

Two New *Paramimistena* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)
from Western Kalimantan

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Abstract Two new species of the genus *Paramimistena* are described from western Kalimantan of Indonesia under the names *P. immaculicollis* and *P. brevis* spp. nov. This is the first record of the genus from the Indo-Malayan Region. Though the two species have unique shortened body with large prothorax, they no doubt belong to the same lineage as the Laotian species, *P. enterolobii* GRESSITT et RONDON. The two new species were collected by a Malaise trap set at a height of 40 m above the ground in a primary forest.

The genus *Paramimistena* has so far been known from only five species of the Indo-Chinese Region, viz., the type species, *P. polyalthiae* FISHER recorded from Northeast India, and the other four species occurring in northern Indochina. In the course of the field survey in a primary forest on Bukit Soeharto of western Kalimantan, the junior author, H. MAKIHARA collected two specimens of strange *Paramimistena* species by Malaise traps set at a height of 40 m above the ground. They were submitted to T. NIISATO for identification. A closer examination revealed that the specimens in question were new species belonging to the same lineage as *P. enterolobii* GRESSITT et RONDON from Laos. In the following lines, we are going to describe them under the names *P. immaculicollis* and *P. brevis* spp. nov.

The abbreviations used in the descriptions are the same as those explained in the previous paper of the first author (NIISATO, 1998, p. 461).

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Paramimistena immaculicollis sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

A small and rather slender species belonging to the group of *P. enterolobii*, with pronotum subparallel at sides, without pale pubescent band on base, and fairly long antennae.

Colour blackish chestnut brown, rather weakly shiny; head dark chestnut brown, slightly infuscate near antennal cavities and along median line of frons, black in eyes and most parts of mandibles, pale yellowish brown at palpi; antennae yellowish brown; pronotum blackish chestnut brown, infuscate near apex and base; scutellum brownish black; elytra yellowish chestnut brown, infuscate near bases, each with broad slightly oblique pale yellow band on basal 2/5, which almost reaches suture, strongly sinuate on anterior margin, distinctly arcuate on posterior margin; ventral surface largely dark chestnut brown; legs yellowish brown, more yellowish in tarsi.

Male. Head strongly voluminous, as wide as pronotum, moderately constricted at neck, covered with medium-sized reticulations in most parts, sparsely clothed with pale erect hairs, HW/PA 1.32, HW/PW 1.04; frons moderately raised, gently narrowed apicad, with a fine median groove, largely, somewhat irregularly reticulate (5 or 6 reticulations in a transverse line near middle), with anterior margin widely and triangularly produced, FL/FB 1.00; clypeus truncate at anterior margin, CL/CB 0.35; genae 3/10 the depth of lower eye-lobes, obtusely angulate in profile; vertex broadly and weakly concave; eyes with lower lobes distinctly prominent laterad, gently emarginate on inner margin, upper lobes separated from each other by 7/10 the width of occiput. Antennae long and moderately stout, surpassing body at apical third of segment 9, gradually thinner towards apical segments, moderately clothed with erect pale hairs, and with dense pubescence on apical six segments; scape strongly clavate in apical 2/3, segment 2 thickened at apex, 2.5 times as long as basal width; segment 3 slightly longer than segment 4, both strongly thickened at apices; segment 5 the longest and as long as scape, weakly thickened at apex; terminal segment slender, gently arcuate.

Pronotum almost cylindrical, moderately constricted at apex and base, moderately long, widest at apical eighth and basal fourth, PL/PA 2.02, PB/PA 1.02, PL/PW 1.59, PW/EW 0.94, PL/EL 0.67; apex nearly transverse, not bordered, as wide as base; base very narrowly bordered, gently sinuate; sides parallel in front, weakly arcuate to apical eighth, gently emarginate at a level between apical fourth and basal 3/8, rather strongly constricted at basal eighth, then rounded to basal angles; disc rather strongly raised in apical 3/4, though depressed along apical margin and largely so near apical 3/8, weakly raised on large basal collar, provided with irregular-sized reticulations, which are indistinct near the depressed portion including apex and base, very sparsely clothed with erect pale hairs, and rather sparsely with pale pubescence near basal eighth, without conspicuous pubescent band on base. Scutellum small and transverse, convex, emarginate at apex, densely clothed with pale pubescence.

