

## Two New Species of the Genus *Megopis* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Indonesia and Malaysia

**Ziro KOMIYA**

3–2–14 Shimouma, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 154–0002 Japan

and

**Hiroshi MAKIHARA**

Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Ibaraki, 305–8687 Japan

**Abstract** Two new species of the genus *Megopis* are described under the names *M. babai* and *M. kalimantana* spp. nov. *Megopis babai* sp. nov. is found in North Sumatra and is close to *M. fimbriata* LANSBERGE, 1884. *Megopis kalimantana* sp. nov. was discovered in eastern Borneo (East Kalimantan and East Malaysia) and is allied to *M. mandibularis* FAIRMAIRE, 1899. Short notes on the distribution of *M. fimbriata* are also given.

Recently, we have examined a fairly long series of prionid specimens mainly collected by the junior author MAKIHARA through his activity for a research project of JICA in Indonesia along with the senior author's collection. Two new species of the genus *Megopis* were included, and we are going to describe them under the names *Megopis babai* and *M. kalimantana* spp. nov. Both the new species belong to the subgenus *Aegolipton* in the sense of GRESSITT (1940). The former was brought about from North Sumatra and is close to *M. fimbriata* LANSBERGE, 1884. The latter was found in East Kalimantan and eastern East Malaysia and is related to *M. mandibularis* FAIRMAIRE, 1899. *Megopis fimbriata* was originally described from western Sumatra, and Borneo (Sarawak) and the Philippines were added to its range by LAMEERE (1909). Since LAMEERE's additional records have been disputed recently, distributional notes on this species will also be given in this paper.

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Before going further, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his reading through and revising the original manuscript of this paper. We also wish to thank Mr. T. NISATO of Bioindicator Co., for his kindness in giving us various help for this study. Finally we thank the staff of the JICA office in Jakarta for their support.

*Megopis babai* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2)

A middle-sized species seemingly rather small and slender as compared with *M. fimbriata* LANSBERGE, which may be the best known species. Distinctive in having many shiny black costae and margins on elytra.

Female. Head about as wide as long, widest at the eye level and straightly narrowed basad, clothed with yellowish gray pubescence and with sparse but distinct granules on frons and vertex; antennal tubercles transverse, large and obliquely raised outwards; eyes large and bulging, interspace between eyes about a half as wide as each eyelobe; mandibles about 0.24 times as long as head, sharply curved inwards with the external line obtusely angulate at about middle, acutely pointed at apices, each mandible furnished with a small internal dent close to the base.

