

Notes on the Genera *Dandamis*, *Paradandamis* and *Rhineimegopis* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae) (Revisional Studies of the Genus *Megopis* sensu LAMEERE, 1909–12)

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Abstract *Dandamis* GAHAN 1906 is revived as an independent genus and *D. tricostatus* (DUFFY, 1952) and *D. nigropunctatus* (AURIVILLIUS, 1897) are redescribed. The genera *Paradandamis* AURIVILLIUS, 1922 and *Rhineimegopis* KOMIYA & DRUMONT, 2001 are revised. *Rhineimegopis sabahensis* (HÜDEPOHL, 1997) is transferred to *Dandamis*.

Introduction

Dandamis GAHAN, 1906 was originally proposed as an independent genus to receive a species *Cyrtonops? nigropunctatus* AURIVILLIUS, 1897, and it was regarded as a subgenus of the genus *Megopis* by LAMEERE (1909). DUFFY (1952) described a species *M. (D.) tricostata* and added it to this genus. On the other hand, *Paradandamis* AURIVILLIUS, 1922 was described as a genus based on a species *P. fuscovittata* and the author noted that it was allied to *Dandamis* GAHAN. So, in the previous sense, *Dandamis* has been treated as a subgenus of *Megopis*, while another close taxon *Paradandamis* was regarded as an independent genus. In our present view, these two taxa are in similar taxonomic position and such disorder should have been corrected long before, but they were left without being revised over eighty years.

When we described the genus *Rhineimegopis* KOMIYA & DRUMONT, 2001, we compared it with the genus *Dandamis* only by *D. nigropunctatus* because of our misunderstanding that *D. tricostatus* (= *M. (D.) tricostata*) was a junior synonym of the former. However, recently we precisely examined *Dandamis* and found that *D. tricostatus* was a distinct species. At the same time, though *D. tricostatus* belongs no doubt to *Dandamis*, it was also very close to *R. sabahensis* (HÜDEPOHL, 1997) which was placed in *Rhineimegopis* by us (2001).

In this paper, we are going to revive *Dandamis* as an independent genus, indicate generic feature, redescribe *D. nigropunctatus* and *D. tricostatus*, and transfer *R. sabahensis* to this genus. We will also redescribe the genera *Paradandamis* and *Rhineimegopis*.

Specimens examined for this study are from the following institutions or private collections.

ADC Alain DRUMONT collection, Belgium.

BMNH The Natural History Museum of London, UK.

IRSNB Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

ZKC Ziro KOMIYA collection, Japan.

The abbreviations of body parts used in this paper are the same as those used in this series 5–11 (see KOMIYA & DRUMONT, 2007).

Genus *Dandamis* GAHAN, 1906

Dandamis GAHAN, 1906, Faun. Brit. India, Coleopt., 1: 54, fig. 18.

Megopis (*Dandamis*) LAMEERE, 1909, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 53: 150, 164. — LAMEERE, 1913, Coleopt. Cat. Junk., 52: 41; 1919, Gen. Ins. WYTSMAN, 172: 75. — AURIVILLIUS, 1922, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 9(10): 427. — DUFFY, 1952, Bull. IRSNB, 28(57): 2.

Type species: *Cyrtonops? nigropunctata* AURIVILLIUS, 1897.

M a l e. Body elongate and cylindrical. Body color brown, partly dark brown, sometimes yellow or yellowish brown in elytra. Body almost entirely covered with long or short hairs except for apical halves of mandibles, costae and suture of elytra.

Head about as long as wide, with wide and deep median groove. Eyes bulging, with inter-space between each lobe more or less narrower than each lobe in dorsal side and much wider in ventral side. Mandibles short, about one fifth of head length, bent inward just before apices, furnished with a small tooth near each of these base. Antennae 1.05–1.20 times as long as body, 11 segmented, slender; 3rd segment widest at apex and slightly narrowed to base; 4th–11th segments smoothly narrowed apicad; 2nd segment connected to inner corner of 1st segment; A_{13}/A_{11} 2.6–3.0, A_{14}/A_{13} 0.6–0.7; 5th–10th segments gradually decreasing in length to apical segments; 11th segment as long as 8th or 9th; a longitudinal carina running each external and internal side of 3rd–11th segments, ventral side between these two carinae flattened; 1st–3rd segments covered with punctures and sparse granules which are feebly extending more apical segments; 1st–7th or 8th segments furnished with fringe of long hairs on each inner ventral side; 1st–11th segments also covered with pubescence on dorsal and lateral sides, 3rd–10th segments often furnished with long oblique hairs around each apex.