Elytra gently ample posteriad, a little wider at apical third than at humeri, attain-

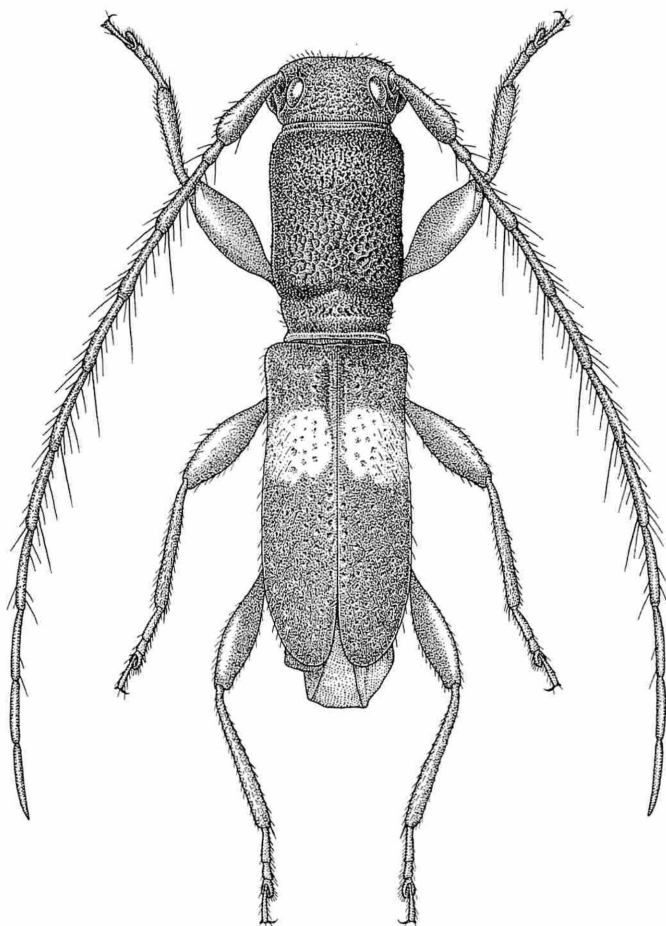


Fig. 1. *Paramimistena immaculicollis* NIISATO et MAKIHARA, sp. nov., male, from Bukit Socharto of western Kalimantan.

ing to the middle of last tergite, dehiscent a short distance from apices which are completely rounded, very narrowly bordered along both sutural and external margins, EL/EW 2.21; sides with weakly produced humeri, slightly narrowed to basal fourth, then arcuate to apices; disc almost uniformly convex, longitudinally concave near suture behind scutellum, slightly convex near suture of apical sixth, scattered with large though shallow punctures, densely clothed with rather long, semirecumbent pale hairs.

Prosternum rather distinctly declined towards apical 2/7 (strongly arcuately emarginate in profile), largely, rather shallowly reticulate, only transversely furrowed near apical margin, thinly haired; prosternal process very thin, only visible at basal third in external view due to approximate fore coxae. Meso- and metathoraces weakly closely rugose in most part, scattered with a few punctures near middle, sparsely haired in

most parts, though densely with pale pubescence on sides of mesosternum, more sparsely so at basal side of metasternum and at basal third of each metepisternum. Abdomen short in external appearance though weakly reduced, strongly narrowed apicad, moderately convex, almost smooth, sparsely haired; sternite 3 $\frac{3}{5}$ the length of basal width, slightly arcuate at sides, sternites 4–5 strongly transverse, $\frac{1}{4}$ or so the length of each basal width, sternite 6 not so transverse as in the preceding two, $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of basal width, anal sternite trapezoidal, a half the basal width, with apical width $\frac{3}{7}$ of the basal, gently arcuate at margin.

Legs stout, moderately long; femora with clubs strongly swollen and compressed, with hind pair weakly arcuate near base, somewhat gradually though distinctly clavate in apical $\frac{3}{5}$; tibiae rather short and stout, with hind pair gently sinuate; tarsi not so thin, with 1st segment of hind tarsus 1.5 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Body length 3.45 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype ♂, Bukit Soeharto, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia, (Mt. Nat. 3), 4–II–1999, collected by a Malaise trap (tree 60 m in height/trap location 40 m in height), H. MAKIHARA leg. Deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Western Kalimantan (Borneo).

Notes. The elytra of *P. immaculicollis* sp. nov., are almost complete in dorsal aspect, and attain to the middle of the anal tergite. These are one of the narrowest and longest elytra among those of the congeners, because the ratio of the length to the humeral width is nearly 2.2. For example, in the shortest elytral type of the genus, they are less than 2.0 times as long as the humeral width. On the other hand, *P. immaculicollis* sp. nov. externally looks to have a shortened body in contrast to such long elytra. The short body of this species seems to have been caused by reduction of the abdominal segments. The visible abdominal segments 2–5 are markedly transverse in this species, and distinctly narrowed towards the apex.

Though unique in facies, *P. immaculicollis* sp. nov. has closer relationship to *P. enterobii* GRESSITT et RONDON (1970, p. 308, figs. 48 c, d) occurring in Indochina. The two species share such basic characters as subparallel habitus with cylindrical pronotum, strongly clavate antennal scape, long elytra which attain to the anal tergite, and also pale premedian bands on the elytra. This species may be closest to *P. brevis* sp. nov. to be described on later pages not only in the basic structure mentioned above but also in the long antennae, which distinctly extend beyond the abdominal apex.

