

Two New *Epania* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Mt. Tam Dao, Northern Vietnam

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Abstract Two new molorchine species belonging to the genus *Epania* PASCOE are described and illustrated from northern Vietnam under the names *E. kasaharai* and *E. paulloides* spp. nov. The former species, *E. kasaharai*, is characterized by such an intermediate facies between *Epania* and *Glaphyra* as the reticulate surface but uneven sides of the pronotum and slightly shortened elytra. Also there are no close relatives among the known congeners of the genus. The latter, *E. paulloides*, is a typical species of the genus and has close relationship to *E. paulla* PASCOE and *E. sarawakensis* (THOMSON), both recorded from East Malaysia.

The late Mr. Sumao KASAHARA was not only an amateur entomologist well known in Japan but also one of the excellent taxonomists of carabid beetles. He was also a good fellow of core members of the Japanese Society of Coleopterology. In dedicating this paper and a new molorchine beetle to his memory, I would like to express my deep respect and condolence to his death.

In this paper, I am going to describe two new species of the molorchine genus *Epania* from Mt. Tam Dao, a famous nature conservation area near Hanoi, northern Vietnam. One of the new species, *E. kasaharai*, is very unique in showing an intermediate facies between *Epania* and *Glaphyra*. Rather many species showing such an intermediary have been known in the two genera. As was noted in the previous papers of mine, the genera *Epania* and *Glaphyra* cannot be clearly distinguished in their basic morphology (NIISATO, 1986, 1992). The other species, *E. paulloides*, has a typical habitus of *Epania*, and shows very close relationship to *E. paulla* PASCOE (1869, p. 568) and *E. sarawakensis* (THOMSON) (1857, p. 124), both originally described from Sarawak of East Malaysia. The abbreviations used in the descriptions are already explained in the recent papers of mine (cf. NIISATO, 2002, p. 236).

I wish to express my deep indebtedness to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his continuous guidance.

Epania kasaharai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2 & 4 a)

Small species, characterized by uneven sides and closely reticulate disc of pronotum.

tum, rather long elytron with an oblique pale spot, and not so suddenly swollen hind femur which has pale peduncle.

Male. Colour black with faint blue tinge, strongly shiny in general, chocolate brown at base of mesosternum, antennae and legs except for pale yellow pedunculate part of hind femur; mouthparts dark reddish brown, with black mandibular apices and yellowish brown palpi; elytron black, decorated with an oblique pale spot at the middle near suture which is slightly produced externally at base.

Head moderate and not expanded laterally, weakly convex, slightly wider than pronotum, densely covered with medium-sized punctures, moderately clothed with pale erect hairs, though the hairs become yellow near mouthparts, HW/PA 1.09–1.24 (M 1.15), HW/PW 1.02–1.07 (M 1.05); frons subquadrate, slightly arcuate at sides, almost flattened though slightly depressed at middle near posterior part including vertex, with a fine median longitudinal furrow which is indistinct according to individuals, apical margin weakly arcuate, FL/FB 0.86–0.90 (M 0.88), FB/FA 1.00–1.11 (M 1.04); clypeus large and strongly transverse, a little more than 1/3 of basal width, slightly emarginate at apical margin, densely punctured; mandibles short and broad, simply blunt at the extremities; genae rather shallow, 1/4–1/3 the depth of lower eye-lobes, with sides parallel or slightly convergent apicad; eyes moderate in size, weakly prominent, with upper lobes separated from each other by a little less than a half the width of occiput. Antennae moderate in length, 1.15–1.16 times as long as body, rather stout, moderately clothed with short brownish hairs mostly in segments 1–4, and with dense minute brown pubescence in segments 3–11; scape weakly clavate, coarsely punctured, $1 + 1/4$ the length of segment 3 and equal in length to segment 4; segment 2 strongly reduced and distinctly thickened at apex, $3/10$ the length of segment 3; segments 3 and 4 rather distinctly thickened at apices, the latter $4/5$ the length of the former; segments 5–8 almost straight, slightly increasing in length, segments 7 and/or 8 of them the longest; segment 10 weakly arcuate, slightly shorter than the preceding segment; terminal segment arcuate, bluntly pointed apicad.

