

An Addition to the Genus *Necydalis* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Northern Vietnam

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Abstract A new *Necydalis* species is added to the cerambycid fauna of northern Vietnam, under the name of *N. katsuraorum* sp. nov. It seems to be an isolated species within the subgenus *Necydalis*, because of its short and less elongated body in contrast to the voluminous head and thoraces, and of the slender and hardly ample female abdominal segments.

The Vietnamese species of the genus *Necydalis* were enumerated by TAKAKUWA and NIISATO (1996), who recorded five species, viz., *N. (Necydalis) hirayamai flemonea*, *N. (N.) shinborii*, *N. (N.) marginipennis*, *N. (N.) strnadi* and *N. (Eonecydalis) bicolor*. After that, TAKAKUWA (1997) described a new member of the genus under the name of *N. (N.) kumei* based on a single female specimen collected at Meo Village of northern Thailand. Thus, total six species of the genus have so far been known in the cerambycid fauna of the Indochinese region.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine a peculiar *Necydalis* specimen collected on Mt. Tam Dao northwest of Hanoi in northern Vietnam. It was found by Mr. Takao ARAI among the coleopteran specimens preserved by Mr. Nobuhiko KATSURA. It was submitted to me for taxonomic study through their courtesy. It is evident that the specimen belongs to a new species since no close relatives are known in the genus. This new species is somewhat related to *N. shinborii* and its close allies, *N. nanshanensis* and *N. yakushimensis*. However, it does not show distinct sexual dimorphism unlike the latter three species, and has a reduced body with voluminous head and prothorax. In the following lines, I will describe it as a seventh member of the genus *Necydalis* from Indochina. The new name is given after Mr. Nobuhiko KATSURA and his family for offer of invaluable specimen used in this study.

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Necydalis (Necydalis) katsuraorum sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2)

Female. A small species, with fairly short body. Colour largely dark reddish brown with black head and thoraces, dull in general, though moderately shiny on fore body; head black, with mouth parts except for mandibles dark yellowish brown, eyes dark brown; elytra dark reddish brown, with black external and sutural margins, the black areas being slightly produced onto disc behind middle, apices slightly infuscate; abdomen dark reddish brown, infuscate near median line on sternites 3–5; antennae and legs dark reddish brown, infuscate on dorsal side of scape, on tarsi and basal halves of femora. Body rather sparsely clothed with golden yellow hairs, and partly with dense silvery white pubescence; head with dense golden yellow pubescence on genae and near eyes; antennae densely with minute pale pubescence and dark brown one; pronotum thinly with pale pubescence, and partly with golden yellow hairs at sides and at centre near base, supplemented with recumbent silvery white pubescence at sides near base; scutellum densely with pale yellowish brown pubescence; elytra rather sparsely with yellowish brown pubescence, though the pubescence becomes denser near suture in basal third and apices; meso- and methathoraces densely with silvery white pubescence and yellowish brown hairs, which become brownish on tarsi and apical halves of tibiae.

Head large and voluminous, distinctly wider than pronotal apex (HW/PA 1.34) and slightly so than the maximum width of pronotum across lateral swellings (HW/PW 1.05), densely and scabrously punctured; frons slightly wider than long (FB/FL 1.33), with sides gently divergent apicad, apex a little wider than base (FA/FB 1.08), provided with a median groove complete and very deep, and rather weak lateral ones, fronto-clypeal suture very deep; clypeus provided with large punctures on apical half, apical margin almost truncate; genae nearly $2/3$ the depth of lower eye-lobes; eyes moderate in size, hardly prominent laterad; vertex weakly convex. Antennae short, 0.44 times as long as body, reaching the middle of abdominal tergite 3, moderately thickened and distinctly inflated in apical seven segments; scape subquadrate and weakly arcuate, nearly equal in length to segment 3; segments 2 and 3 simply thickened at each apex, the former segment 1.4 times as long as the latter; relative lengths of segments as follows:— 10.4: 3.1: 10.4: 7.6: 12.2: 10.8: 11.1: 9.4: 8.6: 8.0: 8.4.