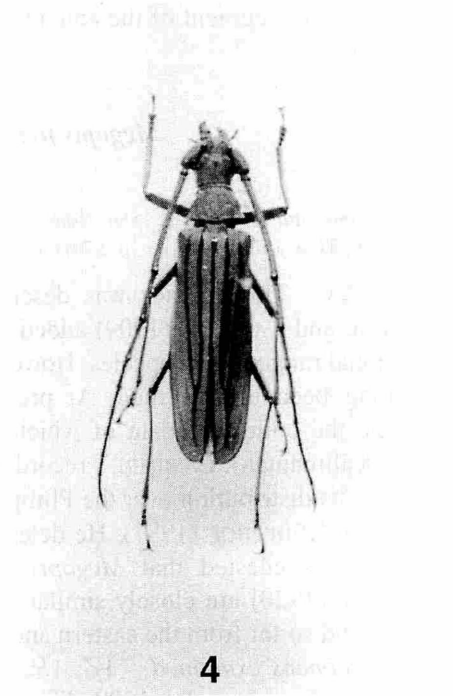
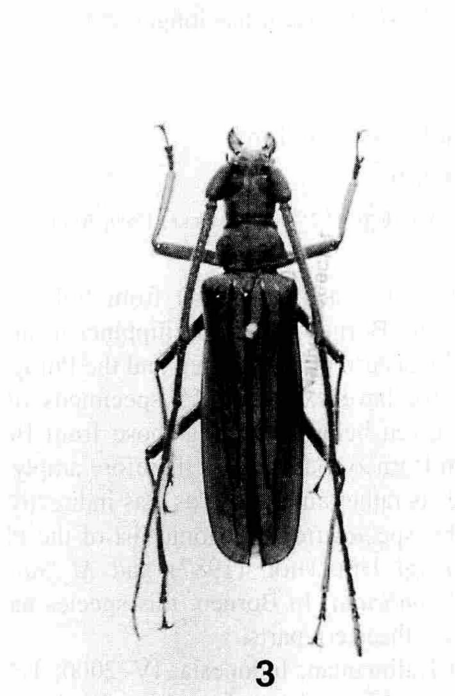
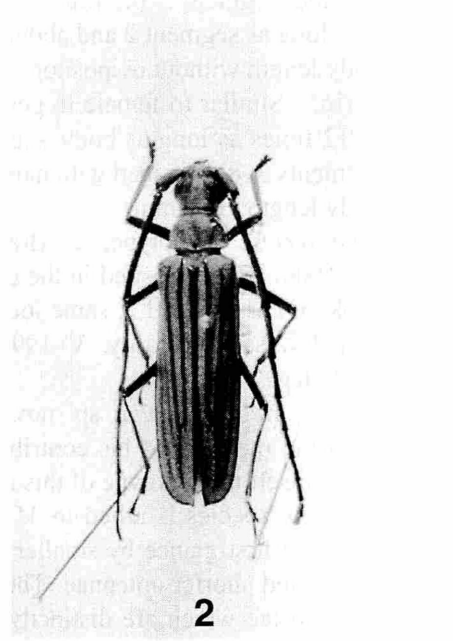
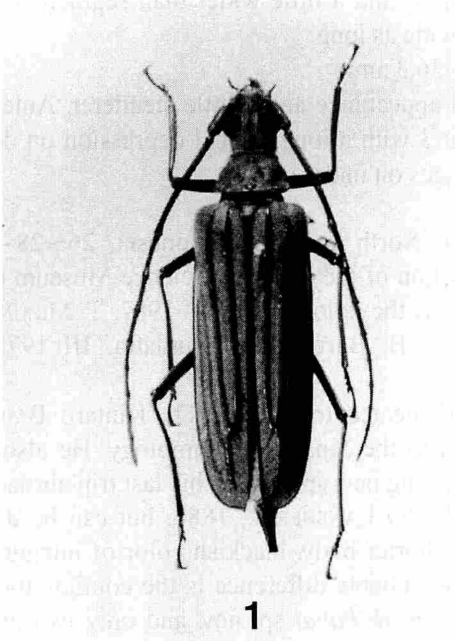
Antennae glabrous, about as long as or slightly shorter than body, segment 1 about 0.46 times as long as head, weakly but densely granulated and sparsely haired, segment 3 about three times as long as segment 1, glabrous, weakly granulated and sparsely punctured, provided with longitudinal depression on the dorsal side, segment 4 about 0.4 times as long as segment 3, segments 3–10 gradually decreasing in length and more depressed, segment 11 about as long as segment 6, furnished with small crest at apical third on dorsal side, segments 4–10 slightly but obviously thickened towards respective apices.

Pronotum slightly convex, about 0.73 times as long as wide and about 1.14 times as wide as head, widest at base and almost straightly narrowed apicad, obtusely angulate at base and constricted just behind apex, clothed with yellowish gray pubescence and furnished with small V-shaped glabrous depression at the middle just before base. Scutellum elongated triangular, clothed with yellowish gray pubescence and with a distinct glabrous median groove.

Elytra generally covered with yellowish gray pubescence, glabrous and shiny black on lateral margins, suture and costae, sparsely granulated near humeral angles, 2.9 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, and then gradually narrowed to round apices which are furnished with small but distinct sutural teeth; each disc furnished with four costae, first and second internal costae starting from humerus, third and fourth starting from near humerus, internal three costae connected with each other near apex, then the connected internal costa and the fourth costa separately disappearing just before apical margin.

Ventral surface smooth, clothed with long thick pubescence on metepisternum and mesosternum, with thin and short pubescence on the other parts.

Legs long, slender and almost glabrous; profemora furnished with distinct longitudinal under grooves for their full length; tarsal segment 1 slender, about twice as



long as wide, segment 2 0.7 times as long as and a little wider than segment 1, segment 3 as long as segment 2 and about as wide as long.

Body length without ovipositor: 33.5–36.3 mm.

Male. Similar to female in general appearance and a little slenderer. Antennae about 1.12 times as long as body, segment 3 with a longitudinal depression on dorsal side; segments 3–8 furnished with hair fringes on under side.