Pronotum rather long, moderately divergent to apex, widest near apical third, moderately uneven at sides, PL/PA 1.30–1.46 (M 1.36), PB/PA 0.84–0.95 (M 0.88), PL/PW 1.24–1.25 (M 1.25), PW/EW 0.83–0.84 (M 0.84), PL/EL 1.00–1.07 (M 1.04); apex weakly arcuate, distinctly bordered throughout, fairly wider than base; base emarginate at middle, distinctly bordered as in apex; sides moderately constricted just behind apex, weakly arcuate to apical $5/11$, each provided with a very weak swelling at a level between middle and basal $2/9$; disc moderately convex, uneven, distinctly depressed near basal collar and behind apex, provided with medium-sized reticulation throughout, except near apex and on basal collar, the reticulations formed by 15–16 irregular longitudinal lines at middle, moderately clothed with long erect pale hairs, and partly with dense silvery white pubescence at sides near apex and base, though the pubescence is sometimes sparse according to individuals. Scutellum small, rounded at apex, depressed at middle, densely white pubescent.

Elytra not so transverse, reaching the anterior margin of hind coxae, widest just

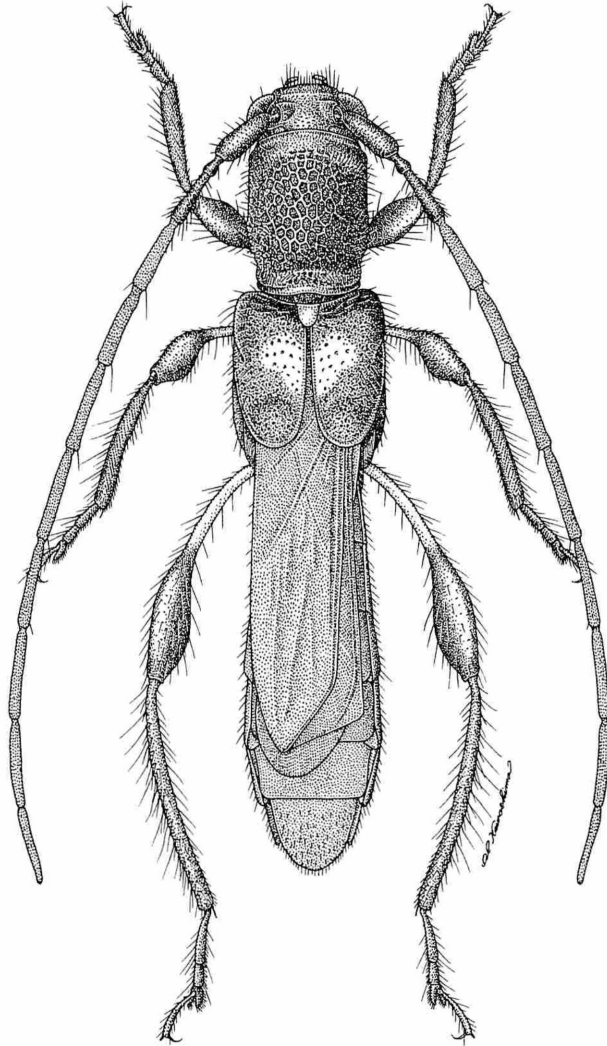


Fig. 1. *Epania kasaharai* sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Mt. Tam Dao, northern Vietnam.

behind humeri, slightly exposing the sides of metathorax, arcuately dehiscent in apical $2/5$, strongly bordered throughout, EL/EW 0.98–1.03 (M 1.01); sides with moderately expanded humeri, arcuately and slightly convergent to rounded apices; disc moderately convex, uneven on surface, strongly declivous along bases, triangularly concave near suture just behind scutellum, and obliquely depressed from basal $3/8$ on disc to apical fourth of suture; surface irregularly provided with medium-sized punctures, the punctures being sparse near middle, moderately clothed with erect pale yellow hairs.

