

A New *Diplothorax* GRESSITT et RONDON (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) Discovered from Taiwan

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Abstract A new longicorn beetle belonging to the genus *Diplothorax* GRESSITT et RONDON is described from northern Taiwan. The new species, *D. kaiyuni* nov., may have relationship with *D. sangayi* HOLZSCHUH from the Himalayas, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the structures of pronotum and weakly developed dark maculation on elytra. It is not only the first representative of *Diplothorax* from the fauna of Taiwan but also the easternmost record of the genus.

Introduction

The genus *Diplothorax* GRESSITT et RONDON is a rather small genus established based on *D. paradoxus* GRESSITT et RONDON from Laos (GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970). A total of ten members of the genus has so far been known from China, Indochina and Himalayas (HOLZSCHUH, 1981, 1989, 1995, 2003, 2006; NIISATO, 1998, 2008), of which *D. brevis* NIISATO from Hubei, China, has been the easternmost record of the genus.

In the early spring of 2011, a strange brachelytrous longicorn beetle was found on the blossoms of *Zelkova serrate* in northern Taiwan by Kaiyun CHANG. Immediately, it was submitted to CHOU for a taxonomic study, and the splendid news was brought to NIISATO as well. As a result of our examinations, the brachelytrous longicorn beetle in question was actually an unknown species of the genus *Diplothorax*. In the following lines, we will newly describe it with the name of *D. kaiyuni* as the first representative of the genus from the fauna of Taiwan.

Diplothorax kaiyuni sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2)

F e m a l e. Length 7.6 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex).

Colour black with bronzy lustre, moderately shiny; mouthparts reddish brown with black apices of mandibles; antennae dull yellowish brown, though reddish in scape, more or less infusate in apical parts of segments 3 and 4, apical half or so of segment 5 and in each entire of apical six segments; elytra largely pale yellow, provided with three brownish black maculation, of which a short incomplete band in basal fourth barely attaining external third on disc, a longitudinal stripe along external margin at a level between basal 2/5 and apical 3/10 and an apical band with oblique anterior margin in apical fourth, and broadly dark brown in each base and along external margin before the first brownish black band; ventral surfaces largely black, reddish in basal part of prosternum, entire of mesothorax and basal half of metathorax; legs dull yellowish brown, with femora brownish black in the clubs and dull brown in the peduncles.

Head distinctly short, a little wider than the maximum width of pronotum, provided with large



Figs. 1–2. *Diplothorax kaiyuni* sp. nov., holotype ♀, from Lufu, Fuxin Township, Taoyuan County, Taiwan. — 1, Dorsal habitus; 2, dorso-lateral habitus.

and coarse punctures, partly rugose near vertex and the apical part of frons, sparsely clothed with erect pale hairs; frons moderately narrowed apicad, $3/5$ the length of the basal width, moderately declivous in basal $2/3$ to a fine median groove which is extending the anterior part of occiput; mandibles short, slightly arcuate in apical half, obtuse at apex; genae $2/3$ the depth of lower eye-lobes; vertex shallowly concaved; eyes moderately prominent though rather small, separated one another by $5/11$ the width of occiput. Antennae medium in length, attaining abdominal tergite 3, relatively thin, clothed with fine pale pubescence on apical half of segment 5 and segments 6–11, sparsely with long erect pale brown hairs, which are extremely long at each apex of segments 3–5 and gradually become short towards apical segments; scape moderately clavate, coarsely punctured, a little longer than segment 3 and as long as segment 5; segments 3 and 4 same in the length, thickened at apices as well as segment 5; segments 6–10 more or less flattened, slightly dilated exto-apicad, gradually decreasing in length towards apical segments, terminal segment subovate, obtusely produced at apex.

