

A New Species and a New Record of the Genus *Megopis* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Myanmar and Thailand

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Abstract A new species of the prionid genus *Megopis* is described from Myanmar and Thailand under the name of *Megopis (Aegosoma) kusamai* sp. nov. *Megopis (Dinoprionus) cephalotes* (BATES) is newly recorded from Myanmar and a description of the female is given for the first time.

Only a few knowledge has been added to the prionid fauna of Myanmar since GAHAN's work (1906) was published. Under such circumstances, I feel it difficult to classify prionid beetles from Thailand or Vietnam, because they seem to have a close relationship to Indian species and because our knowledge is inadequate of the cerambycid fauna of Myanmar. In recent years, however, materials from Myanmar have been accumulated little by little.

The new species to be named *M. (A.) kusamai* sp. nov. is recently found in Myanmar, and I am going to describe it in this paper. This new species is allied to *M. (A.) sinica* (WHITE), above all to the subspecies *ornaticollis* (WHITE) and *hainanensis* (GAHAN). *Megopis sinica* and its subspecies are widely distributed throughout Southeast Asia, and were considered by LAMEERE (1909, 1919) to be only one species and its subordinates even though two or three of them are widely sympatric. Introduction of this new species might give different viewpoint to the interrelations between these subspecies of *M. sinica*.

Megopis (Dinoprionus) cephalotes (BATES) was described from northern India and its female has never been reported. In the following lines, I will not only record it from Myanmar but also give a description of the female.

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Megopis (Aegosoma) kusamai sp. nov.

(Fig. 1 a, b)

A large species of flat body. Integument black; a part of head, pronotum and elytra

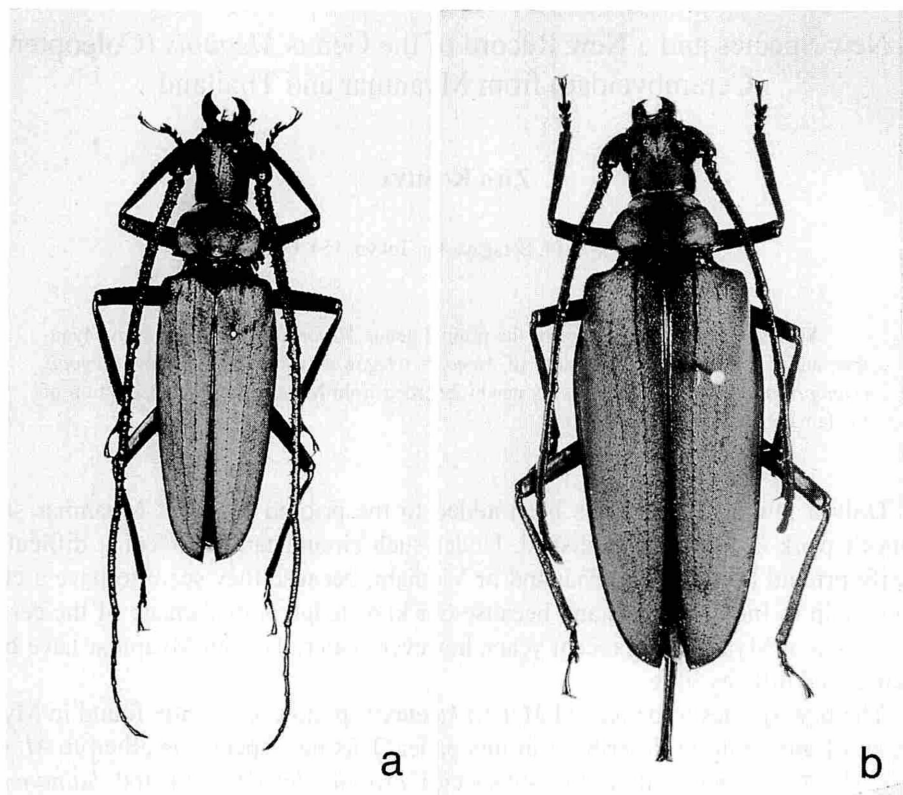


Fig. 1. a, *Megopis (Aegosoma) kusamai* sp. nov., male; b, same species, female.

clothed with thick yellow pubescence; meso- and metepisterna, metasternum, underside of tarsi and internal margins of galeae with towny pilosity.

