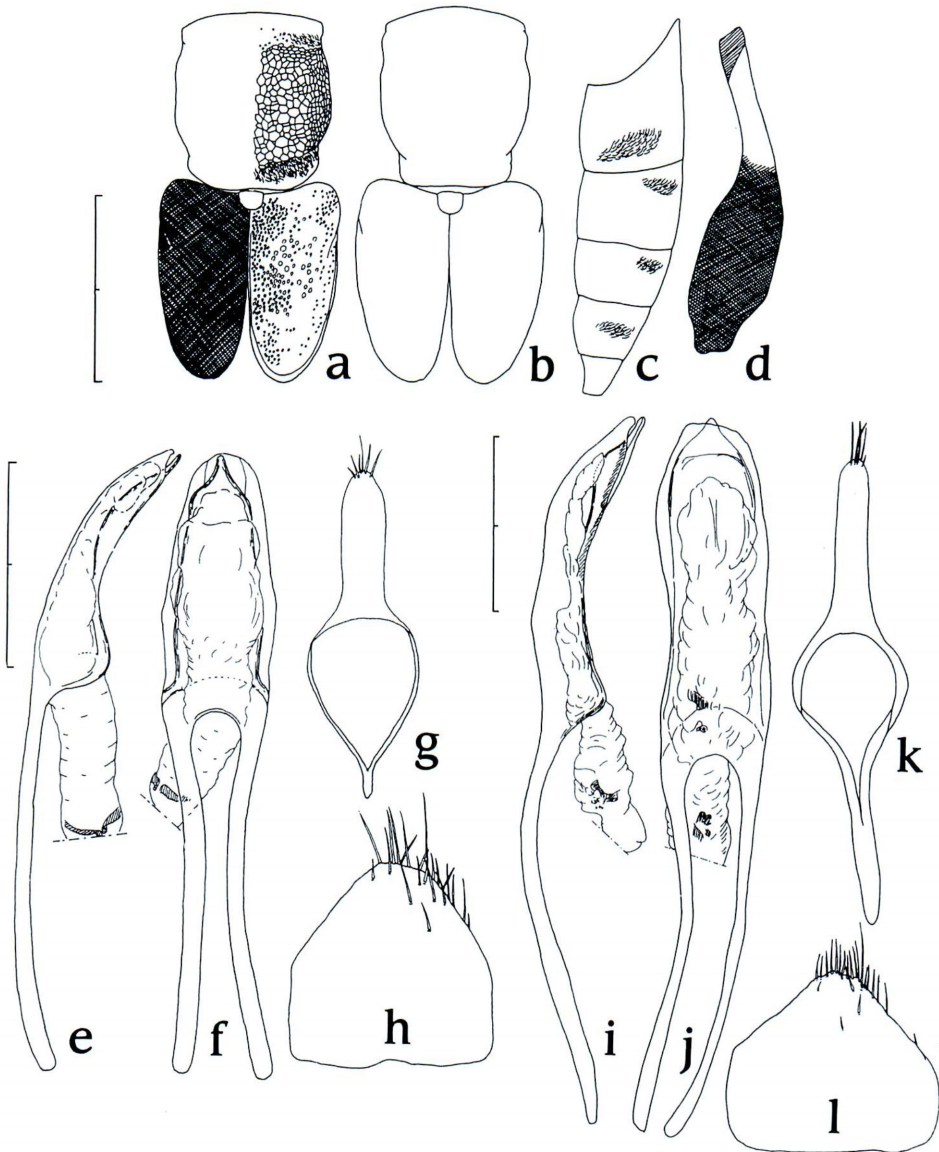


Fig. 2. *Epania ruficollis* Pic; a-h, from the Deo Cao Pha of northern Vietnam; i-l, from Chiang Mai of northern Thailand. — a, ♂ Pronotum and elytra in dorsal view, showing the arrangement of punctures and pubescence; b, ditto, outline, ♀; c, ♂ abdomen in lateral view, showing the arrangement of pubescence; d, ♂ hind femur in ventral view; e, i, median lobe in lateral view; f, j, ditto in dorsal view; g, k, tegmen in dorsal view; h, l, abdominal tergite 8 in dorsal view. Scale: 2 mm for Figs. a-d, 0.5 mm for Figs. e-l.

with pale yellow peduncular parts, sometimes entirely black.

