

Two New Species of the Genus *Megopis* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)
from Thailand and Vietnam, with Notes on *Megopis pici*
LAMEERE and *Megopis annamensis* PIC

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Abstract Two new cerambycid species allied to *Megopis (Aegosoma) pici* LAMEERE are described from Indochina under the names *M. (A.) katsurai* and *M. (A.) cuneicornis*. Taxonomic notes on *M. (A.) pici* LAMEERE and *M. (A.) annamensis* PIC are also given.

Two new species of the cerambycid genus *Megopis* are recently found in Thailand and Vietnam. In this paper, I am going to describe them under the names *M. (Aegosoma) katsurai* and *M. (A.) cuneicornis* spp. nov. These new species are considered to be the members of the *pici* species-group of the subgenus *Aegosoma* in LAMEERE's sense (1915 a). *Megopis (Aegosoma) annamensis* PIC (1930) was found from the same area and proved also to belong to the *pici* species-group. A description of the male of *M. annamensis* will be given for the first time. I will also give a short note on *M. (A.) pici* based on the materials collected in the past decade, though they do not perfectly accord with the original description.

Before going further, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for kindly revising my original manuscript.

Megopis (Aegosoma) katsurai sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

A middle-sized species of slightly depressed and elongated body form. Integument chestnut-brown, eyes black, clothed with yellow hairs on head, pronotum and most part of venter. Female similar to male and seemingly more difficult to obtain.

Male. Head about as long as wide, clothed with thin but distinct yellow hairs; frons concave at middle; vertex finely punctured, with shiny median groove; eyes large, the interspace between them obviously shorter than each upper eyelobe; antennal tubercles smoothly but strongly raised; mandibles about 0.37 times as long as head, sharply curved inwards, finely granulated except on inner blades, and acutely pointed at apices, each mandible with an internal dent at basal quarter and an obtuse external

angle slightly beyond the middle.

Antennae short, about 0.81 times as long as body; segment 1 thick, strongly punctured; segment 3 slightly arcuate, thinner than segment 1 but thicker than segment 4, 3.3 times as long as segment 1; segments 2–4 strongly granulated, segments 3 and 4 provided with longitudinal inner grooves and also with indistinct longitudinal depressions on the ventral side, united length of segments 4–6 slightly shorter than segment 3; segments 5–10 gradually decreasing in length and width, sparsely but distinctly granulated, each thickened apicad.

Pronotum clothed with yellow hairs which are longer and thicker than those on head, transverse, moderately convex, with basal and apical angles obtuse, widest at the base, parallel-sided in basal quarter, and then straightly, strongly narrowed apicad, apical width about the same as the maximum width of head. Scutellum lingulate, finely punctured.

Elytra glabrous, finely punctured and granulated except on costae, 2.36 times as long as wide, widest at about middle and gradually narrowed to round apices which are provided with very small but distinct sutural teeth; lateral margins moderately rounded; each disc furnished with four costae, first and second internal costae starting from humerus, third and fourth starting one after the other from a little before the middle on intervals between lateral margin and the second costa, four costae converging and disappearing near the apex, typical pattern of costae as shown in Fig. 1.

Ventral surface smooth, finely punctured, with thin and rather long pubescence; legs long, slender, finely punctured and partly minutely granulated; tarsal segments slender, segment 1 longer than segment 3, segment 2 the shortest, segment 3 not so strongly broadened as in most species of the same genus, claw segment slightly longer than united length of three tarsal segments.

Body length: 25.4–46.1 mm.

Female. Similar to the male in general appearance. Antennae about 0.65 times as long as body, segments 5–10 serrated, segment 11 somewhat rounded. Elytra about 2.10 times as long as wide.

Body length: 33.1–34.8 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Sapa, Lao Cai Prov., northern Vietnam, 13–VI~9–VII–1994, N. KATSURA leg. Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratypes: 6 ♂♂, same data as the holotype; 7 ♂♂, same locality, V–1994, 5 ♂♂, same locality, VII–1994, 4 ♂♂, same locality, VII–1995; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Pia Oac, Cao Bang Prov., northern Vietnam, IV–1995; 2 ♂♂, Fang, Chiang Mai Prov., northern Thailand, VII–1990 & VI–1994; Nan, northern Thailand, 2 ♂♂, 3–VI–1994, K. DOI leg.

Distribution. Northeastern Thailand and northern Vietnam.

Notes. *Megopis (Aegosoma) katurai* sp. nov. is allied to *M. (A.) pici*, but can easily be distinguished from the latter by shorter antennae, different ratio of antennal segments, with segment 3 longitudinally grooved internally, and elytron with four distinct costae.