Body length: 33.0 mm.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♀, Brastagi, North Sumatra, Indonesia, 26~28-VII-1985, K. BABA leg. Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist), Tokyo. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same locality as the holotype, 5-IV-1987, T. MIZUNUMA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, V-1996; 1 ♀, B. Baru, North Sumatra, III-1978, T. MIZUNUMA leg.

*Notes.* *Megopis babai* sp. nov. is dedicated to the late Dr. Kintaro BABA of Niigata to the memory of his contribution to the Japanese entomology. He also collected by himself the holotype of this interesting new species on his last trip abroad.

This new species is allied to *M. fimbriata* LANSBERGE, 1884, but can be distinguished at the first glance by smaller and shorter body, blackish color of integument, and slender and shorter antennae. The most reliable difference is the configuration of the elytral costae which are distinctly four in *M. babai* sp. nov. and only two or two plus vestigial external lines in *M. fimbriata*. In the male, *M. babai* sp. nov. has shorter depressed 3rd segment of the antennae, while *M. fimbriata* has longer, cylindrical and robust one.

### *Megopis fimbriata* LANSBERGE, 1884

(Figs. 3, 4)

*Megopis fimbriata* LANSBERGE, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., **6**, p. 157. — LAMEERE, 1909, Annl. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**, p. 156 (Rev. Prion. p. 570) (*partim*).

*Notes.* This species was described by LANSBERGE (1884) from Solok, West Sumatra, and LAMEERE (1909) added Sarawak, Borneo and the Philippines to the distributional range of this species. However, its occurrence in Borneo and the Philippines has long been unconfirmed. At present, we have examined 15 specimens of this species, the collecting data of which are given below including those from Borneo (West Kalimantan). LAMEERE's record from Borneo (Sarawak) is therefore amply verified, but its distribution over the Philippines is rather ambiguous as was indirectly suggested by HÜDEPHOL (1987). He deleted this species from a prionid list of the Philippines and suggested that *Megopis lumawigi* HÜDEPHOL (1987) and *M. sanchezi* SCHULTZE (1920) are closely similar to *M. fimbriata*. In Borneo, this species has not been found so far from the eastern and the northeastern parts.

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♂, 1 ♀, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, IV-2000; 1 ♂, Mt. Argopuro, East Java, IV-1999, 1 ♀ (new record from Java), East Java, III-1990; 1 ♂, Solok, West Sumatra, 5-III-1981, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Padang, West Sumatra, VI-1993; 1 ♂,



Sibolangit, North Sumatra, III–1989; 3 ♂♂, Mt. Dempo, South Sumatra, III–1992; and the other 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, from Sumatra (without precise localities).

*Megopis kalimantana* sp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 6, 7)

*Megopis kolleri* MAKIHARA, 1999, PUSREHUT Spec. Publ., (7): 47, pl. 3, fig. 10. [Nec LAMEERE].

A middle-sized species distinctive in having robust head, which is much larger than pronotum in male and about as large as pronotum in female. Body color reddish brown for the most part, dark brown or sometimes blackish brown on mandibles, eyes, antennae, legs and margins of elytra. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra thinly covered with pale yellow pubescence.

Female. Head robust, about as long as wide, widest at eye level and almost parallel-sided after eyes, slightly constricted at base, vertex with sparse punctures between eyes; antennal tubercles obtuse, furnished with shiny raised margins along antennal insertions; eyes bulging, widely separated, the interspace between eyes about as long as each eyelobe; jugular processes robust and obtuse; mandibles thick, about 0.2 times as long as head, sharply curved inwards, each furnished on the basal half of dorsum with a longitudinal carina and coarse punctures and also on inner side of apical half with two dents, one close to the apex and the other at the middle.

Antennae slender, about 0.77 times as long as body; segments 1–7 granulated and segments 8–11 depressed; segment 1 thick, about 0.36 times as long as head, segment 3 about 2.55 times as long as segment 1, segments 3 and 4 furnished with longitudinal depressions on the ventral side, combined length of segments 4 and 5 a little longer than segment 3, segments 3–10 gradually decreasing in length, segments 8–11 broader than segment 7, segment 11 a little shorter than segment 7, longer than segment 8 and rounded apicad.