External structure: The length and lateral lines of pronotum of both male and female usually vary according to the body size of individuals. The antennae in the male usually exceed the body at the 9th segment, sometimes at the 10th segment. The hind femur is usually strongly clavate in apical 1/2 to 3/5, though more or less weaker in a few individuals.

Male genital organ: Configuration of the male genital organ shows a slight morphocline, though the two extremes are as follows: Median lobe with apical part of ventral plate either prolonged or obtusely pointed. Paramere either short and rather broad or fairly elongate.

Distribution. Northern Thailand (new record), Laos, Northern Vietnam (new record).

Notes. As was noted above, this is a variable species both in the external and genitalic features.

The Vietnamese specimens examined were collected from a freshly cut trunk of an unknown broadleaved tree at the collecting site, a large doline of the Deo Cao Pha. According to Dr. S.-I. UENO, the trunk was about 40 cm in diameter, and the six female specimens always came flying to the lateral sides of the trunk.

Epania vietnamica NIISATO et A. SAITO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1c–d, 3)

Closely related to *E. septemtrionalis* HAYASHI (1950, p. 3, fig.1) from the Japanese Islands and the Korean Peninsula in the unicoloured black body, the characteristic configuration of the pronotum and the arrangement of abdominal pubescence. Readily distinguished from the latter species by the finer reticulation on the pronotum, the elytra with faint bluish tinge and the well developed pubescent bands on the abdominal sternites.

Body medium-sized, relatively robust, with long and stout appendages. Colour black, with dark chestnut brown appendages, shiny throughout except for dull antennal segments 3–11, with faint bluish tinge on elytra; mouth parts slightly more reddish, with dark yellowish brown palpi and labrum.

Male. Head rather small and not so voluminous, distinctly narrower than the maximum width of pronotum, HW/PA 0.92–0.95, HW/PW 0.82–0.87, coarsely and deeply punctured, sparsely clothed with brownish hairs; frons gently raised, with a median longitudinal groove and lateral arcuate grooves shallow, also with arcuate anterior margin, moderately provided with deep punctures, FL/FB 0.86–0.88 (M 0.87); clypeus nearly 3/10 as long as base, with strongly arcuate apical margin; genae 1/3 the depth of lower eye-lobes; eyes rather weakly prominent. Antennae long and stout, 1.39–1.53 times as long as body, clothed with dense minute pubescence on segments 3–11, and also with brownish erect hairs on segments 1–2 and the underside of segments 3–6 (or 3–7); scape stout, coarsely