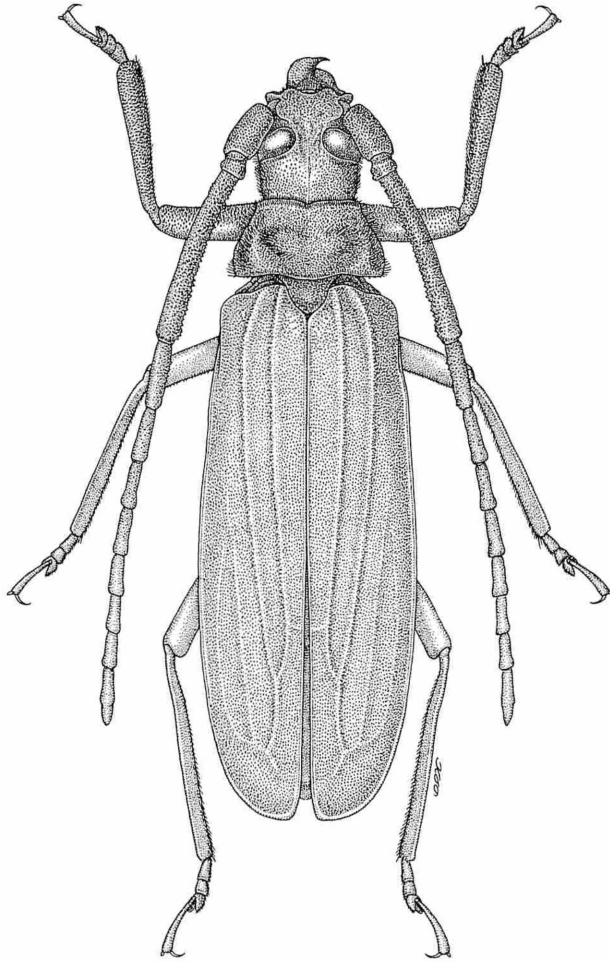


Fig. 1 *Megopis (Aegosoma) katsurai* KOMIYA, sp. nov., ♂.

***Megopis (Aegosoma) cuneicornis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

A middle-sized species of elongated body form. Body chestnut-brown, close to *M. katsurai* sp. nov. in general structure, though a little slenderer and darker. Female unknown.

Male. Head about 1.1 times as long as wide, with thin yellow pubescence; frons smooth, with a distinct carina at each side, which is connected with each antennal tubercle, and concave between the two carinae; vertex strongly punctured, with a deep median groove; eyes bulging; antennal tubercles large, not acute but massively

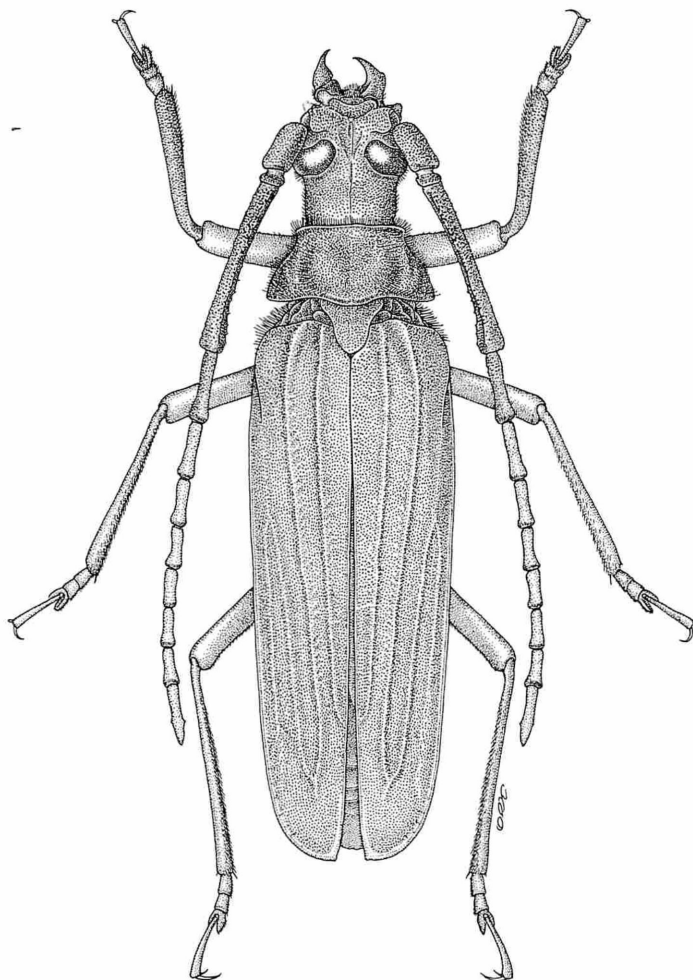


Fig. 2 *Megopis (Aegosoma) cuneicornis* KOMIYA, sp. nov., ♂.

raised; mandibles about 0.41 times as long as head, sharply curved, each with an internal dent close to the base and a distinct but blunt dent at or a little before the middle on external margin.