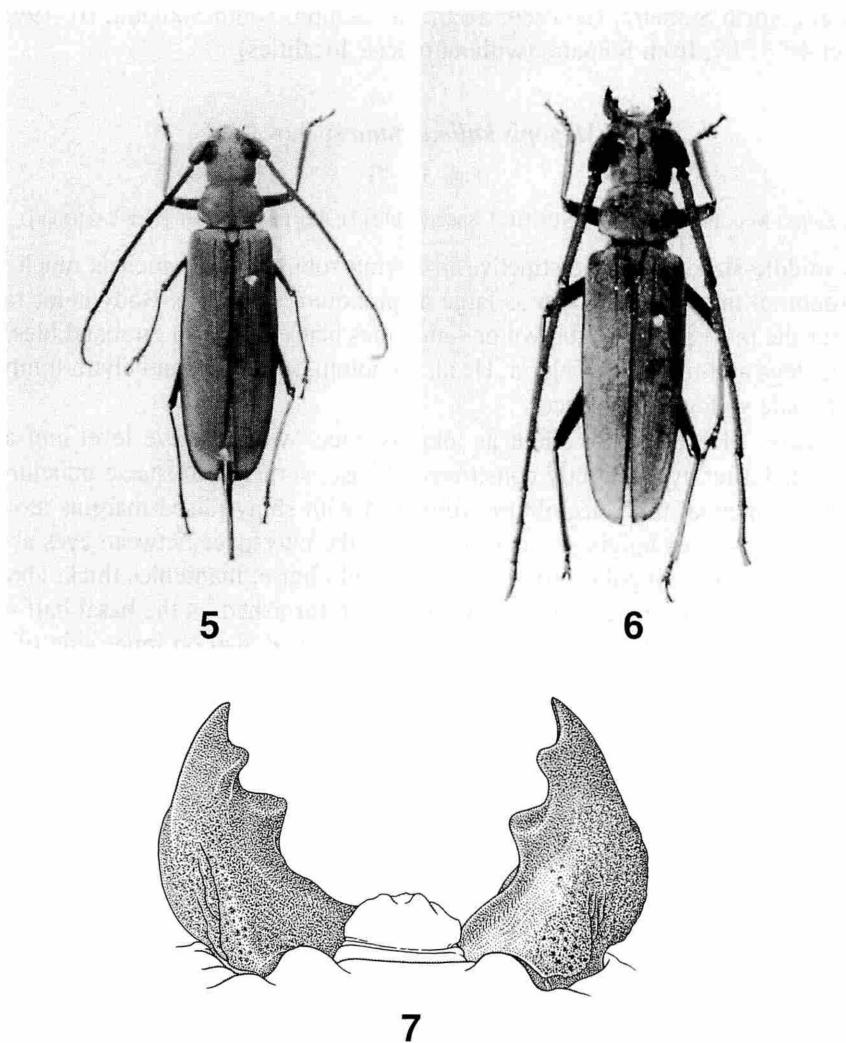
Pronotum about 0.74 times as long as wide, slightly wider than head in maximum width, widest at basal third, moderately convex, irregularly furnished with very small granules; lateral margins rounded, minutely but distinctly angled at apical corner and rounded at the basal corners. Scutellum lingulate, slightly concave, reddish brown and margined with dark color.

Elytra convex, rounded at each side, widest at about apical three-fifths and smoothly rounded apicad, with small and oblique sutural teeth, uniformly covered with fine granules, which are not large but much more large-grained than those on pronotum, each furnished with two vestigial costae.

Ventral side of thoraces smooth, thinly clothed with yellow pubescence throughout.

Legs fairly long and slender but somewhat shorter and stouter as compared with those of close congeners, thinly pubescent; without ventral grooves on femora; claws a little shorter than combined length of three tarsal segments.

Ovipositor protrudent, long, robust at the base and gradually narrowed apicad.



Figs. 5–7. *Megopis kalimantana* sp. nov.; 5, female (Holotype); 6, male; 7, male mandibles.

Body length without ovipositor: 29.5–40.6 mm.

Male. Similar in body coloration and shape of elytra to female.

Head much robuster than in female, widest at apical third where it is a little wider than the maximum width of pronotum, then rather strongly roundly narrowed basad; mandibles 0.43 times as long as head, robust, rugoso-punctate in basal two-thirds and internally with distinct two dents, one of which is close to apex and the other is located at about middle.