Pronotum 0.6–0.7 times as long as wide, usually furnished with a tubercle on each side between middle and basal third, widest between the tubercles, roundly narrowed apicad; basal half slightly narrowed basad and widened again at basal margin; disc convex and slightly concave at middle; ventral side of lateral margin accompanied with a callosity except *D. sabahensis* in which usually absent.

Elytra long, EL/EW 2.5–3.0, each with two strong inner costae and intervals filled with deep punctures, covered with hairs which are distinct and long near external margins but becoming thinner and sparser at middle part; sutural angle of each apex obtusely angled and often with a small tooth.

Legs short and slender, covered with short hairs on the most part, and also with long ones on ventral side of femora; tibiae flattened laterally, widest at apex and straightly narrowed to base; 1st segment of hind tarsus longest, twice as long as wide, shorter than 2nd+3rd, 2nd and 3rd segments nearly as long as wide; 5th segment as long as 2nd+3rd.

Ventral side of body generally covered with sparse long hairs; posterior third of metepisternum slightly narrowed and then steeply narrowed to apical end; in two species (*D. tricostatus* and *D. sabahensis*), 3rd and 4th abdominal segments furnished with transverse lunular foveae at middle of each apical half which are filled with long hairs pointing posterior direction.

F e m a l e. Close to male in general features. As compared with male, hairs on body generally shorter and sparser; head and pronotum narrower; antennae slenderer and shorter, AL/BL 0.7–0.9, furnished with hair fringe on inner ventral sides of 2nd–7th segments as in male; legs shorter and slenderer; abdomen shiny and sparsely haired, without haired foveae in every species.

Diagnosis. The seven close genera are compared with *Dandamis* as follows:

1. *Megopis* SERVILLE. Interspace between under eye-lobes very narrow (shorter than a fifth of each lobe); antennae not hair fringed, with 3rd segment strongly depressed dorso-ventrally.
2. *Aegosoma* SERVILLE. Antennae glabrous, with 3rd segment strongly grooved internally.
3. *Spinimegopis* OHBAYASHI. First segment of antennae grooved internally; elytra not deeply punc-

tuatē.

4. *Aegolipton* GRESSITT. Lateral margins of pronotum without any spine or tubercle; elytra not deeply punctuate.
5. *Megobaralipton* LEPESME & BREUNING. Mandible bidented.
6. *Paradandamis* AURIVILLIUS. Interspace between eye-lobes on dorsal and ventral sides narrow; 1st segment of antennae convergent to base.
7. *Rhineimegopsis* KOMIYA & DRUMONT. Body strongly depressed; antennae much shorter than body in male.

Dandamis nigropunctatus (AURIVILLIUS, 1897)

(Figs. 1–3)

Cyrtanops? *Nigropunctatus* AURIVILLIUS, 1897, Ent. Tidskr., **18**: 243.

Dandamis nigropunctatus: GAHAN, 1906, Fauna Brit. India, Col. **1**: 50, fig. 18.

Megopsis (Dandamis) nigropunctata: LAMEERE, 1909, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 150 & 164. — LAMEERE, 1913, Col. Cat. Junk, **52**: 41. — LAMEERE, 1919, Gen. Ins. WYTSMAN., 172: 76. — DUFFY, 1952, Bull. IRSNB, **28**(57): 2.

M a l e. Body brown, black or blackish brown in mandibles, eyes, lateral parts of head and pronotum, often dark brown in legs; elytra yellowish brown, irregularly scattered with black spots throughout. Body provided with long yellow hairs on basal parts of mandibles, clypeus, labrum, around dorsal surface of eye-lobes, ventral sides of 1st–7th antennal segments (hair-fringe) and dorsal sides of 1st–3rd, pronotum, basal and apical margins of elytra, and most parts of ventral surface.