Antennae about 0.82 times as long as body; segment 1 2.2 times as long as wide, obliquely truncated apicad, deeply punctured; segment 3 thinnest at about middle and thickened towards each apex which is much thicker than base, with a pair of longitudinal carinae running along the upper and lower sides on the inner face, flat and shiny between the carinae, the other part finely granulated, with rather large granules along the carinae; segment 3 3.4 times as long as segment 1, united length of segments 4–6 about as long as segment 3, segments 4–10 gradually diminishing and decreasing in

length, segment 11 as long as segment 5, acutely pointed apicad; segments 4–10 distinctly thickened apicad.

Pronotum with thick yellow hairs, slightly convex, transverse, about a half as long as wide, widest at the base, straightly narrowed apicad and constricted just behind apex. Scutellum lingulate, with lateral lines sinuate, thinly pubescent.

Elytra glabrous, finely granulated except on costae, about 2.56 times as long as wide, widest at about basal quarter and almost straightly narrowed to rounded apices, with rather small sutural teeth; each elytron with four costae which run as shown in Fig. 2; first internal costa not joining second costa but connected with sutural margin at about apical fourth, external two costae meeting with each other anteriorly and separately disappearing apicad.

Prosternum and metasternum with thick hairs. Abdomen with sparse short hairs.

Legs long, slender, finely punctured and thinly pubescent.

Body length: 31.5–36.5 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mae Sot, western Thailand, IX–1996 (no further data available). Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, same locality, 3–IX–1997.

Distribution. Western Thailand.

Notes. *Megopis (Aegosoma) cuneicornis* sp. nov. is allied to *M. katurai* sp. nov., but can easily be distinguished by the following points: antenna slenderer, less granulated, with segment 3 relatively long and strongly thickened both basad and apicad, segments 4–10 each strongly thickened apicad, with segment 11 acutely pointed at apex, pronotum more hairy and shorter, elytron with innermost costa joining not with second costa but with sutural margin.

Megopis (Aegosoma) annamensis PIC, 1930

(Fig. 3)

Megopis annamensis PIC, 1930, Mém. exot.-ent., (55), p. 15.

Middle-sized species with cylindrical body; very distinctive in having completely edged lateral margins of pronotum and in exhibiting prominent sexual dimorphism.

Male. Body blackish brown with charcoal black elytra. Head robust, thinly pubescent, slightly longer than wide, roughly granulated and punctured, the punctures being stronger on vertex; fronto-clypeal suture distinctly grooved; interspace between eyes about as long as each eyelobe; antennal tubercles weakly elevated, surrounded by less-granulated and shiny band. Mandibles about 0.60 times as long as head, longitudinally grooved on the underside, each with a blunt but distinct dent on the external side and a small dent on the internal side very close to the base.

Antennae about 0.92 times as long as body; segment 1 robust, segment 3 robust but narrower than segment 1, about 3 times as long as segment 1, longer than the united length of segments 4 and 5, segments 1–4 strongly granulated, segments 3 and 4 provided with longitudinal depressions on the underside, segments 4–10 gradually de-