Antennae about 1.20–1.28 times as long as body; segments 1–6 and basal half of

segment 7 granulated, apical half of segment 7 and further apical segments mat; segments 3–5 longitudinally furnished with sparse spines along the upper internal side, segments 3–7 fringed with hairs on their underside, relative lengths of segments 1–6 1.0:0.2:2.9:2.4:1.8:1.1, segment 7 shorter than segment 1, segment 8 shorter than segment 7 and about the same in length as segment 11.

Body length: 27.7–38.3 mm.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♀, Bukit Soeharto, East Kalimantan, Indonesia, 6–X–1998, H. MAKIHARA leg. Deposited in the collection of the Pusat Penelitian Pengembangan Biologi–LIPI, Cibinon, Indonesia. Paratypes: 1 ♀, Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, 1978, T. MIZUNUMA leg.; 1 ♂, Keningau, Sabah, East Malaysia, 13–VI–1988, M. ITOH leg.; 1 ♀, same locality, 11–X–1988; 1 ♂, Crocker Range, Sabah, 28–VIII–1995; 1 ♀, Mt. Trus Madi, Sabah, 7–V–1995.

*Notes.* *Megopis kalimantana* sp. nov. is allied to *M. mandibularis* FAIRMAIRE, 1899 from Taiwan, but can be distinguished from the latter by longer antennae, different ratios of antennal segments, of which the segment 3 is shorter than combined length of segments 4 and 5 in *M. kalimantana* sp. nov., while the segment 3 is subequal to combined length of segments 4–6 in *M. mandibularis*.

## 要 約

小宮次郎・榎原 寛：インドネシアおよびマレーシアから発見された *Megopis* 属の2新種。—— われわれは最近、榎原のインドネシアにおける JICA の研究活動により得られたノコギリカミキリ亜科の標本を、小宮のコレクションとともに比較検討した。その結果、*Megopis* 属の2新種が含まれていたため記載する。1種は *M. fimbriata* LANSBERGE, 1884 に近似したスマトラ産の種で、採集者の故馬場金太郎博士に献名して *M. babai* sp. nov. と命名した。*M. fimbriata* より小型で、触角が細く短く全体に黒味がかかっていて、鞘翅の隆条がはっきりした4本である点で、容易に区別できる。また *M. fimbriata* は、LAMEERE によりボルネオ（サラワク）およびフィリピンへの分布が報告されていたが、これまで再確認できなかった。この機会にボルネオを含む確認できた記録の一部を示して、この種の分布を推定する資料としたい。フィリピンからの記録はおそらく他種の誤認であろう。もうひとつの新種は *M. mandibularis* FAIRMAIRE, 1899 に近く、ボルネオ東部産で、*M. kalimantana* sp. nov. と命名した。この種は *M. mandibularis* と同様、発達した大顎を持つが、触角がより長くて、雄で体長の1.2倍以上となり、第3節の長さが4、5節の合計より短い点で、第3節の長さが4~6節とほぼ等しい後者と容易に区別できる。

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **29** (1): 40, June 15, 2001

## *Cassida piperata* (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae): a New Host of *Brachymeria inermis* (Hymenoptera, Chalcididae)

**Kazuo YAMAZAKI**

Osaka City Institute of Public Health and Environmental Sciences,  
Tennoji-ku, Osaka, 543–0026 Japan

*Brachymeria inermis* (FONSCOLOMBE) has a unique host among the members of the Chalcididae (Hymenoptera); it attacks the larvae of the tortoise leaf beetles, while many chalcid species use lepidopteran pupae as hosts (HABU, 1962). Four chrysomelid species, *Cassida nebulosa* LINNÉ, *C. rubiginosa* MOTSCHULSKY, *C. lineola* CREUTZER and *Metriona thais* BOHEMAN, have hitherto been recorded as hosts of *B. inermis* in Japan (HABU, 1962; IWATA & TACHIKAWA, 1966).

I reared six last (fifth) instar larvae of *C. piperata* HOPE, which were collected on the leaves of *Achyranthes japonica* (Amaranthaceae) at the foot of Otokoyama Hill, Yawata City, Kyoto on 22 June 2000. Then, a female of *B. inermis* emerged from one of the beetle pupae in early July under laboratory conditions. *Cassida piperata* is a new host of *B. inermis*. This chalcid seems to attack broadly the tortoise beetle larvae on herbaceous plants.

I thank Dr. Kazuaki KAMIJO (Bibai City, Hokkaido) for identifying the chalcid wasp and informing me of host records.

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