Head slightly wider than long, sparsely punctured, with median groove distinct in full length. Eyes large; interspace between eyes narrower than a half of a lobe on dorsal side and wider than a lobe on ventral. Mandibles abruptly bent inward at near apices; basal half punctured and thickly haired. Antenna slender, AL/BL about 1.05, gradually depressed dorso-ventrally from 5th–11th segments; 3rd and 4th segments as wide as thick; carina running on inner and outer sides of 3rd or 4th–11th segments; relative length of segments — A13/A11 2.7–3.0, A14/A11 1.7–2.0, A15/A11 1.6–1.8; 1st–3rd segments finely punctured, the punctures are gradually becoming indistinct from 4th and more apical segments; 1st–3rd segments covered with long hairs not only on ventral side but also on other sides, only ventral side ones are extended to 7th segment; 3rd–8th segments often furnished with oblique setae on each apex.

Pronotum sparsely punctured, 0.6–0.7 times as long as wide, widest at somewhere between middle and basal third; apical side gradually narrowed from the widest point and more steeply narrowed from apical fifth; basal side slightly narrowed and triangularly widened again at basal margin; lateral margin clearly edged, furnished with a small tubercle at about middle, without recognizable angle at apical corner but basal end raised and looking triangularly pointed in dorsal view; each side furnished with a developed longitudinal callosity which is placed along ventral side of lateral edge anterior to procoxal cavity; disc convex, with middle part furnished with circular flat plate which is smoother than surrounding parts.

Elytra long, sub-parallel-sided, EL/EW about 2.5, rounded and unarmed at apices, generally yellowish brown and provided with spots of black punctures scattered throughout and also with irregular black markings which are composed of connected 10–60 black spots (see Figs. 1, 3); elytron furnished with indistinct two inner costae and one or two obsolete external costae.

Metasternum and metepisternum covered with long yellow hairs. Abdomen sparsely covered with sub-long hairs which are becoming shorter at sides.

Legs slender; tibiae narrowest at each base and straightly widened to apex; 1st segment of me-

ta-tarsi about twice as long as wide; 2nd and 3rd segments about as long as wide, 3rd segment deeply and widely bi-lobed; 1st segment as long as 5th and shorter than 2nd+3rd.

F e m a l e. Close to male but body less haired and middle part of elytra sub-glabrous, antennae shorter (BL/AL 0.8–0.9) and slenderer, legs shorter and slenderer. Shape of prothorax more variable than in male and often very wide, PL/PW 0.5–1.0.

BL: ♂, 25 mm, ♀, 25–28 mm (Based on examined specimens. GAHAN (1906) wrote length of species in 19–34 mm but we could not find any specimen over 30 mm).

Variations. Circular flat part on middle of pronotum usually black but sometimes light yellow. Irregular black marking on elytra usually small but sometimes developed.

Distribution. Southern India.

Holotype. We could not locate the holotype of this species. So, we determined this species based on the original description which is accompanied with an accurate illustration. The description especially on the elytral marking and the illustration clearly indicate that the following specimens in BMNH, which are supposed to have been used by GAHAN (1906), are identified this species. So, we gave description of this species based on the following specimens.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, BL 25 mm, with labels “Nilgiri Hills”, “1907–401”, BMNH; 1 ♀, BL 30 mm, without locality and with a label “Dandamis nigropunctatus Auriv.”, BMNH; 1 ♀, BL 26 mm, with labels “Nilgiri Hills”, “346”, “Megopis nigropunctatus Auriv. (Cyrtonops)”, BMNH; 1 ♀, BL 26 mm, with labels “Nilgiri” Hills”, “Data unreliable, see Brit. Mus. 1949–314”, BMNH; 1 ♀, BL 28 mm, with labels “S. Ind”, “Megopis nigropunctatus Auriv. (Cyrtonops?)”, Ent. Tidskr 1897 p. 243”, BMNH. All these specimens examined will be provided with a label attached by us as “Dandamis nigropunctatus (AURIVILLIUS), det. Z. KOMIYA & A. DRUMONT, 2013”.