Prosternum weakly arcuately emarginate in profile, densely provided with trans-

verse furrows and a few coarse punctures, clothed with long pale hairs; prosternal process strongly convex, not so wide, acutely narrowed to apex, and reaching the moderately developed hind extension of furcasternum. Meso- and metathoraces moderately punctured, densely though partly clothed with pale hairs, and also with dense silvery white pubescence at apex of metepisternum and basal margins of hind coxae. Abdomen elongate barrel-shaped, sparsely provided with small punctures, clothed with pale erect hairs, and also with dense silvery white pubescence at sides of ventrites 1–4.

Legs rather slender, moderately long; hind femur weakly swollen in apical 4/7; tarsi thin, with 1st segment of hind one slightly longer than the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ rather large and moderately sclerotized. Tergite 8 slightly

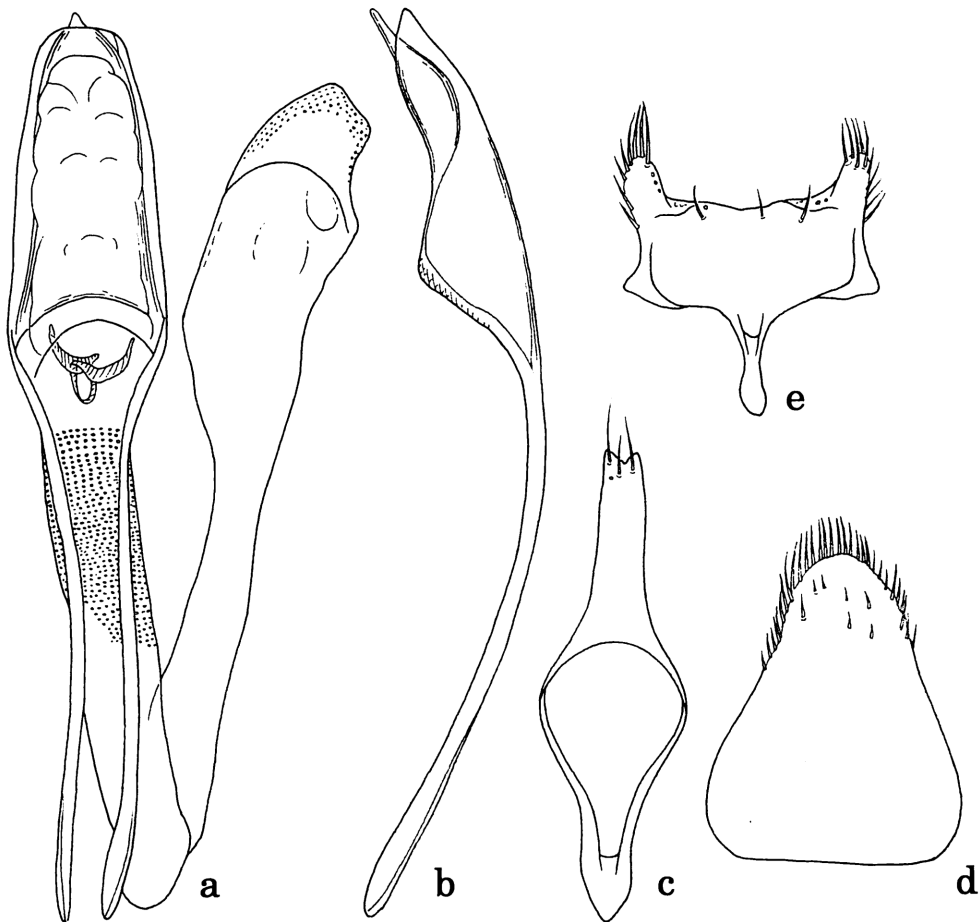


Fig. 2. Male genital organ of *Epania kasaharai* sp. nov., from Mt. Tam Dao, northern Vietnam; a, median lobe, dorsal view; b, ditto, lateral view, endophallus omitted; c, tegmen, dorsal view; d, tergite 8, dorsal view; e, sternite 8, ventral view.