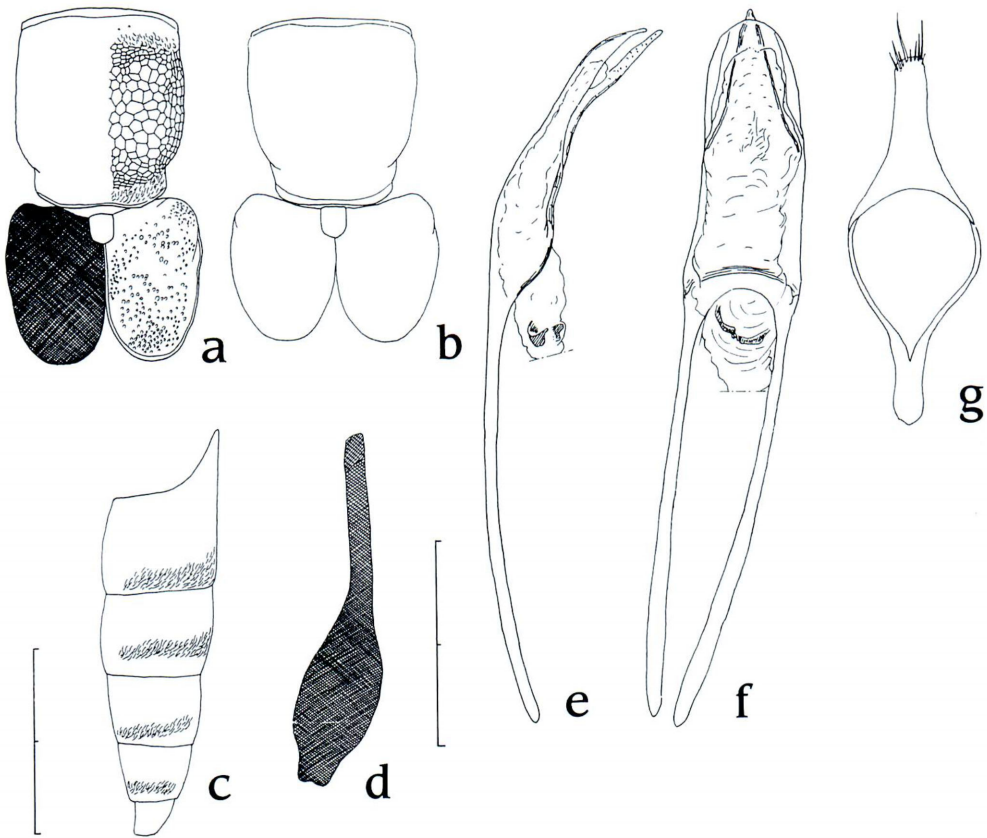


Fig. 3. *Epania vietnamica* sp. nov., from Mt. Tam Dao of northern Vietnam. — a, ♂ Pronotum and elytra in dorsal view, showing the arrangement of punctures and pubescence; b, ditto, outline, ♀; c, ♀ abdomen in lateral view, showing the arrangement of pubescence; d, ♂ hind femur in ventral view; e, median lobe in lateral view; f, ditto in dorsal view; g, tegmen in dorsal view. Scale: 2 mm for Figs. a–d, 0.5 mm for Figs. e–g.

punctured, nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ the length of segment 3, segment $3\frac{4}{5}$ the length of segment 4 and $\frac{3}{5}$ the length of segment 5, segments 5–7 slightly increasing in length apicad, segments 7–9 nearly equal in length, terminal segment gently arcuate and simply pointed apicad, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the preceding.

Pronotum large, strongly constricted near base and hardly contracted to apex; PL/PA 1.18–1.34, PB/PA 0.74–0.85, PW/EW 0.83–0.90, PL/EL 1.18–1.28; sides nearly parallel near apex, gently divergent (smaller specimen) or parallel (larger specimen) towards the middle, then arcuately convergent to basal $\frac{1}{6}$; base gently bisinuate; disc strongly convex though somewhat flattened above, moderately impressed near apical margin, strongly so in basal $\frac{1}{6}$, provided with reticulation in 16–18 irregular longitudinal rows and becoming smaller towards the circum-

ference, moderately clothed with long erect pale hairs, and partly with dense silvery white pubescence just behind apex and along basal margin. Scutellum subquadrate, clothed with dense silvery white pubescence.

Elytra small and short, hardly reaching abdominal tergite 1, distinctly exposing the sides of metathorax, arcuately dehiscent in apical $1/3-1/2$; sides moderately prominent at humeri, somewhat arcuately convergent to apices which are broadly rounded; disc moderately convex, longitudinally impressed along mid-line, arcuately and transversely so just before the apical swellings, and circularly so near scutellum, coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured, rather densely clothed with pale brown hairs.

Prosternum weakly raised near middle, provided with coarse punctures, rather densely clothed with long erect pale hairs; prosternal process narrow, strongly narrowed towards apex, distinctly vertical, reaching the level of apical $1/3$ of fore coxae; furcasternum moderately developed, almost reaching the level of hind margins of epipleura, with a short median anterior process. Mesosternum shagreened, densely clothed with pale hairs. Metathorax large, sparsely punctured, clothed with sparse pale hairs, partly with dense silvery white pubescence along hind margin of metasternum and metepisternum. Abdomen moderately long, sparsely punctured, clothed with long erect pale hairs, and also with a pair of transverse dense silvery white pubescent maculations along posterior margins of sternite 3 and near posterior margins of sternites 4–6.

Legs fairly long; hind legs 1.1 times as long as body, with femur strongly clavate in apical half, tibia weakly sinuate, and the 1st tarsal segment a little longer than the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ small and rather weakly sclerotized. Median lobe relatively slender, gently arcuate and hardly convex in profile, with median struts $3/5$ the whole length of median lobe; dorsal plate arcuately rounded on apical margin, slightly exposing the apex of ventral plate; ventral plate strongly narrowed apicad, with bluntly pointed extremity. Tegmen nearly $1/2$ the length of median lobe; paramere rather broad, arcuately narrowed to the middle and then subparallel to apex, with apical margin subtruncate, provided with irregular-sized setae.