Dandamis tricostatus (DUFFY, 1952)

(Figs. 4–7)

Megopis (Dandamis) tricostata DUFFY, 1952, Bull. IRSNB, **28**(57): 2.

M a l e. Body brown, blackish brown on eyes, mandibles, apical parts of antennal segments, lateral parts of head and pronotum, and legs; elytra yellowish brown with small black or chocolate brown markings.

Head about as long as wide, widest between eyes, narrowed to both apex and base; vertex rather coarsely granulate and sparsely punctuate; labrum, clypeus and basal part of mandibles covered with short hairs and furnished with very long hairs. Eyes large, interspace between eyes about half as wide as each eye-lobe on dorsal side and 1.5 times on ventral side. Antennae 1.1–1.3 times as long as body, 1st–4th or 5th segments rather finely punctuate and granulate, and 5th or 6th–11th segments smooth; 1st–7th or 8th segments hair-fringed, clothed with long hairs also on the other sides of 1st–3rd segments and each apex of 4th–9th; relative length of segments — A13/A11 2.8–2.9, A14/A11 1.6–1.7, A15/A11 1.5.

Pronotum irregularly granulate, widest at about middle and smoothly narrowed to rounded apical corner; basal side slightly narrowed and then widened again to triangularly projected basal angle; apical margin not clearly raised and basal margin raised; lateral margin without distinct tubercle but obtuse angle recognized at about middle; each side under lateral margin provided with a callosity anterior to coxal cavity; disc convex and furnished with a flat part at middle which is rather strongly granulate. Scutellum hemi-circular, finely punctuate and covered with short hairs.

Elytra long, sub-parallel sided, EL/EW about 2.5, smoothly rounded at apices but each sutural



Figs. 1–11. 1–3, *Dandamis nigropunctatus* (AURIVILLIUS, 1897): 1, male (BMNH), dorsal view; 2, ditto, ventral view; 3, female (BMNH), dorsal view. — 4–7, *Dandamis tricostatus* (DUFFY, 1952): 4, female (IRSNB), holotype, dorsal view; 5, male (IRSNB), dorsal view; 6, ditto, ventral view; 7, labels of holotype. — 8, *Dandamis sabahensis* (HÜDEPOHL, 1997), comb. nov., male (ZKC), dorsal view. — 9–11, *Paradandamis fuscovittata* AURIVILLIUS, 1922: 9, male (BMNH), holotype, dorsal view; 10, ditto, labels; 11, ditto, ventral view.

angle shortly pointed, covered with sub-long yellow hairs near lateral margins and apices but very thinly haired on middle parts, provided with black punctures which are sub-uniformly scattered throughout but in basal two thirds partly longitudinally linearly arranged; elytron furnished with two internal costae and one or two obsolete external costae which are becoming irregular and reticulate in apical third, provided with two patterns of markings: 1) a black marking just surrounding scutellum, 2) a longitudinal vague chocolate brown marking which is about 0.2 times as long as elytra and placed just posterior to middle between second costae and center of first interval, sometimes with third irregular marking near apex.

Prosternum, mesosternum, metasternum and metepisternum covered with long hairs. Abdomen finely punctuate and covered with sub-long hairs; 3rd and 4th segments each provided with a lunular depression at middle near posterior margin which is filled with long hairs.

F e m a l e. Close to male but head smaller, antennae shorter, AL/BL 0.6–0.8, pronotum shorter, PL/PW 0.5–0.7, legs shorter.

BL: ♂, 25–26 mm, ♀, 25–34 mm.

Distribution. Southern India.