wider than long, strongly narrowed to apex which is bluntly pointed. Sternite 8 transversely quadrate, with anterior margin weakly bisinuate near middle, with bluntly projected lobes at sides. Median lobe large, a little less than a half the length of abdomen, gently arcuate in profile, distinctly convex in apical lobe; dorsal plate slightly narrowed to truncate apex which exposes short apical part of ventral plate; ventral plate strongly reflexed at sides of apical half, arcuately narrowed to pointed apex in dorsal view; median struts slender, more than $2/3$ the length of median lobe. Tegmen a little longer than a half the length of median lobe, slender; paramere $3/8$ the length of tegmen, slender, with sides gently convergent to apex, apical part triangularly concave and provided with three setae.

Body length 6.9–7.4 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Tam Dao, Vinh Phu Province of N. Vietnam, 1~12-V-1998. Paratypes: 2♂♂, same data as the holotype. The holotype is preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist), Tokyo, and the other specimens of the type series are in the private collection of NIISATO.

Distribution. Northern Vietnam.

Notes. *Epania kasaharai* sp. nov. is a unique species in having the intermediate characters between *Epania* and *Glaphyra*. The pronotum of this species shows such characteristic structure of *Epania* as the distinctly reticulate disc though the sides are uneven as in *Glaphyra*. The wide though not much reduced elytra of *E. kasaharai* sp. nov. also show a hybrid form of the two genera. As was suggested by my previous study, it is doubtless that the two genera form a sister group in the tribe Molorchini in a narrow sense, or may belong to a monophyletic group having very various external morphology. I previously proposed a subgenus, *Epanioglaphyra*, in the genus *Glaphyra* for the Taiwanese species, *G. kurosawai*, for the reason of such *Epania*-like facies as large and voluminous fore body, strongly transverse elytra, and some details of characters. This subgenus is a typical case of the hybrid form in the genus *Glaphyra* varying towards *Epania*.

No ecological information of *E. kasaharai* sp. nov. has been known, since three males of the type series were obtained by local people at the village on Mt. Tam Dao.

Epania paulloides sp. nov.

(Figs. 3 & 4 b)

Similar to *E. paulla* and *E. sarawakensis*, and no doubt belonging to the same lineage within the genus. Discriminated from such relatives by more elongate body with longer appendages, large and depressed pronotum which is more finely reticulate, longer and apically more narrowed elytra, and unicolored brownish hind femur without pale peduncle.

Female. Colour black in most part, moderately shiny; antennae reddish brown in basal four segments, gradually infuscate towards apical segments; mouthparts red-