Pronotum relatively large though short (PL/PW 1.06); base slightly wider than apex (PB/PA 1.15), gently arcuate, nearly as wide as elytra (PW/EW 0.98); sides weakly constricted before and behind the lateral swellings at apical $3/7$, which are conspicuous though rounded; disc rather weakly convex, transversely concave in apical $2/7$, almost flattened in basal seventh, with surface densely and scabrously punctured, and partly provided with large punctures near the smooth median area. Scutellum triangular and narrowly truncate at apex, concave in apical half.

Elytra fairly short (EL/EW 1.05), barely reaching the base of abdominal tergite 3, with sutural margin weakly sinuate; sides weakly produced at humeri, straightly con-

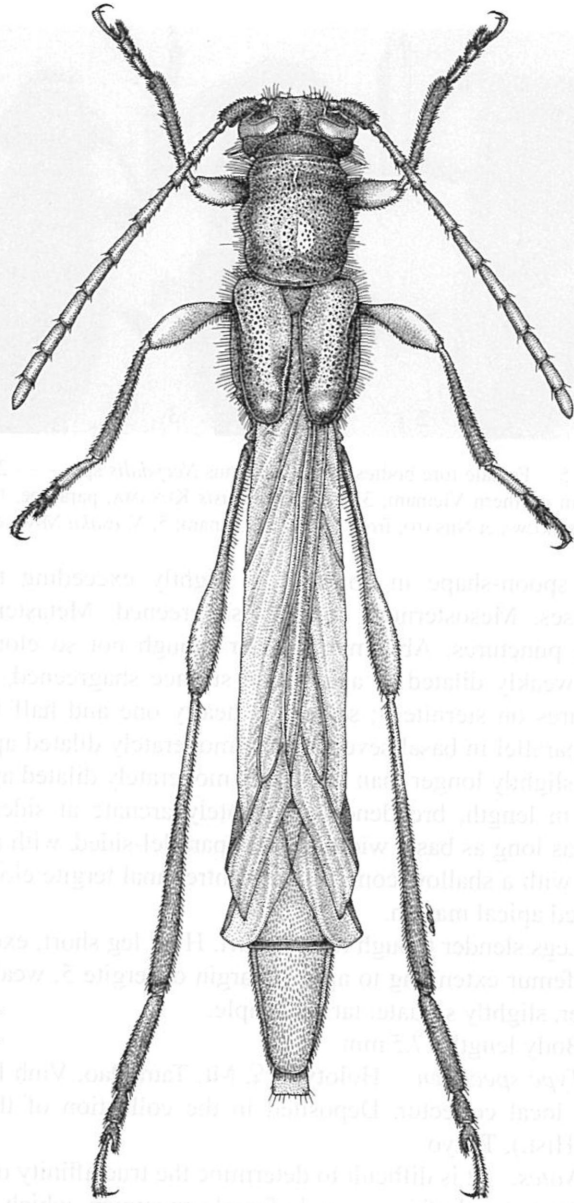
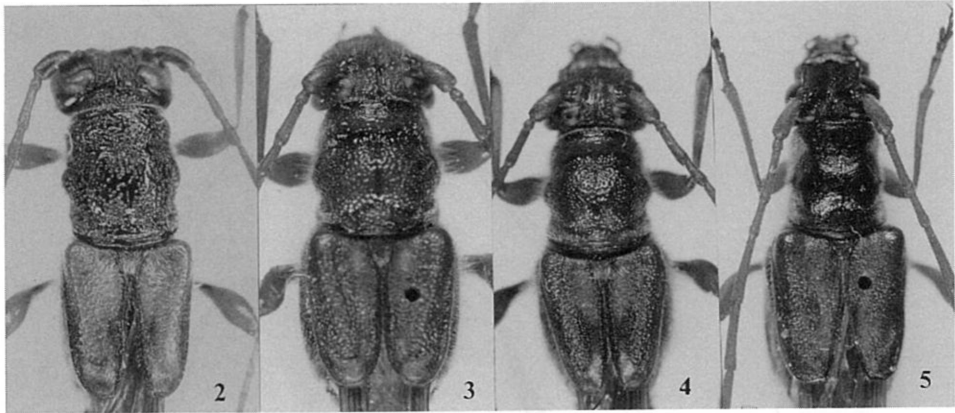


Fig. 1. *Necydalis katsuraorum* sp. nov., holotype ♀, from Mt. Tam Dao in northern Vietnam.

vergent to apical 3/10, then arcuately so to apices which are almost truncate; disc distinctly concave near suture at a level between middle and apical fifth, and moderately so at centre of apical fifth, strongly reflexed in apical fifth, with surface coarsely and densely punctured. Hind wings barely reaching the base of apical tergite.