Body length 9.5–11.0 mm.

Female. Antennae 0.57–0.65 times as long as body, reaching the apical margin of abdominal tergite 4, with terminal segment bluntly pointed. Pronotum rather distinctly divergent apicad, with discal reticulation relatively small. Legs shorter and thinner than those of male; hind leg a little shorter than body, with weakly compressed femoral club.

Body length 9.5–10.0 mm.

Type series. Holotype ♂ [NSMT], Mt. Tam Dao, 1,250 m in alt., Vinh Phu Province of northern Vietnam, 2~5-V-1994, K. ISHIDA leg. Allotype ♀ [NSMT], same data as the holotype. Paratypes: 1 ♀ [TN], same locality and date as the holotype, H. KARUBE leg.; 1 ♂ [CBM-ZI 33969], same locality as the holotype,

21-V-1995, A. SAITO leg.

Distribution. Northern Vietnam.

Notes. *Epania vietnamica* has so far been known only from the summit of Mt. Tam Dao. All the specimens examined were collected from the blossom of *Pasania* sp. growing at the edge of the peak. At the time of collecting, the weather was very fine and the effective temperature seemed very high.

***Glaphyra yui masatakai* NIISATO et A. SAITO, subsp. nov.**

(Figs. 1 e-f, 4)

This new subspecies is distinguished from the nominotypical subspecies from Taiwan by the broad male pronotum which has almost arcuate sides and a pair of discal swellings located anterior to the middle, the shorter elytra with gently slanting anterior margin of the apical swellings, and different configuration of male genital organ.

Male. Colour black with slightly brownish antennae and legs; each elytron decorated with a slightly oblique pale yellow maculation from just behind base to apical $3/8$ and reaching sutural margin; peduncles of mid and hind femora pale yellow. Hairs and pubescence silvery white in most parts; antennae densely clothed with minute pubescence on segments 5–11; pronotum rather densely with long erect hairs, provided with dense pubescent transverse bands near apex and base; scutellum densely pubescent; hairs on elytra long though sparse; sides of meso- and metathoraces, hind margin of metasternum, sides of middle portion of each of abdominal sternites 3–6 densely pubescent.

Head relatively voluminous, with moderately prominent eyes; HW/PA 1.36, HW/PW 1.00; frons gently convex, scattered with large punctures; vertex depressed at middle, rugose at sides. Antennae long and thin, 1.7 times as long as body; scape short and thick, $7/10$ the length of segment 3, scattered with coarse and shallow punctures; segment 3 $9/10$ the length of segment 4; terminal segment very thin, weakly sinuate in apical $3/8$. Pronotum rather large, weakly contracted to apex and base, PL/PA 1.51, PB/PA 1.04, PW/EW 0.78, PL/EL 0.83; sides gently arcuately divergent to a pair of small tubercles at basal $2/5$, then arcuately convergent to basal $1/5$; disc well convex, provided with coarse and irregular-sized punctures on middle though a pair of large oblique swellings located anterior to the middle and an oblong one at the centre are smooth, rugosely punctured on apical and basal depressions. Elytra wide, moderate in length, strongly narrowed to apices, widest at basal $1/5$, sinuately dehiscent in apical $4/9$, EL/EW 1.11; sides with humeri distinctly prominent latero-anteriorly, arcuate at basal $3/10$, then almost straightly convergent to apices which are narrowly rounded; disc convex, depressed near suture just behind scutellum, obliquely concave near middle, with moderate apical swellings whose anterior margins gently slant inwards, sparsely provided with large shallow punctures. Metasternum and abdomen very

sparsely punctured. Legs slender and rather long, with hind femur rather weakly clavate in apical 3/5.