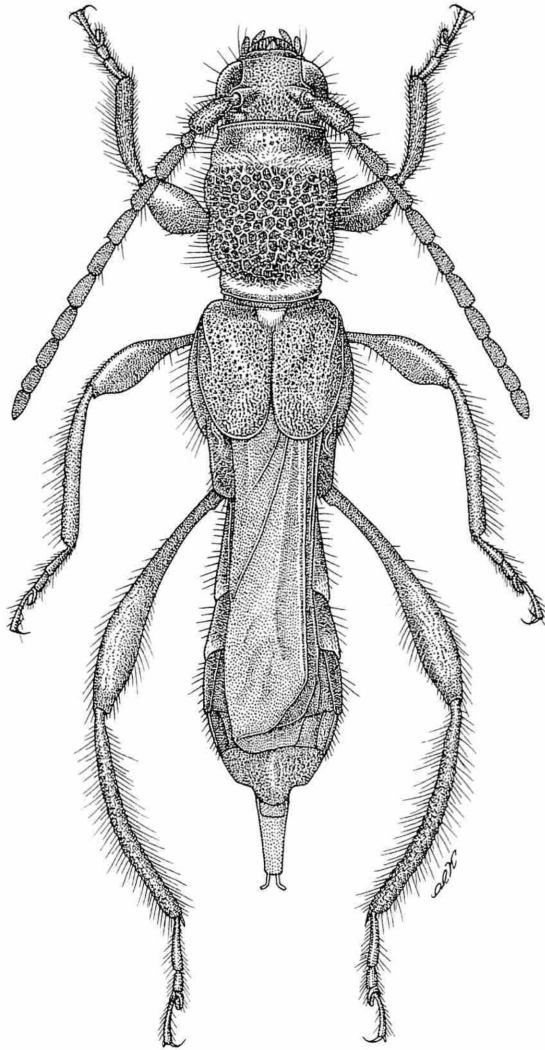


Fig. 3. *Epania paulloides* sp. nov., holotype ♀, from Mt. Tam Dao, northern Vietnam.

dish brown, with infuscate mandibular apices, slightly yellowish palpi; elytra dark chestnut brown, external margins and apical 3/8 infuscate; legs uniformly dark brown; abdomen almost black with weak brown tinge.

Head rather small, not voluminous, weakly convex, slightly wider than pronotum, densely covered with coarse punctures, moderately clothed with pale erect hairs, the hairs being long at sides, HW/PA 1.08, HW/PW 1.10; frons rather transverse quadrate, slightly arcuate at sides, almost flattened, gently depressed at posterior part, with a median longitudinal furrow rather distinct, triangularly produced on apical margin, FL/FB

0.83, FB/FA 1.00; clypeus rather short and moderately transverse, a little more than 1/5 of basal width, slightly emarginate at apical margin, provided with small punctures except for apical part; mandibles broad and short, simply blunt at the extremities; genae moderate, 2/5 the depth of lower eye-lobes, with sides slightly narrowed apicad; eyes moderate in size, weakly prominent, with upper lobes separated from each other by half the width of occiput. Antennae moderate in length, fairly longer than those of *E. paulla* and *E. sarawakensis*, reaching hind coxae and 0.55 times as long as body, not so stout, clothed with pale brown short hairs mostly in segments 1–5, and with dense minute brown pubescence in segments 3–11; scape rather thin, shallowly and coarsely punctured, the longest, $1 + \frac{3}{10}$ the length of segment 3; segment 2 strongly reduced and weakly thickened apicad, 1/3 the length of segment 3; segment 3 distinctly thickened at apex, a little longer than segment 4; segments 4–10 shortened, distinctly dilated ecto-apicad; terminal segment almost ovate.

Pronotum large and rather long, rather distinctly divergent to apex, widest just behind apex, uneven at sides, PL/PA 1.58, PB/PA 0.92, PL/PW 1.38, PW/EW 0.81, PL/EL 1.33; apex almost transversely truncate though gently produced at middle, narrowly bordered throughout, fairly wider than base; base weakly arcuate, transversely truncate near middle, bordered as in apex; sides moderately constricted and raised in a short distance from apex, gently arcuate to middle, then moderately so to basal fifth, nearly parallel in basal collar; disc moderately convex, slightly uneven, distinctly depressed on basal collar and behind apex, gently raised at sides of apical third, provided with large to medium-sized reticulation throughout, except for apical 2/7 and basal collar, the reticulations formed by 13–14 irregular longitudinal lines at middle, rather densely clothed with medium to long, pale brown erect hairs, and with dense silvery white pubescence as transverse bands on apical 2/7 and on basal collar. Scutellum rather small, long, depressed at middle, densely white pubescent.