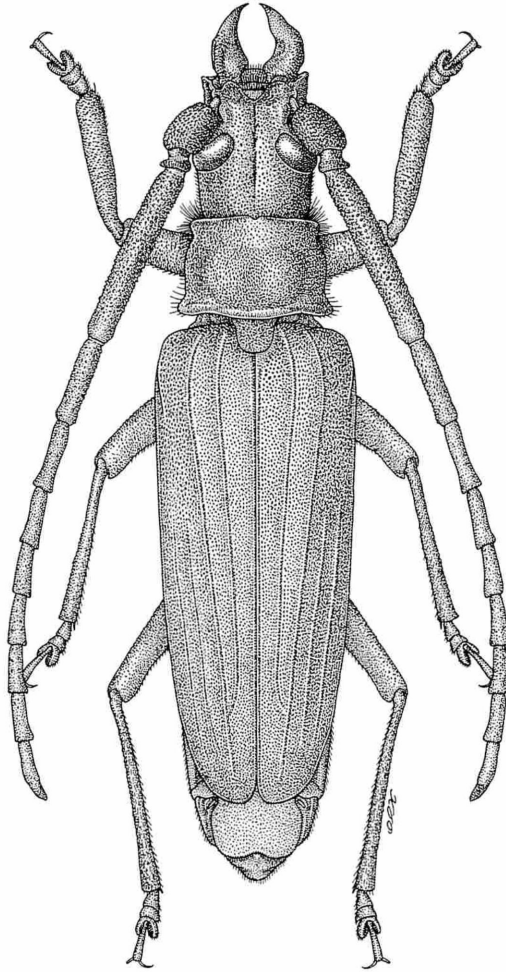


Fig. 3 *Megopis (Aegosoma) annamensis* PIC, ♂, from Mt. Bao Loc, southern Vietnam.

creasing in length and width and segments 5–10 depressed, sparsely granulated and angulated at the inner side of each apex, segment 11 shorter than segment 5, longer than segment 6 and slightly hooked.

Pronotum clothed with sparse and rather long yellowish white hairs, widest at the base, sinuately narrowed apicad, constricted at a short distance from base and slightly behind apex, with lateral margins distinctly edged, basal and apical angles prominent. Scutellum lingulate, with yellowish white hairs.

Elytra glabrous except at the extreme bases which are furnished with yellowish white hairs, finely granulated throughout except on costae, about 2.32 times as long as wide, not reaching the apex of abdomen, widest just after humeri, almost straightly

narrowed to apical two-fifths, then more strongly narrowed posteriorly and contractedly rounded apically, with small sutural teeth, which are sometimes lacking; each elytron with two distinct internal costae and two feeble external costae, typical pattern of costae as shown in Fig. 3.

Ventral surface with whitish gray tomentum which is thickened on prosternum, metasternum, coxae and trochanters.

Legs stout; fore legs robust, coarsely granulated; middle and hind legs slender and finely granulated; tarsal segments broad, with segments 3 rounded apically, claw segments shorter than united length of segments 1–3.

Body length: 26.0–32.8 mm.

Female. Agreeing with the original description. Color chestnut-brown. Fore legs and antennae normal, not modified as in male. Not similar in general appearance to the male of the same species, but somehow similar to the female of *M. pici* or to the male of *M. katsurai* sp. nov. Head not robust as in male; mandibles with external dents not so distinct, antennae slender, about 0.70 times as long as body, weakly granulated, slightly depressed.

Pronotum with lateral margins strongly edged throughout.

Elytra glabrous, finely granulated, subparallel-sided at basal three-fourths and then narrowed apically, each with four distinct costae which are stronger than in male and having a pattern more similar to those of *M. katsurai* sp. nov. than to those of the male of *M. annamensis* (see Figs. 1 and 3).

Legs slender, without granules; fore legs not robust and almost of similar appearance to middle and hind legs.

Body length: 31.6–34.5 mm.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Bao Loc, southern Vietnam, 29–30–VIII–1998, M. ITOH leg.; 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality, 29–VIII–1999.

Notes. This species can be distinguished from all the other known species of the subgenus *Aegosoma* by having grooved fronto-clypeal suture, distinct pronotal margins and prominent structural differences between male and female.

Megopis (Aegosoma) pici LAMEERE, 1915

(Fig. 4)

Megopis pici LAMEERE, 1915, Bull. Soc. ent. France, **1915**: 178.

Megopis pici: GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, **2**: 16.

Megopis pici: HUA, 1982, Check List of Longicorn Beetles of China, p. 3.

This species was described on a pair of the specimens from Yunnan, China, and since then, no additional record has been reported. In the recent ten years, several specimens were brought about from the area close to the original locality. These recent materials almost agree with the original description of *M. pici*, though they have some different characteristics as given below.

Male. Each mandible with a distinct internal dent, smoothly curved externally.