Abdominal tergite 8 broad trapezoidal, broadly truncate at apical margin, densely provided with setae at apical margin and thinly so on dorsum. Median lobe rather weakly sclerotized, weakly arcuate and gently convex in profile, with rather broad apical lobe; median struts short, a little less than 2/3 the whole length of median lobe; dorsal plate weakly narrowed to apex which is broadly subtruncate; ventral plate in profile moderately arcuate and bluntly pointed at apex, in dorsal view gently and arcuately emarginate at sides, with subtruncate apex. Tegmen small and slender, nearly 2/5 the length of median lobe; paramere slender, arcuately narrowed to bluntly pointed apex though subparallel-sided in apical half, provided with four short setae at the sides of apical portion.

Body length: 10.0 mm.

Female. Colour black with reddish brown antennae and legs; elytron brownish black, decorated with a large pale yellow maculation from just behind base to apical 3/8 and nearly reaching sutural margin, produced anteriorly and emarginate at basal margin; peduncle of hind femora pale yellow, hind tibiae and tarsi blackish brown. Pubescence almost the same as that of male, though denser and pale golden yellow in colour for the most parts.

Head with weakly prominent eyes, closely punctured on frons. Antennae long, almost reaching abdominal tergite 7. Pronotum hardly contracted to apex, widest at basal 2/5, sides nearly parallel in basal 3/5, then arcuately convergent to the basal constriction. Elytra with hardly prominent humeri, very sparsely punctured. Legs slenderer than in male, with hind femora clavate in apical 2/3. Standard ratios of body parts are as follows: HW/PA 1.05, HW/PW 0.94, PL/PA 1.36, PB/PA 0.95, PW/EW 0.83, PL/EL 0.95, EL/EW 1.01.

Body length: 8.8 mm.

Type series. Holotype ♂ [NSMT], Hoang Lien Son Mts., northern ridge of Mt. Phang Si Pang, 1,950 m in alt., Lai Chau Province of northern Vietnam, 17-V-1995, A. SATO leg. Allotype ♀ [NSMT], same locality and date, M. SATO leg.

Distribution. Northern Vietnam.

Comparative specimens examined. [*Glaphyra yui yui* HAYASHI]: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, near Mt. Lalashan, Taoyuan-Taipei Hsien, 8, 9, 12-V-1978, T. SHIMOMURA leg.; 1 ♀, Piluchi, 2,300 m in alt., Nantou Hsien, 26-VI-1982; 1 ♂, near Meifeng, Jenai, Nantou Hsien, 3-VI-1976, T. SHIMOMURA leg.; 1 ♂, Nanshanchi, Jenai, Nantou Hsien, 7-IV-1978, T. SHIMOMURA leg.; 2 ♂♂, Mt. Chuyunshan, near Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, V-1981, W. CHEN leg.

Notes. At first sight, this new subspecies seems hardly distinguishable from the nominotypical subspecies occurring in the mountain area of Taiwan. However, it is readily distinguished from the latter by the broad male pronotum with different pattern of discal swellings and the anterior margin of apical swellings of elytra