Elytra transverse though longer than those of *E. paulla* and *E. sarawakensis*, almost reaching the anterior margin of hind coxae, widest just behind humeri, distinctly exposing the sides of metathorax, above all in apical 4/5, arcuately dehiscent in apical 3/10, strongly bordered except for sutural line, EL/EW 0.84; sides with strongly produced humeri, strongly arcuate to basal fifth, then markedly and arcuately narrowed to rounded apices; disc moderately convex, uneven on surface, strongly declivous along bases, triangularly and rather widely concave near suture just behind scutellum, and obliquely depressed from basal fifth on disc to apical 3/10 of suture, moderately raised in apical 2/5; surface irregularly provided with medium-sized punctures, the punctures being close and somewhat rugged on apical 2/5, rather sparsely clothed with erect pale brown hairs.

Prosternum weakly arcuately convex in profile, densely provided with transverse furrows and a few coarse punctures, densely clothed with long pale hairs; prosternal process slightly convex, moderately wide, almost parallel at sides, with apical part slightly divergent and connected with the posterior extension of furcasternum which is distinctly concave at middle. Mesosternum finely and closely punctured near base,

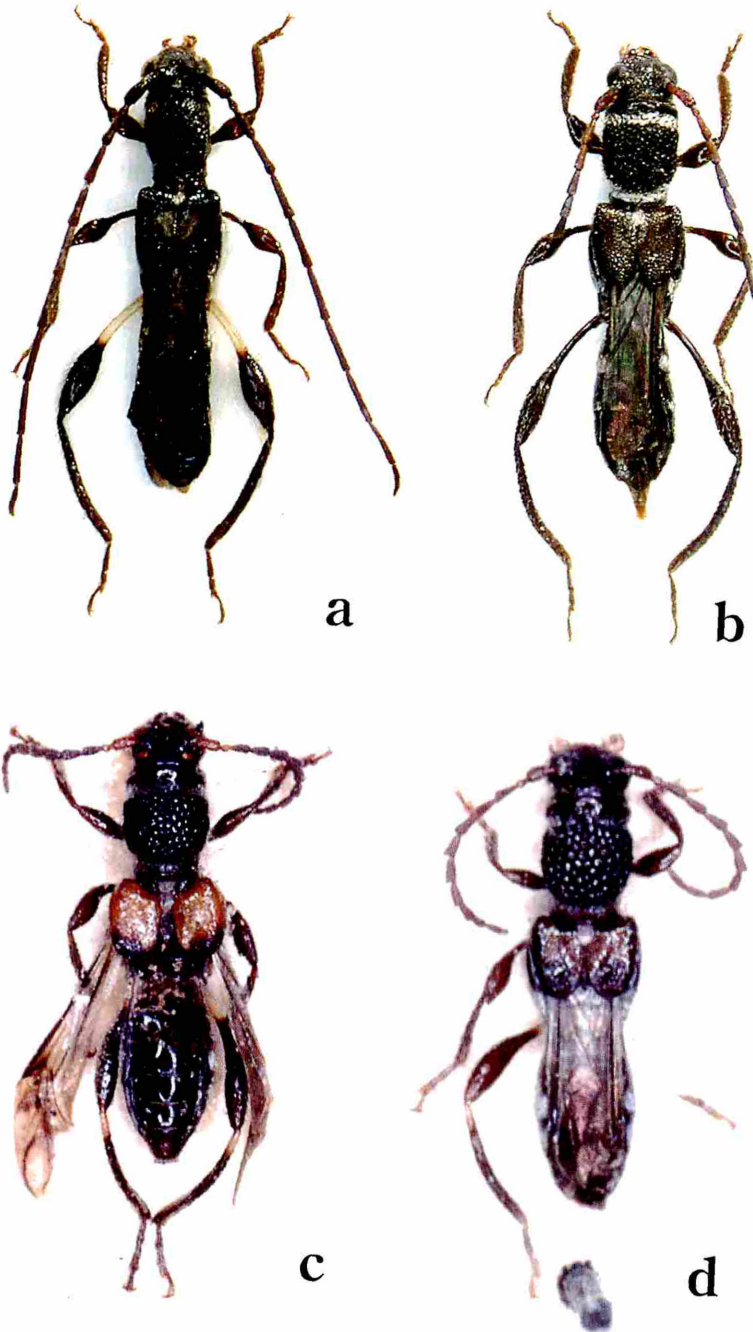


Fig. 4. *Epania* spp. — a, *E. kasaharai* sp. nov., holotype ♂; b, *E. paulloides* sp. nov., holotype ♀; c, *E. sarawakensis* (THOMSON), ♀, preserved in the Natural History Museum, London; d, *E. paulla* PASCOE, type ♀, preserved in the same museum.