Specimens examined. *Type material:* 1 ♀ (Fig. 4), with a red label “Holotype”, other labels “Megopis (Dandamis) tricostata E. A. J. Duffy det.”, “Indes angl, Shembaganur, (Madura) 1931, coll. R. P. Manuel”, “coll. R.I.Sc.N.B., Inde”, IRSNB. *Not type material:* 1 ♂ (Fig. 5), BL 26 mm, with labels “coll. R.I.Sc.N.B., Inde, Shembaganur, Madura, Inde”, “Dandamis nigropunctatus A. Lameere vid.”, “nigropunctata Auriv. Ex. coll. Desbrocher”, and a label attached by us “Dandamis tricostatus Duffy, ♂, det. Z. Komiya & A. Drumont, 2013”, IRSNB; 2 ♀♀, BL 24 mm and 25 mm, with same labels “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde Madura”, “Dandamis nigropunctata Auriv. Det. A. Lameere 1913”, and a label attached by us “Dandamis tricostatus Duffy, ♀, det. Z. Komiya & A. Drumont, 2013” IRSNB; 1 ♂, BL 25 mm, with labels “S. India, MAR. 1923., Dr. A. H. Newton.”, “Brit. Mus. 1938–77”, “65. Dandamius (sic) sp., det. K. G. Blair”, and a label attached by us “Dandamis tricostatus (Duffy), ♂, det. Z. Komiya & A. Drumont, 2013”, BMNH.

Notes. As compared with *D. nigropunctatus*, this species can be distinguished by quite different marking on elytra and haired depressions on each 3rd and 4th abdominal segments in male. In addition to these characters, it has more brownish body, roughly granulate head and pronotum, clearly annulated coloration of antennae and linearly arranged black punctures on the elytra which are usually smaller than the latter species.

One male and two females of this species in IRSNB were attached labels of *D. nigropunctatus* by LAMEERE. DUFFY (1952) used only the female holotype as type series for his study and omitted these materials from his study although they were collected in the same place with the holotype. So, in IRSNB collection, three examples of this species have long been arranged as *D. nigropunctatus* and this fact had partly caused our previous misunderstanding that this species was a junior synonym of *D. nigropunctatus*.

Dandamis sabahensis (HÜDEPOHL, 1997), comb. nov.

(Fig. 8)

Megopis (Nepiodes) sabahensis HÜDEPOHL, 1997, Entomofauna, Ansfelden, **18**: 45.

Rhineimegopis sabahensis: KOMIYA & DRUMONT, 2001, Elytra, Tokyo, **29**: 394. — HEFFERN, 2005, Cat. bib. long. Borneo, 10.

M a l e. Body almost uniformly reddish brown except for eyes and mandibles, covered with yellowish white hairs which are mostly thin and sparse, and partly long or dense.

Head about as long as wide, shallowly punctured, with deep median groove. Eyes moderately

large, inter-space between eyes slightly wider than an eye-lobe on dorsal side. Mandibles short, abruptly bent inward at about middle, with basal halves finely punctured and haired, apical halves glabrous. Antennae slender, AL/BL 1.10–1.25; 1st–4th segments as wide as thick and the remainders gradually depressed dorso-ventrally to apices, provided with carinae running along inner and outer sides of 3rd–11th segments; relative length of segments — A13/A11 2.7–3.0, A14/A11 1.8–2.0, A15/A11 1.5–1.7; 1st–3rd segments coarsely punctuate and granulate; 4th and more apical segments punctuate but gradually becoming smoother to apices; 1st–8th segments hairfringed along inner ventral side and the other parts of antennae thinly sparsely haired; 4th–10th segments furnished with oblique setae on each apices.

Pronotum 0.6–0.7 times as long as wide, sparsely shallowly punctured, widest at about middle, roundly narrowed to apex and slightly straightly narrowed to base; lateral margin clearly edged, furnished with two or three small tubercles at each side, of which a distinct one is at about basal third, second one is at basal corner and a small one sometimes is just behind apical corner; distinct callosity usually not recognized under lateral margin, but in some females, not well developed one recognized; disc convex and furnished with a depressed foveae at about center.

Elytra long, sub-parallel-sided, EL/EW 2.5, rounded at apices but a small projection recognized at each sutural angle, without any marking; elytron furnished with distinct two inner costae which are running in sub-parallel from base to apical eighth, and with one or two external costae which are short and almost obsolete; intervals deeply and coarsely punctuate and partly accompanied with irregular granules.

