

**Supplement to the Genus *Megobaralipton***  
**(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae)**  
(Revisional Studies of the Genus *Megopsis* sensu LAMEERE, 1909–13)

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**Abstract** Four new subspecies of the genus *Megobaralipton* are described under the names *M. mindanaonis luzonum*, *M. mindanaonis meridianum*, *M. lansbergei exocostatum* and *M. mandibulare choui* subsp. nov. *Megobaralipton itohi* KOMIYA, 2002 is regarded as a subspecies of *M. bicoloripes*. *Megobaralipton mandibulare* FAIRMAIRE, 1899 is redescribed and the lectotype and paralectotype are designated. The genus *Megobaralipton* are subdivided into three species groups, and a new key to the species and the subspecies is given.

The genus *Megobaralipton* was originally proposed by LEPESME and BREUNING (1952) as a subgenus of the genus *Megopsis* in order to receive twelve species that had been involved in the subgenus *Baralipton* of the genus *Megopsis* by LAMEERE (1909). KOMIYA (2002) proposed upgrading *Megobaralipton* to a genus after designating *Aegosoma bicoloripes* RITSEMA, 1881 as the type species. The genus *Megobaralipton* (sensu KOMIYA, 2002) is similar to *Aegolipton* GRESSITT, 1940 (sensu KOMIYA, 2005) in having long, slender and hairfringed antennae, laterally rounded pronotum without any spines, and cylindrically elongated elytra. Thus, superficially *Megobaralipton* and *Aegolipton* are closely similar to each other, and it is not surprising that GRESSITT (1940), or LEPESME and BREUNING (1952) did not distinguish these two genera. However, as the genus *Megobaralipton* has each mandible furnished with two internal teeth (Fig. 1), the genus can be easily distinguished from not only *Aegolipton* GRESSITT, 1940 (Fig. 2) (sensu KOMIYA, 2005) but also any other related genera, since all of those previously included in the genus *Megopsis* sensu LAMEERE, 1909 have a single internal tooth on the mandible (Figs. 2, 3). Concerning this genus, we recognize four new taxa under the names *M. mindanaonis luzonum*, *M. mindanaonis meridianum*, *M. lansbergei exocostatum* and *M. mandibulare choui* subsp. nov., and regard *M. itohi* KOMIYA, 2002 as a subspecies of *M. bicoloripes* (RITSEMA, 1881). We also divide the genus *Megobaralipton* into three species groups and give a revised key to the genus. Taking this opportunity, we redescribe *M. mandibulare* and designate the lectotype and paralectotype since the syntypes of *M. mandibulare*, which we had presumed lost, were found recently.

*Materials and methods.* The materials used in the present study are as follows:

ADC: Collection of Alain DRUMONT, Belgium.

CRC: Collection of Claude RIPAILLE, France.

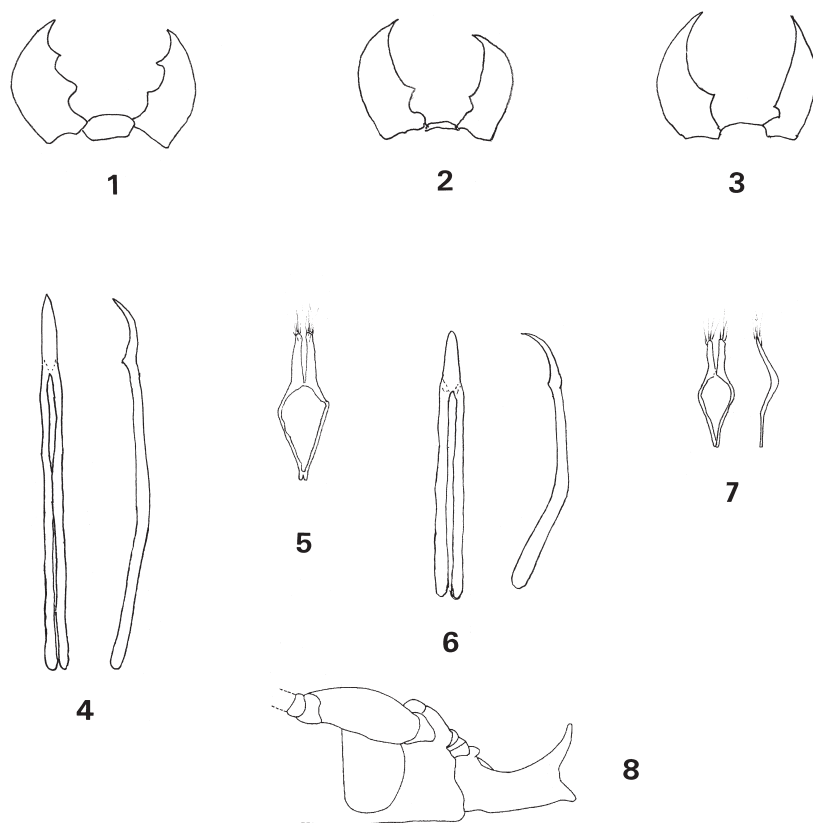
MNHN: Collection of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.