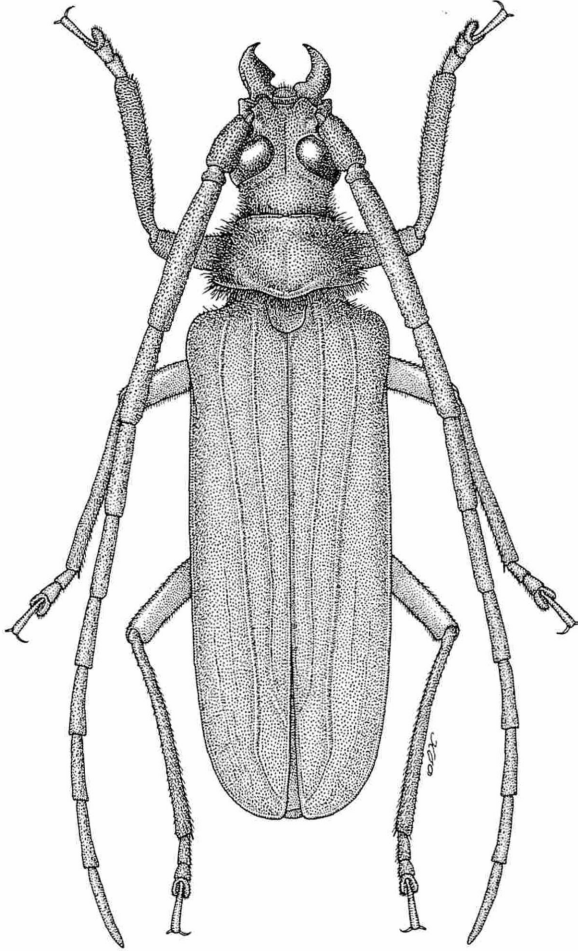


Fig. 4 *Megopsis (Aegosoma) pici* LAMEERE, ♂, from Daju, Yunnan, China.

Antennae about 1.16 times as long as body, segment 1 entirely glabrous, segment 3 with a longitudinal depression on the underside, segments 4–11 slightly depressed dorso-ventrally. Elytra almost black, not margined with dark lines, with feeble impression of external costae around apical two-thirds.

Underside clothed with thick whitish gray tomentum, which is so dense that the metasternal structures are invisible under superficial observation.

Body length: 28.0–33.5 mm.

Female. Antenna about 0.68 times as long as body, slightly depressed. Similar in general appearance to the female of *M. annamensis* or to the male of *M. katurai* sp. nov.

Body length: 33.0 mm.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Daju, Yunnan, China, 24~28-VI-1992, 2 ♂♂, same locality, VI-1994, 1 ♀, same locality, 7~8-III-1995, E. KUČERA leg.

Additional Notes. *Megopis katsurai* sp. nov. and *M. cuneicornis* sp. nov. are obviously close to each other and closest to *M. pici*, but they share several important characteristics with the *gigantea* species-group of *Megopis*.

LAMEERE (1915 b) also described *Megopis (Aegosoma) guerryi* from Yunnan, China as a species of the same group as *M. pici*. *Megopis katsurai* sp. nov. and *M. cuneicornis* sp. nov. are not compared in detail with *M. guerryi*, because in my view, *M. guerryi* does not belong to the same species-group due to the pubescent elytra and haired antennae.

要 約

小宮次郎：タイおよびヴェトナムから発見された *Megopis* 属の2新種、ならびに同属2種の再記載。——近年タイおよびヴェトナムから *Megopis* 属の新種が発見されたので、*M. (Aegosoma) katsurai* sp. nov.と命名して記載した。雄触角第3節の内側に縦の溝があり、*Aegosoma* 亜属の *sinica* 種群および *gigantea* 種群のものに似ているが、雄触角は体長の0.8倍で、同亜属の他の種の場合に比較してはるかに短い。またタイ西部より近似の別の1新種が得られ、*M. (A.) cuneicornis* sp. nov.として同時に記載した。前種によく似ているが、頭部が細長く、前胸背板は短く、雄の触角は3、4節の中央部が細く、それぞれの先端部がくさび状に太まるため、容易に区別できる。*Megopis (A.) annamensis* は、PICにより1雌に基づいて1930年に記載され、以後報告がなかった。この種の雄が発見されたので、新たに記載した。雄は体が炭黒色で触角第3節および前腿節が非常に太く、雌と大きく違う。またこの種は前胸背板の側縁が明瞭に角張るなど際立った特徴をもつ。*Megopis (A.) pici* は、LAMEEREによって1915年に記載されて以来新しい記録や追加的特徴の報告はないが、近年数個体が得られている。これら最近得られた個体は *M. pici* と同一種と考えられるが、雄の触角が体長の1.2倍近くあり、上翅が黒いなど、体長と触角が等しく上翅が褐色で黒く縁取られるとした原記載に合わないため、近年得られた個体の特徴を記載し、今後の検討に資する。LAMEEREが同じグループのものとした *M. (A.) guerryi* LAMEERE, 1915は、本文の中で詳細に比較しなかった。この種は上翅と触角が毛に覆われるとされ、別のグループに所属すると考えられる。

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