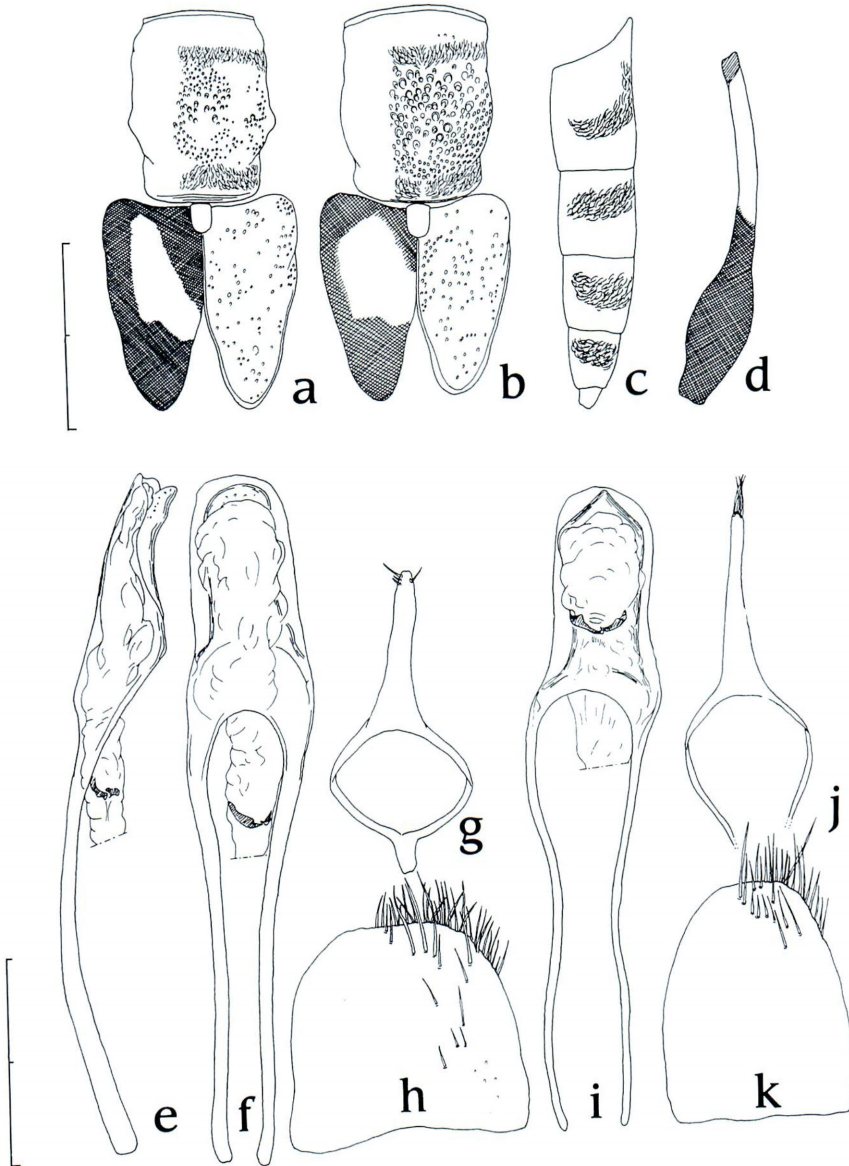


Fig. 4. *Glaphyra yui* subsp. — a-h, *G. yui masatakai* subsp. nov.; i-k, *G. yui yui* HAYASHI; a, ♂ pronotum and elytra in dorsal view, showing the arrangement of punctures and pubescence; b, ditto, outline, ♀; c, ♂ abdomen in lateral view, showing the arrangement of pubescence; d, ♂ hind femur in ventral view; e, median lobe in lateral view; f, i, ditto in dorsal view; g, j, tegmen in dorsal view; h, k, abdominal tergite 8 in dorsal view. Scale: 2 mm for Figs. a-d, 0.5 mm for Figs. e-k.

gently slanting. The male genital organ of the nominotypical subspecies shows a remarkably difference from that of *G. yui masatakai* in the tongue-shaped 8th abdominal tergite, the median lobe with triangular apical part and long thin median struts, and also a very thin paramere with rather long apical setae.

A pair of the specimens examined were collected on the blossoms of *Berchemia floribunda* (WALL.) BRONGN. (Rhamnaceae).

要 約

新里達也・斉藤明子：北ベトナム産ヒゲナガコバネカミキリ類の分類学的知見。——1995年春に行われた国立科学博物館による北ベトナムの学術調査と、その前年に行われた新里の私的な調査旅行によりすでに得られていた材料とを研究した結果、1新種および1新亜種を含む次の3種のヒゲナガコバネカミキリ類を認めた。1) *Epania ruficollis* PIC：インドシナに比較的広く分布する種で、体形および色彩の個体変異が著しい。北ベトナムで得られた個体はすべて前胸背板が黒化する型であるが、これは GRESSITT & RONDON (1970) により *Epania cyanea* という名称で記載された種に相当する。ここでは北ベトナムの標本をもとにして必要な再記載を行ったうえで、タイ北部材料をあわせて比較検討し、*E. cyanea* を *E. ruficollis* の異名として扱った。2) *Epania vietnamica* sp. nov.：黒色で、前胸背板は前方にほとんど狭まらず、前・後縁付近に白銀色の微毛帯をもつ。もっとも類縁の近い種は、日本列島および朝鮮半島に分布するクロサワヒメコバネカミキリ *E. septentrionalis* である。3) *Glaphyra yui masatakai* subsp. nov.：台湾の山岳地帯に分布する基亜種とは前胸の外形および背面の無点刻部分の位置、上翅の先端隆起の形などで区別されるほか、雄交尾器に著しい相違が認められる。

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