Male. Head cylindrical, about 1.4 times as long as wide; frons finely punctured; vertex with a vague yellow pubescent marking between eyes, with small granules sparsely scattered around upper eye-lobes, with a shallow median groove; antennal tubercles strongly raised, scabrous and roughly punctured; mandibles developed, about 0.41 times as long as head, sharply curved inwards, each with a distinct dent internally; galeae long, about 0.37 times as long as mandibles.

Antennae long, about 1.35–1.43 times as long as body, exceeding apical end of elytra by segment 5; segment 1 robust, scabrous and roughly granulated inside, joint between segments 2 and 3 vestigial, segment 3 about 3.55 times as long as segment 1, segment 4 slightly shorter than 3, segments 2–5 ruggedly sculptured and distinctly but sparsely spined internally, segments 3–6 strongly thickened apicad, segment 5 moderately arcuate inwards, segments 6–11 short and the united length of these 6 segments shorter than segment 4.

Pronotum large, broad, strongly convex, widest at the base, gradually narrowed anteriorly and then suddenly strongly convergent apically, with widely separated yellow pubescent spots, two near the base and two smaller ones near the apex. Scutellum tongue-shaped, finely punctured and almost glabrous.

Elytra about 2.34 times as long as wide, lateral margins moderately rounded, less convex for a member of this subgenus, widest at about basal 1/4, then almost straightly narrowed to apical 1/6 and more strongly narrowed posteriorly; maximum width about 1.12 times the humeral width; each elytron with 2 or 3 feebly raised and sporadically blackened lines; apices with distinct sutural teeth; dorsum thickly covered with yellow pubescence except for sutural and lateral margins which are almost glabrous and black, pubescence becoming thinner near humerus.

Venter of thoraces smooth, finely and rather sparsely punctured. Abdomen sparsely clothed with yellow pilosity; last segment with a deep hemicircular emargination apically.

Legs stout, long, with compressed femora; pro- and mesofemora rugose and irregularly granulated, metafemora slightly so, both dorsal and ventral faces of pro- and mesofemora and ventral faces of pro- and mesotibiae denticulate; hind claw segment longer than three tarsal segments united.

Body length: 42.5–55.1 mm.

Female. Similar in body coloration to male.

Body much smaller and broader than in male. Antennae about 5/6 times as long as body, smoother and slenderer than in male, segments 3 and 4 scabrous and spined internally. Pronotum less convex, trapezoidal, widest at the base and straightly narrowed apically. Elytra broad, about 2.11 times as long as wide, depressed dorso-ventrally. Ovipositor protrudent, long, slender and flattened. Legs almost smooth.

Body length without ovipositor: 29.5–40.0 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Tenasserim (no further locality), Myanmar, IX–1994, local collector. Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 1 ♀, Myin Thi Kawkareik, Myanmar, X–1996; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mae Hong Son, northern Thailand, IX–1995.

Notes. This new species is named to the memory of my friend, the late Dr. Kei-ichi KUSAMA who contributed to the study of the Cerambycidae throughout the latter two-thirds of his life. When he was alive, we made discussions many times on the taxonomic problems of the *sinica* species-group of *Megopis*.

Megopis (Aegosoma) kusamai sp. nov. is allied to *M. sinica*, but can easily be distinguished by the following points:

Male: antenna longer, in particular segment 4 which is extraordinarily developed and longer than segments 6–11 united, distinctly spined internally; denticulated legs.

Female: elytra extremely flattened.

Megopis (Dinoprionus) cephalotes (BATES, 1875)

(Fig. 2)

Dinoprionus cephalotes BATES, 1875, Entomol. mon. Mag., **12**, p. 50.*Dinoprionus cephalotes*: GAHAN, 1906, Fauna Brit. Ind., Coleopt. I, p. 43.*Megopis (Dinoprionus) cephalotes*: LAMEERE, 1909, Annl. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**, p. 133.

Description of female. Body glossy chesnut-red, darker on mandibles, eyes, 1–4 antennal segments and scutellum, more fulvous on elytra; almost glabrous throughout except on thorax.

Head large but not so extraordinarily as in male; frons with deep median groove and coarsely granulated; vertex with V-shaped groove and deeply punctured around eyes; antennal tubercles prominent and punctured; eyes strongly prominent; mandibles long, sharply arcuate inwards and without any tooth, strongly closely punctured along external margins.