Only one male specimen of this new species was collected by a Malaise trap set at a height of 40 m above the ground of a tree 60 m in height in a primary forest. It may be difficult to find out this species since it is usually skipping on the crown of trees.

Paramimistena brevis sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

A small species of broad parallel body form, with broad subbasal pale bands on elytra, belonging to the group of *P. enterolobii* and closely allied to the preceding species *P. immaculicollis* sp. nov.

Colour dark reddish brown to blackish brown, shiny; head dark reddish brown, reddish in mouth parts except for black mandibular margins and yellow palpi, eyes black, antennae reddish brown, slightly darkened towards apical segments; pronotum and scutellum blackish brown; elytra dark reddish brown, with oblique broad bands at a level between basal seventh and basal 3/7, which almost reach both sutural and external margins, moderately arcuate on posterior margins; ventral surface dark reddish brown, with yellowish brown apical two abdominal sternites; legs dark reddish brown,

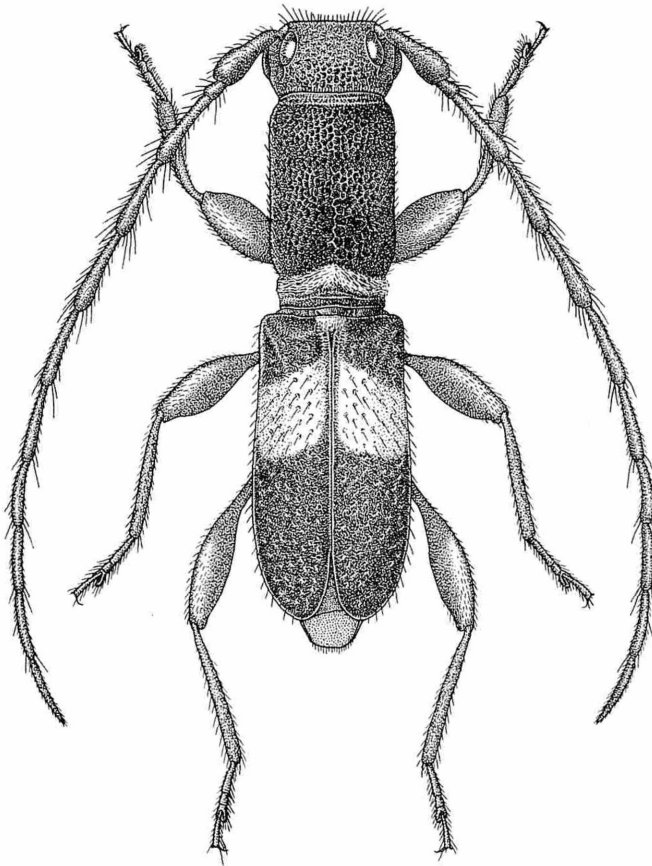


Fig. 2. *Paramimistena brevis* NUSATO et MAKIHARA, sp. nov., male, from Bukit Soeharto of western Kalimantan

slightly yellowish in tarsi.

Head large, and voluminous, with distinctly prominent eyes, reticulate throughout, the reticulations becoming larger near vertex and on frons, smaller on occiput, rather densely clothed with long erect pale hairs, HW/PA 1.37, HW/PW 1.17; frons strongly raised towards the centre, gently dilated apicad, with arcuate sides, gently arcuate on apical margin, provided with a fine median costa, FL/FB 0.55; clypeus strongly narrowed apicad, flattened, almost smooth though weakly punctured near apical margin, with truncate margin, CL/CB 0.48; mandibles moderate in length, broad and stout, moderately arcuate near apices; vertex and occiput gently raised, provided with a few punctures; genae shallow, 1/5 the depth of lower eye lobes, almost rounded at ventral corner; eyes large, coarsely faceted, moderately approximate on dorsum, separated from each other by 2/11 on dorsum and 1/3 on venter of the maximum width of head. Antennae very long and slightly stout, 1.76 times as long as body, densely clothed with reddish and pale erect hairs on basal five segments, particularly densely on scape, and also with minute pubescence on apical eight segments; scape slender and weakly clavate, weakly punctured, 1.27 time as long as segment 3, segment 2 a little less than twice the width, segments 3 and 4 gently thickened at apices, the former slightly longer than the latter, segment 5 1.6 times as long as segment 3, terminal segment slender and gently arcuate.