Prosternum scabrously and coarsely punctured; prosternal process forming a



Figs. 2–5. Female fore bodies of the subgenus *Necydalis* spp. — 2, *N. katsuraorum* sp. nov., holotype, from northern Vietnam; 3, *N. nanshanensis* KUSAMA, paratype, from central Taiwan; 4, *N. shinborii* TAKAKUWA et NIISATO, from northern Vietnam; 5, *N. esakii* MIWA et MITONO, from central Taiwan.

broad spoon-shape in apical 2/3, slightly exceeding the hind margins of pleural processes. Mesosternum coarsely shagreened. Metasternum densely provided with coarse punctures. Abdomen slender though not so elongate, 0.67 times as long as body, weakly dilated to apex, with surface shagreened, provided with sparse minute punctures on sternite 3; sternite 3 nearly one and half the length of sternite 4, with sides parallel in basal seventh, then moderately dilated apicad, thickened at apex; sternite 4 slightly longer than sternite 5, moderately dilated apicad; sternites 5 and 6 nearly equal in length, broadened, moderately arcuate at sides; anal sternite elongate, 2.3 times as long as basal width, almost parallel-sided, with apex weakly arcuate, and provided with a shallow concavity at centre; anal tergite elongate, divergent to apex, with rounded apical margin.

Legs slender though rather short. Hind leg short, exceeding anal tergite at apex of tibia; femur extending to apical margin of tergite 5, weakly clavate in apical 4/7; tibia slender, slightly sinuate; tarsus simple.

Body length 17.5 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype ♀, Mt. Tam Dao, Vinh Phu Prov., N. Vietnam, 10–V–1997, local collector. Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Notes. It is difficult to determine the true affinity of this new species, since it has been known only from a single female specimen, which is most probably a small individual. So far as the external characters are concerned, it is somewhat similar to *N. nanshanensis* and its relatives. The voluminous fore body and thick short antennae of this new species remind us of certain tropical species of the subgenus *Necydalis*. This new species probably represents an intermediate state between the *N. nanshanensis* lineage (*N. shinborii*, *N. nanshanensis* and *N. yakushimensis*) and the *N. esakii* one (*N.*

esakii, *N. marginipennis*, *N. mizunumai* and *N. kumei*). It is, however, necessary to confirm its systematic position when additional specimens including males are obtained.

According to personal communication with Mr. N. KATSURA, the holotype of this new species was collected together with such *Necydalis* species as *N. strnadi*, *N. shinborii* and *N. marginipennis* by local collectors of Tam Dao Village. The specimen was brought to Mr. KATSURA as a male of *N. shinborii* because of its small and narrow body form and similar coloration to the male of the latter species. Though I heard of a rumor that a male of this new species was already collected on Mt. Tam Dao, I have unfortunately been unable to trace its source.

要 約

新里達也：北ベトナムから追加発見されたホソコバナカミキリ属の1新種。——インドシナ地域のホソコバナカミキリ属に関する記録は、1989年に北ベトナムから *N. strnadi* HOLZCHUH が記載されるまではまったく知られていなかったが、最近になって、TAKAKUWA & NIISATO (1996) は、北ベトナムから2新種、1新亜種を含む5種を記録し、またTAKAKUWA (1997) はタイ北部から1新種を記載した。これによって、同地域からは6種のホソコバナカミキリ類が知られることになった。ところが昨年夏、北ベトナムのタムダオ山で採集された本属の不明種の1雌個体の標本が、葛信彦、新井孝雄両氏により新たに見出された。この個体は雌でありながら、一見すると、同所的に生息する *N. shinborii* とくにその雄個体に類似しているが、体と触角はいちじるしく短く、前胸背板は幅広いうえに、雌雄異形がいちじるしく現れる同種の雌個体とはまったく異なる体形と色彩を呈している。その後さらにこの標本を詳細に検討したところ、本属のいずれの既知種とも異なることが判明したので、本論文でカツラホソコバナカミキリ（新称）*Necydalis katsuraorum* sp. nov. として記載命名した。なお、新名は発見者のひとりである葛信彦氏とその家族に献名した。

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