NMNST: Collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Japan.

IRSNB: Collection of the Institut royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium.

ZKC: Collection of Ziro KOMIYA, Japan.

We use the same methods and abbreviations of body parts with those used in this series 8–10 (KOMIYA & DRUMONT, 2007, 2009, 2010). The frequent abbreviations and special terminologies ap-



Figs. 1–3. Male mandibles of *Megobaralipton* and its allied genera. — 1, *Megobaralipton* (*M. bicoloripes* RITSEMA); 2, *Aegolipton* (*A. marginale* FABRICIUS); 3, *Aegosoma* (*A. gigantea* LANSBERGE).

Figs. 4–7. Male genitalia of *Megobaralipton* spp. — 4, 5, *M. bicoloripes*; 6, 7, *M. mandibulare choui* subsp. nov. — 4, 6, Median lobe (dorsal and lateral view); 5, lateral lobes; 7, lateral lobes (dorsal and lateral view).

Fig. 8. *Megobaralipton mandibulare mandibulare*, lectotype, lateral view of head.

peared in this paper are as follows: BL – body length from clypeus to apices of elytra; AL – length of antennae; AL(n) – length of (n)th antennal segment; EL – length of elytra; EW – maximum width of elytra; C1 – first internal costa of elytron; C2 – second costa; C3 – third costa (inner external costa); C4 – fourth costa (outer external costa); hairfringe – long bristly hairs under antennae which are obviously longer than hairs on the other side of antennae.

We apply the subspecies rank for many taxa in this paper and at the same time divide the species groups. We use such arrangement after the series 8 (KOMIYA & DRUMONT, 2007) in order to make the distances among taxa clearer when many close taxa complicatedly exist in a species group of a genus. As we took up this genus in the early stage of this series (KOMIYA, 2002), we did not apply such arrangement, but in this paper, we are applying the similar way with KOMIYA and DRUMONT (2007).

#### Genus *Megobaralipton* LEPESME et BREUNING, 1952

*Megopsis* (*Megobaralipton*) LEPESME et BREUNING, 1952, Trans. Ninth int. Congr. Ent., 1: 140.

*Megopsis* (*Baralipton*) LAMEERE, 1909, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 53: 151 (nec THOMSON, *pro parte*). HÜDEPOHL, 1987, Ent. Arb.

Mus. Frey, **35/36**: 129 (nec THOMSON, *pro parte*).

*Megopis (Aegolipton)* GRESSITT, 1940, Philipp. J. Sci., **72**: 22 (*pro parte*).

*Megobaralipton*: KOMIYA, 2002, Elytra, Tokyo, **30**: 220.

*Type species: Aegosoma bicoloripes* RITSEMA, 1881, Not. Leyden Mus., **3**: 151.

*Generic features*: Body elongated, cylindrical, length 19–43 mm, but usually 29–36 mm; integument brown, dorsal side covered with gray or yellow pubescence and minute granules.

Head robust; mandibles particularly developed in male, each with two internal teeth (exceptionally basal one missing). Antennae 1.1–1.25 times as long as body in male and 0.7–1.1 times in female; ventral surface of several antennal segments hairfringed in male.

Median lobe of male genital organs long and slender, shorter than 4th antennal segment but longer than 5th; lateral lobes much shorter than half the length of median lobe (Figs. 4, 5).

*Distribution*. The range of this genus corresponds approximately to that of Sundaland and partly extends to southeastern China.