Pronotum moderately elongate and almost cylindrical, hardly emarginate at sides, gently ample basad, widest at basal 2/7, distinctly narrower than the humeral width of elytra, PL/PA 2.00, PB/PA 1.00, PL/PW 1.66, PW/EW 0.88, PL/EL 0.71; apex gently emarginate, very narrowly bordered, just as wide as base; base narrowly though distinctly bordered, transverse, gently emarginate at middle; sides nearly parallel in front, then arcuately divergent to apical seventh, gently and almost straightly divergent to basal 2/7, then arcuately narrowed to distinct constriction at basal 2/7, moderately arcuate in basal portions; disc moderately raised in apical 5/7, rather strongly uneven above, transversely (though somewhat arcuately) depressed near apical 3/7, longitudinally so at a level between apical 3/7 and just before basal 2/7, weakly declined to apical margin, with basal collar strongly convex at middle and arcuately produced anteriorly, provided with medium to large-sized distinct reticulations except near apical margin and on basal collar, the reticulations almost uniform in most parts, becoming larger near base, thinly scattered with long erect pale hairs, and clothed with silvery white recumbent pubescence at sides, and also with dense silvery white pubescent bands on basal collar except for margin. Scutellum large, quadrate, gently arcuate at apex, strongly convex, densely clothed with silvery white pubescence.

Elytra fairly short in external appearance though almost complete, attaining to basal third of last tergite (5 visible), broad and rather distinctly ample posteriorly, rather distinctly wider at apical 3/10 than at humeri, dehiscent in apical 2/11, very narrowly bordered throughout, though indistinctly so at apices, EL/EW 2.25; sides roundly angulate at humeri, gently and straightly divergent to basal 2/11, weakly arcuately divergent to apical 3/10, then arcuately narrowed to completely rounded apices; disc moder-

ately convex, almost even above, deeply concave near suture in basal halves, sparsely and irregularly scattered with medium-sized shallow punctures, which bear medium-sized suberect pale hairs.

Prosternum weakly raised, moderately arcuate in profile, provided with large reticulations before coxal cavities, shallowly furrowed near apex, almost glabrous in middle, rather densely clothed with silvery white pubescence at sides; prosternal process very strongly compressed, though visible from above between fore coxae. Meso- and metathoraces almost smooth, densely clothed with silvery white pubescence at sides of mesosternum, mesepisterna, apical third of metepisterna, and sides of metasternum, glabrous in middle of metasternum. Abdomen strongly and arcuately narrowed apicad, 2.11 times as long as the basal width of sternite 3 (1 visible), shagreened, provided with a few punctures on basal sternite, thinly haired, and densely clothed with silvery white pubescence at sides of sternites 3–6; sternite 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of basal width, arcuately narrowed apicad, sternite 4 $\frac{2}{5}$ the length of basal width, sternite 5 as long as the preceding though slightly narrower in basal width, sternite 6 $\frac{9}{20}$ the length of basal width, straightly narrowed apicad, anal sternite arcuately bent latero-ventrad, subquadrate, $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of basal width, moderately narrowed apicad, weakly emarginate at apical margin.

Legs moderately long and stout; femora with clubs distinctly swollen particularly in middle pair, weakly compressed, with the hind one gently arcuate near base, gradually clavate in apical $\frac{3}{5}$; tibiae almost straight, moderately thickened towards apices; tarsi thin, with 1st segment of hind tarsus short, 1.25 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Body length 4.05 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype ♂, Bukit Soeharto, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia, (Mt. Nat. 3), 3–9–III–1998, collected by a Malaise trap (tree 60 m in height/trap location 40 m in height), H. MAKIHARA leg. Deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Western Kalimantan (Borneo).

Notes. Externally, this new species is very closely similar to the preceding one, *P. immaculicollis* sp. nov., in the short subparallel habitus, with large prothorax and the ordinary pale maculation on the elytra. It is distinguished from the latter in broader and shorter body, with fairly stout antennae and legs, and also in possessing pale pubescent maculation on the pronotal base as in most other congeners.

This species is also collected by a Malaise trap in almost the same collecting situation as the preceding species. Only one male was collected during the two-year field survey on Bukit Soeharto.

要 約

新里達也・横原 寛：西カリマンタンの *Paramimistena* 属2新種。——西カリマンタンの Bukit Soeharto の調査により採集された *Paramimistena* 属の2新種を記載し、それぞれ *P. immaculi-*

collis および *P. brevis* と命名した。両種はインドシナから知られる *P. enterolobii* に近縁で、この種とともに属内で1種群を形成するものと考えられる。なお、本属のカミキリムシは、これまではヒマラヤからインドシナ北部にかけての地域から知られていたが、今回のカリマンタンにおける発見は同地域から初めての記録になる。

記載に用いた個体は、原生林の地上40 mに設置したマレーゼトラップにより採集されたものであるが、2年近くに及ぶ継続調査中にそれぞれ1雄個体が得られたただけであった。この2種がきわめて個体数の少ないものであることには疑いの余地がないが、熱帯地域における種多様性とは対照的な個体密度の低さをうかがわせる資料としても注目される。

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