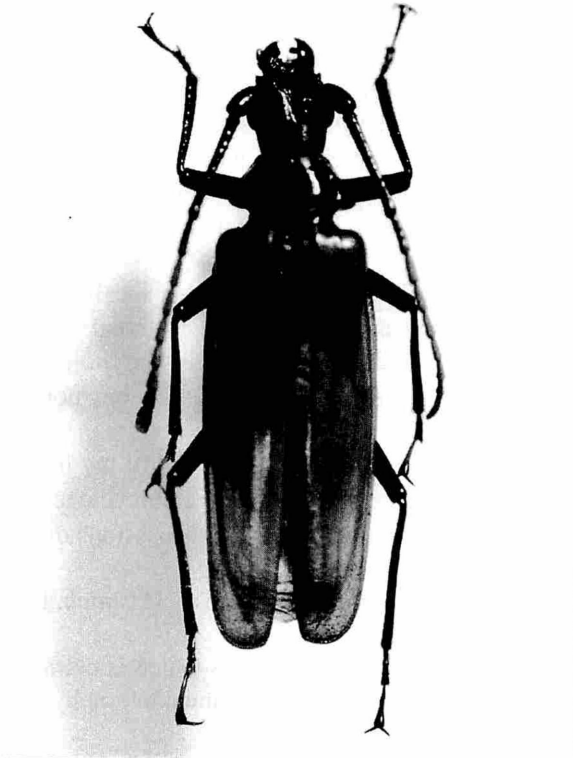


Fig. 2. *Megopis (Dinoprionus) cephalotes* (BATES), female.

Antennae short, about 0.55 times as long as body and extending slightly beyond the middle of elytra (which means that the female of this species has longer antennae than male); segment 1 coarsely granulated and with a longitudinal groove in front; segments 3 and 4 thickened apicad; segments 5–11 gradually flattened and more and more broadened towards the apex.

Pronotum straightly narrowed apicad, sparsely and finely punctured near basal and apical margins. Scutellum finely punctured.

Elytra glossy, semitransparent, finely and sparsely punctured throughout, each with four costae; inner two costae starting from humerus, almost running parallel for basal 5/6, then meeting with each other and extending slightly more, and then united again with third costa and disappearing before apex; outer two weaker and shorter; anal end rounded and without any spine at the apex.

Legs smooth and glossy, with tibiae sparsely punctured; tarsi narrow and rather short, claws about twice as long as three tarsal segments united.

Ventral surface generally glossy chesnut-red with yellow hairs on meso- and metepisterna and metasternum except for a reverse V-shaped glabrous patch in the middle. Ovipositor protrudent, long, robust at the base and gradually narrowed apicad.

Body length without ovipositor: 41.5–43.8 mm.

Distribution. Northern India, Myanmar (new record).

Specimens examined. 2 ♀♀, Mt. Nwe Zin, about 750 mm in alt., Kachin, Putao Province, Myanmar, 15–21–VI–1998, N. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♀, same locality, 16–21–VI–1998, S. NAGAI leg.

要 約

小宮次郎：ミャンマーおよびタイから新たに発見された *Megopis* 属の1新種，ならびに北部ミャンマーからの新記録種。—— 近年ミャンマーより得られた標本に *Megopis* 属の新種が含まれていたため，*M. (A.) kusamai* sp. nov. と命名して記載した。また，北インドから記載された *M. (D.) cephalotes* (BATES) が，北部ミャンマーで新たに発見された。

M. (A.) kusamai sp. nov.: *M. sinica* (WHITE)，とくに亜種 *ornaticollis* (WHITE) または *hainanensis* (GAHAN) に似ている。LAMEERE は，東南アジア地域では同所的に分布する後2者を *M. sinica* の亜種としている。*M. kusamai* sp. nov. は明らかにこの種群に属するが，別種と考えられる。*M. sinica* およびその亜種群とは，触角がきわめて長く，とくに第4節が発達すること，体が非常に扁平であることなどで区別できる。

M. (D.) cephalotes (BATES)：北インドから報告された種で，他からは知られていなかった。この種の♀は報告されていないので，新たに記載した。♀の方が♂より触角が長い。

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