Abdomen very feebly punctuate and sparsely covered with short hairs which are becoming longer near posterior end of each segment; 3rd and 4th segments provided with transverse lunular depressions which are filled with thick long hairs pointing posteriorly; anterior surface of each depression narrowly transversely glabrous and impunctuate; 5th segment covered with long hairs in posterior half.

Legs slender; tibiae flat and tapering; 1st segment of meta-tarsi twice as long as wide; 2nd and 3rd segments about as long as wide; segments 2nd+3rd slightly longer than 1st, shorter than 5th.

F e m a l e. Close to male but antennae shorter (BL/AL about 0.7), legs shorter and slenderer, abdomen sub-uniformly covered with fine punctures and thin hairs without any distinct structures.

BL: ♂, 19–33 mm, ♀, 16–27 mm.

Distribution. Sabah, East Malaysia.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Kimanis Road, near Keningau, 9–IX–1988, T. MIZUNUMA leg.; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality, 1–V–1994, local collector leg., ZKC; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Crocker Range, 29–IV–1995, ZKC; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Trus-madi, IV–1996, ZKC & ADC; 17 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, Sabah, East Malaysia, ZKC & ADC.

Generic assignment. *Dandamis sabahensis* was originally described under the subgenus *Nepiodes* of the genus *Megopis* by HÜDEPOHL (1997), and KOMIYA and DRUMONT (2001) transferred it to the genus *Rhineimegopis*. As compared with the type species, *R. cordieri*, however, *D. sabahensis* has the following characteristics: body elongated and not strongly depressed; antennae longer than body in male, with carina on either side of 3rd–11th segments and apical several segments strongly flattened; haired foveae on male abdomen furnished on 3rd and 4th segments; while in *R. cordieri* has the following characteristics: body flat and wide; antennae much shorter than body in male, with segments sub-cylindrical to each apex, without any carina on either sides of 1st–5th segments; haired foveae on male abdomen found on 2nd–4th segments. These character states of *D. sabahensis* are almost common with those of *D. tricostatus* DUFFY.

There are some distinct differences between *D. sabahensis* and *D. nigropunctatus*. For example,

the former usually does not have callosities under lateral margins of prothorax, nor has long hairs on lateral and dorsal sides of antennal 1st–3rd segments in comparison with the latter. It also differs from the latter by the following respects: antennal insertion extending in “U” form to the base of mandible, antennal tubercle less developed, mandible more strongly bent inward with rather large internal dent, posterior end of metepisternum more steeply narrowed (in the latter, more gradually narrowed at the posterior end and that means more acutely acuminate at the apex). We believe that the above-mentioned character states are not decisive to consider generic range as we already proved in the revision of the genus *Nepiodes* (KOMIYA & DRUMONT, 2010). So, we consider that all these differences are specific diversities in the genus *Dandamis*.

Key to the Species of the Genus *Dandamis*

1. Elytra uniformly brown, without any marking; distinct callosities under lateral margins of pronotum usually absent, 3rd and 4th segments of male abdomen each with haired depression. East Malaysia. *D. sabahensis* (HÜDEPOHL)
- Elytra more or less yellowish, with black or chocolate brown marking; distinct callosities under lateral margins of pronotum present. 2
- 2 Elytra sub-uniformly provided with dark and irregular mottled pattern, with around area of scutellum yellow; 3rd and 4th segments of male abdomen without haired depression. Southern India. *D. nigropunctatus* (AURIVILLIUS)
- Elytra provided with a pair of longitudinal dark markings along inside of 2nd costa after middle, with around area of scutellum black; 3rd and 4th segments of male abdomen with haired depression. Southern India. *D. tricostatus* (DUFFY)

Genus *Paradandamis* AURIVILLIUS, 1922

Paradandamis AURIVILLIUS, 1922, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., **9**(10): 427. — VIVES, 2009, The Coleoptera of the Seychelles Islands, 127.

Type species: *Paradandamis fuscovittata* AURIVILLIUS, 1922.