### 1. The *Megobaralipton bicoloripes* Species Group

Four species with three subspecies (*M. bicoloripes bicoloripes*, *M. bicoloripes itohi* comb. nov., *M. suturale*, *M. kalimantanum*, *M. mindanaonis mindanaonis*, *M. mindanaonis luzonum* subsp. nov. and *M. mindanaonis meridianum* subsp. nov.) belong to this group. This species group is characterized by the following features: combined length of 4th and 5th antennal segments longer than 3rd; elytra subuniformly finely granulate; costae slightly apparent; median lobe of male genitalia more slender than the other two species groups.

#### *Megobaralipton bicoloripes* (RITSEMA, 1881)

*Notes*. This species and *M. mindanaonis* are close to each other in having legs bi-colored with red and black, and probably came from a common origin. In *M. bicoloripes*, mandibles shorter, 3rd segment of antennae thickened and hairfringe of male antennae found on 3rd–6th or 7th segments, female antennae shorter (AL/BL < 0.8) but in *M. mindanaonis*, mandibles longer, 3rd segment of antennae slender, hairfringe extending beyond 9th segment, female antennae longer (AL/BL > 0.9).

#### *Megobaralipton bicoloripes bicoloripes* (RITSEMA, 1881)

(Figs. 1, 4, 5, 9)

*Aegosoma bicoloripes* RITSEMA, 1881, Not. Leyden Mus., **3**: 151. — LANSBERGE, 1884, Not. Leyden Mus., **6**: 156.

*Megopis (Baralipton) bicoloripes*: LAMEERE, 1909, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 153.

*Megobaralipton bicoloripes*: KOMIYA, 2002, Elytra, Tokyo, **30**: 222, fig. 1.

*Distribution*. Indonesia (Sumatra Is., Java Is.), Malaysia (Kelantan, Borneo Is.–Sarawak), Myanmar (Tanin Thai).

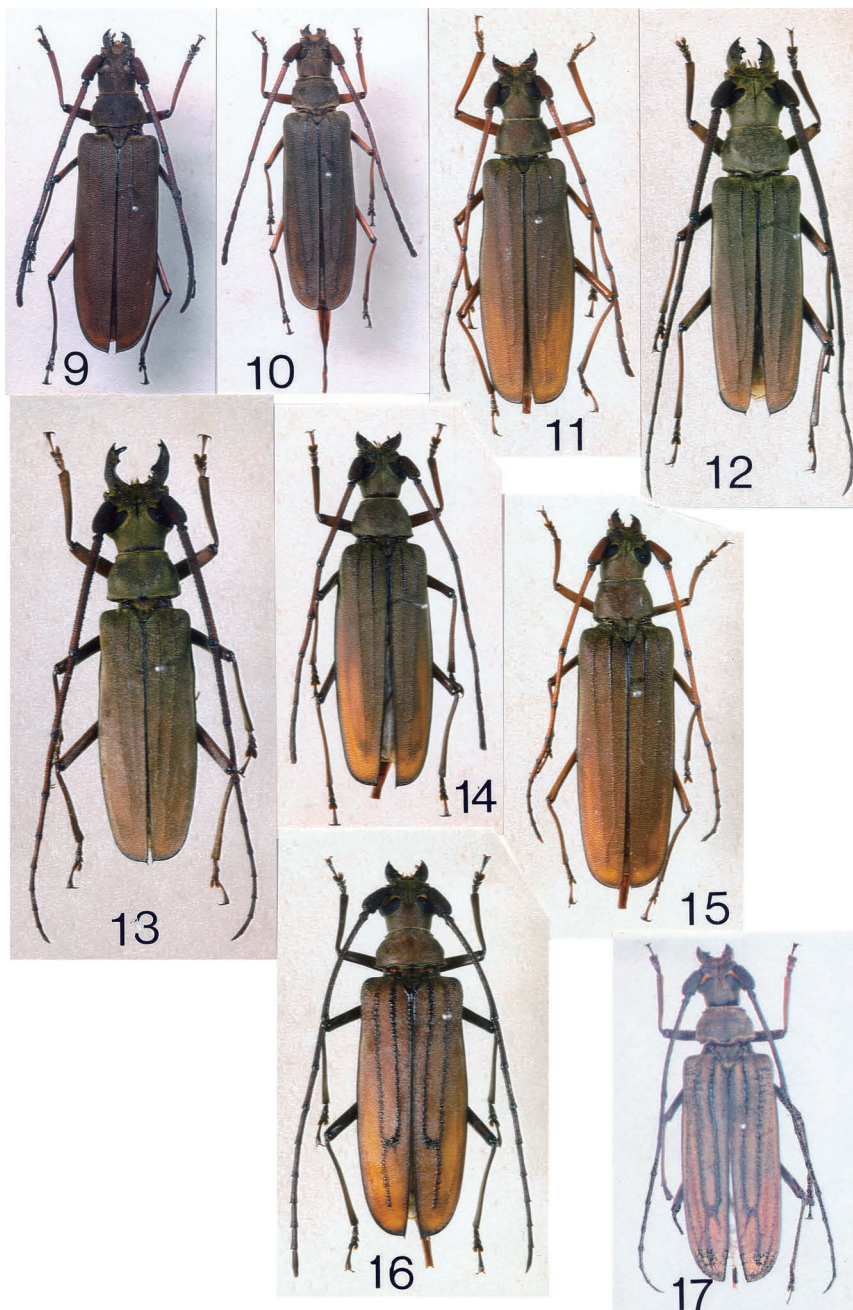
#### *Megobaralipton bicoloripes itohi* (KOMIYA, 2002), comb. nov.