densely clothed with pale hairs. Mesepisternum almost smooth, haired as in mesosternum. Metathorax sparsely provided with small punctures, and rather sparsely pale haired, being supplemented with dense silvery white pubescence along basal margins of hind coxae. Abdomen barrel-shaped, strongly arcuate at sides, scattered with a few punctures, clothed with pale erect hairs, and also with dense silvery white pubescence at sides of ventrites 1–2.

Legs rather long and slender; hind femur rather thin, gradually swollen in apical half; hind tibia moderately arcuate, distinctly asperate throughout; tarsi thin, with 1st segment of hind one slightly longer than the following two segments combined.

Body length 7.5 mm.

Male. Unknown.

Type series. Holotype ♀, Mt. Tam Dao, Vinh Phu Province of N. Vietnam, 1~12-V-1998. The holotype is preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist), Tokyo.

Distribution. Northern Vietnam.

Notes. It is no doubt that this new species has a close relationship to the Sundaland species, *E. paulla* PASCOE and *E. sarawakensis* (THOMSON), at least in external habitus. The three species share small but robust body, less voluminous head, largely reticulate pronotum which is provided with distinct pale pubescent bands near the base and apex, and strongly reduced elytra. It is very interesting that *E. paulloides* sp. nov. is the unique representative of the genus from the eastern edge of Indochina among the same lineage of *E. paulla*. Though this new species is clearly discriminated from the two relatives from Sundaland, it should be considered to be a sibling species of *E. paulla*. The two close relatives are barely distinguished from each other by the punctuation and conformation of the pronotum, though quite different in the form of the elytra and also in general coloration. I have examined specimens of the relatives of *E. paulla* from the central mountains of the Malay Peninsula and Java. The group of *E. paulla* may widely occur in Indochina to eastern Sundaland.

No ecological information of this new species has been known, since only the holotype female was obtained by local collector on Mt. Tam Dao. The single specimen examined may be collected on the flowers of *Castanopsis* sp. as in the case of other molorchine cerambycids occurring on this mountain.

要 約

新里達也：北ベトナムのタムダオ山から発見されたヒメコバナカミキリ属の2新種。——北ベトナムのタムダオ山から比較的最近に得られた標本に基づいて、ヒメコバナカミキリ属 *Epania* の2新種を記載した。このうちの1種は、体の構造がヒゲナガコバナカミキリ属 *Glaphyra* とヒメコバナカミキリ属の中間的な形質状態を示し、いずれに帰属されるべきか判断の難しい種である。両属にまたがるこのように雑種的な種はほかにも知られており、この2属が系統論におそらくきわめて近縁であることを裏付けてくれる存在として、注目に値する。また、本種と直接に類縁が求められるような既知種の存在は知られていない、真の系統関係は明らかではない。

なお、本新種には、昨年秋に逝去された当学会の功労者である笠原須磨生氏のお名前を献名させていただいて、*E. kasaharai*と命名した。もう一方の新種は、典型的なヒメコバナカミキリ属のもので、近縁の同属種は東マレーシアのサラワクから記録されている*E. paulla*および*E. sarawakensis*である。このように地理的に非常に離れた地域に近縁種が分布するという事実は興味深いが、とくに本新種にもっとも近いと推測される*E. paulla*とは形態的分化が浅く、そのインドシナにおける代置種的な存在とみなしてもよい。*E. paulla*の近縁種は、正式には記録されていないが、マレー半島中央高地やジャワからも発見されており、これら近縁種群の分布域は意外にも広いことがうかがえる。

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