Remarks. This genus is close to the genus *Dandamis* as the author noted, but we think it is also close to the genus *Megopis* in distance of eyes, etc. In comparison with *Dandamis*, it differs in the following points: 1) interspace between eyes shorter than the fifth of each eye-lobe and very close especially on ventral side; 2) antennae shorter than body (Al/BL about 0.95); 3) external line of 1st antennal segment curved inward close to base so as to roundly smoothly connected to antennal tubercle, while in *Dandamis* sub-cylindrical, not curved inward, connected to antennal tubercle at inner corner of cylinder, so external line of 1st segment strongly expanded to outside; 4) prothorax furnished with lateral edge only on posterior half and hardly recognizable in anterior half, but in *Dandamis*, distinct in full length. AURIVILLIUS (1922) also noted the difference between these two genera: 1) callosity absent; 2) metepisternum narrowed on outer side and obliquely acuminate at apex in *Paradandamis*. But these two characters are not available because they are common with *D. sabahensis*. This genus is represented only by a single male specimen of *P. fuscovittata*.

Distribution. Seychelles.

Note on the gender of Paradandamis. The author of this genus treated it as a feminine, but GAHAN (1906) treated the genus *Dandamis* as a masculine. The ending part of the name *Paradandamis* obviously came from *Dandamis* and it may be better to change as the same gender in the view point

of unifying, but we prefer to keep it as the original treatment by AURIVILLIUS (1922).

***Paradandamis fuscovittata* AURIVILLIUS, 1922.**

(Figs. 9–11)

Paradandamis fuscovittata AURIVILLIUS, 1922, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. **9**(10): 428.

M a l e. Small species. Body pale brown, slightly reddish in head and pronotum, yellowish brown in elytra. Body mostly covered with thin and short hairs, but very thin so as to appear subglabrous on each middle part of head, pronotum and elytra. Ventral side sparsely covered with sub-long hairs including abdomen.

Head 0.6 times as long as wide, finely punctuate; eyes large, with inter-space between eye-lobes about 0.2 times as wide as each lobe both on dorsal and ventral sides; median groove recognized. Antennae slender and short, AL/BL 0.95, with lateral carinae running both inner and outer sides of apical half of 3rd and 4th–11th segments; 1st segment strongly narrowed to base; 2nd segment connected to outer corner of 1st; 3rd segment slightly depressed, 4th–11th segments gradually more strongly depressed apicad; relative length of segments — A13/A11 1.9, A14/A11 1.2, A15/A11 1.1, A18=A111; 4th–7th segments slightly triangularly projected on apico-external angles. Mandibles very short, abruptly bent inward, without internal dent.

Pronotum 0.6 times as long as wide, finely punctuate, slightly wider than head, widest at basal 2/5, narrowed to both apex and base; apical margin clearly edged; basal margin distinctly edged; basal corner triangularly projected; lateral margin not edged in apical half, without any callosity on ventral side, without any clear tubercle, but with an obtuse angle near the widest point.

Elytra sub-parallel-sided, 2.5 times as long as wide, round apically, closely and very coarsely punctuate, covered with short erect hairs; elytron furnished with two inner costae which are starting from base and disappearing at apical eighth, eroded from each side by large punctures arranged in slightly zigzag form; external costa (probably C4) recognizable but less distinct as compared with inner two.

Posterior end of metepisternum obliquely narrowed from inner side and less acutely acuminate at apex as compared with that of *Dandamis*.

BL: ♂, 17 mm.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Distribution. Seychelles (Mahé).

Specimen examined. Holotype, ♂, BL 17 mm, with labels “Mahé, Seychelles, IX–1908”, “*Paradandamis fuscovittata* Auriv.”, “Percy Sladen Trust Exped, Brit. Mus”, “type”, BMNH.

Notes. This species is only known the single male holotype from Seychelles.

Genus *Rhineimegopis* KOMIYA & DRUMONT, 2001

Rhineimegopis KOMIYA & DRUMONT, 2001, Elytra, Tokyo, **29**: 392.

Type species: *Eurypoda (Neoprion) cordieri* LAMEERE, 1916.