Pronotum twice the length of apical width or nearly half the length of hind body, not so markedly divergent to apex, widest at apical fourth which is 1.3 times as wide as base; sides slightly arcuate in apical 2/5, markedly constricted at middle, with rounded triangular swellings at a level between just behind median constrictions and basal fifth, the top of swelling has a brief teeth; disc markedly raised to apex, moderately depressed near middle and markedly so in basal collar, provided with a distinct median costa in apical fifth, two pairs of approximate, more or less indistinct swellings on apical and basal fourth, and a median same swelling just behind the anterior pair; surface almost entirely provided with irregular sized reticulations, transversely furrowed on basal collar, sparsely clothed with silvery white long erect hairs throughout. Scutellum quadrate, concave at middle of apical margin, strongly convex, densely clothed with pale pubescence.

Elytra rather long, attaining the apex of abdominal tergite 4, just twice the length of humeral width; sides quadrately rounded at humeri, gradually narrowed in almost straight line to apical third, then arcuately dilated to completely rounded apices, marginate throughout even in suture and apical parts, dehiscent in a short distance from apices; disc more or less uneven, raised near suture behind scutellum and apical fourth, transversely impressed near basal third, obliquely so near apical third, sparsely provided with shallow punctures and pale yellow erect hairs, partly rugose near suture on basal and apical fourths.

Prosternum arcuately emarginate in profile, closely, somewhat coarsely reticulate except for apical third which has deep transverse furrows, clothed with silvery white long hairs throughout; prosternal process strongly compressed, flattened, slightly dilated near apex; preural process not attaining intercoxal process, a little exposing apical part of furcasternum. Meso- and metathoraces coarsely punctured, haired as on prosternum; mesosternal process medium in width, arcuately narrowed to apex though almost parallel-sided in apical half, truncate at apical margin. Abdomen sparsely provided with medium-sized punctures except for median part of apical half of each ventrite, clothed with medium-sized silvery white hairs throughout.

Legs relatively long and slender, clothed with pale yellow erect long hairs on femora and tibiae; hind femur moderately swollen and strongly compressed in apical half; hind tarsus thin, with first segment 1.4 times as long as the following two segments combined and same the length to claw.

Type specimen. Holotype ♀, Lofu (羅浮), alt. 400 m, Fuxin Township, Taoyuan County, Taiwan, 6–III–2011, collected from the blossom of *Zelkova serrate*, K.-Y. CHANG leg. The holotype is preserved in the National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung, Taiwan.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Ethymology. The name of the new species is derived from the first name of Kaiyun CHANG who is the collector of holotype.

Notes. *Diplothorax kaiyuni* sp. nov. has closer relationship with *D. sangayi* HOLZSCHUH described from Bhutan (HOLZSCHUH, 1989), in spite of the wide blank distribution between Taiwan and the Himalayas. These two species well agree with their basic structures and have no close or similar species among the other members of the genus.

This new species can easily be distinguished from *D. sangayi* by the elytral maculation. Three dark brown bands on the elytra are almost complete and attain the sutural margin in *D. sangayi*, while the two basal bands are incomplete and not attain even the middle of disc in *D. kaiyuni* sp. nov. Another distinctive character is recognized by the pronotum as it is almost two-thirds of the hind body in *D. sangayi* while approximately half in *D. kaiyuni* sp. nov.

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要 約

新里達也・周 文一：台湾から発見された *Diplothorax* 属の1新種(鞘翅目カミキリムシ科)。—— *Diplothorax* 属のカミキリムシはこれまで、インドシナ、ヒマラヤおよび中国から10種が記録されている。2011年の早春に台湾北部で得られた特異なコバネカミキリ類の一種を詳しく調べたところ、本属の新種であることが判明したので、*D. kaiyuni* sp. nov. のように命名記載した。本新種は、ブータンから記載された *D. sangayi* HOLZSCHUH にもっとも近縁と思われるが、上翅暗色紋の様式や前胸背板の構造の違いなどから容易に区別できる。中国湖北省の *D. brevis* NISATO が、本属ではもっとも東に分布する種として知られていたが、本新種の台湾からの発見により属の分布域が少し東進したことになる。

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