As we deleted *R. sabahensis* HÜDEPOHL from this genus, the generic character is amended as follows.

M a l e. Body flat and wide, dark brown, sometimes black; most parts of dorsal side covered with sparse short hairs including antennae and legs; ventral side sparsely covered with longer hairs.

Head robust, much wider than long, sparsely punctured. Mandibles about a third length of head,

acutely pointed at apices, abruptly bent inward. Ventral side of eye-lobes bulging but dorsal side very small, with interspace between eyes 1.8–2.1 times as long as single lobe in dorsal side and more separated in ventral side. Antennae 0.8–0.9 times as long as body; 1st–6th segments sub-cylindrical, 7th and more apical segments slightly but more strongly depressed apicad; lateral carina running on each side of 6th–11th segments but indistinct in 6th–7th; 1st–8th segments hair-fringed on inner ventral side, the fringes are often extended to more apical segments, 1st–3rd segments also covered with similar long hairs on dorsal and lateral sides and most parts of 4th–11th segments covered with very short hairs; relative length of segments — A_{13}/A_{11} 2.4, A_{14}/A_{11} 1.2; 4th–11th segments gradually decreasing in length.

Pronotum about 0.6 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in anterior half, having a dull dent just behind each middle, straightly narrowed to obtuse basal corners, with anterior corners rounded; lateral margin distinctly edged in full length and without callosity; disk feebly convex, furnished with a shiny discoidal part at middle.

Elytra 2.1–2.3 times as long as wide, sub-parallel-sided in basal 4/5, broadly rounded apicad, strongly densely punctuate and thinly haired throughout; elytron furnished with obsolete three costae; lateral margins fringed with granulated bands.

Prosternum glabrous, deeply punctured; metepisternum obliquely truncated at apical end, covered with short hairs; 2nd–4th abdominal segments each furnished with lunular depression (foveae) which are filled with thick long hairs.

Legs short and slender; tarsal segments short and wide.

F e m a l e. Close to male. Head, pronotum and elytra narrower; antennae shorter and slenderer, less thickly haired; 2nd–5th abdominal segments devoid of haired depression.

Notes. In this genus, following two species are included.

***Rhineimegopsis cordieri* (LAMEERE, 1916)**

Eurypoda (Neoprion) cordieri LAMEERE, 1916, Bull. Soc. ent. France, 1916: 234–235. — 1919, Gen. Ins. WYTSMAN, (172): 66.

Rhineimegopsis cordieri KOMIYA & DRUMONT, 2001, Elytra, Tokyo, **29**: 392, figs. 1, 2, 6.

BL: ♂, 24–25 mm, ♀, 21–25 mm.

Distribution. Southern Vietnam (Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu and Lâm Đồng Prov.), eastern Thailand and China (Hainan Prov.).

***Rhineimegopsis rugicollis* KOMIYA & DRUMONT, 2001**

Rhineimegopsis rugicollis KOMIYA & DRUMONT, 2001, Elytra, Tokyo, **29**: 396, figs. 3, 7, 9.

BL: ♂, 39–30 mm, ♀, 25–28 mm.

Distribution. Thailand (Chiang Mai Prov.).

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要 約

小宮次郎・Alain DRUMONT: *Dandamis*, *Paradandamis* および *Rhineimegopsis* 各属 (コウチュウ目カミキリムシ科) の検討。—— 従来, LAMEERE (1909) により *Megopsis* 属の亜属とされてきた *Dandamis* を独立の属と認め, タイプ種 *D. nigropunctatus* (インド南部産) に加えて同属で一般に知られていなかった *D. tricostatus* (同じくインド南部産) を独立種とした。さらに後者と特徴が非常に近い *Rhineimegopsis sabahensis* (ボルネオ北東部産) を本属に移した。 *Dandamis* 属に近縁の *Paradandamis* は検討の結果, 従来どおり独立の属とみなし, *P. fuscovittata* (セイシェル産) 1種のみを含む。 *Rhineimegopsis* 属から *D. sabahensis* を除外した結果をふまえ, 本属の特徴について再定義を行った。

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