(Fig. 10)

*Megobaralipton itohi* KOMIYA, 2002, Elytra, Tokyo, **30**: 224, figs. 2, 3.

*Distribution*. Malaysia (Borneo Is.: Sabah).

*Notes*. This subspecies is clearly different from the nominotypical subspecies in having hair-



Figs. 9–17. Habitus of *Megobaralipton* spp. — 9, *M. bicoloripes bicoloripes*, female, from Sumatra; 10, *M. bicoloripes itohi*, female, from Borneo (Sabah); 11, *M. mindanaonis mindanaonis*, female, from Mindanao; 12, ditto, male; 13, *M. mindanaonis luzonum* subsp. nov., paratype, male; 14, ditto, female; 15, *M. mindanaonis meridianum* subsp. nov., holotype, female; 16, *M. lansbergei lansbergei*, female, from Borneo (Sabah); 17, *M. lansbergei exocostatum* subsp. nov., holotype, female.

fringe of male antennae on 3rd–6th (3rd–7th in ssp. *bicoloripes*) and in both sexes having darker body with gray pubescence and shorter antennae with shorter scapes. However, the difference between these two taxa is rather small as compared with the relation between *M. bicoloripes* and *M. mindanaonis*, and so we regard *M. itohi* as a subspecies of *M. bicoloripes* in the present paper in order to indicate relative distances among these three taxa. We believe north-eastern Borneo including Sabah State of Malaysia has its peculiar fauna of prionine cerambycid as compared with the other parts of this island. According to HEFFERN (2005), 44 prionine species are known from Borneo and 17 of which are endemic to this area. *Megobaralipton suturale* is one of such species and we think this subspecies is also a part of the peculiar element of this area.

***Megobaralipton suturale* (FISHER, 1935)**

*Megopsis (Aegosoma) suturalis* FISHER, 1935, J. fed. Malay Stat. Mus., **17**: 561.

*Megobaralipton suturale*: KOMIYA, 2002, Elytra, Tokyo, **30**: 230, figs. 9, 10.

*Distribution*. Malaysia (Borneo Is.: Sabah, Brunei).

***Megobaralipton kalimantanum* (KOMIYA et MAKIHARA, 2001)**

*Megopsis kalimantana* KOMIYA et MAKIHARA, 2001, Elytra, Tokyo, **29**: 37, figs. 7, 8.

*Megobaralipton kalimantanum*: KOMIYA, 2002, Elytra, Tokyo, **30**: 228.

*Distribution*. Malaysia (Kelantan, Borneo Is.–Sabah), Indonesia (Borneo Is.–E. Kalimantan), Thailand.

***Megobaralipton mindanaonis* (HÜDEPOHL, 1987)**

See the notes of *Megobaralipton bicoloripes*.

***Megobaralipton mindanaonis mindanaonis* HÜDEPOHL, 1987**

(Figs. 11, 12)

*Megopsis (Baralipton) mindanaonis* HÜDEPOHL, 1987, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, **35/36**: 129.

*Megopsis (Baralipton) bicoloripes*: HÜDEPOHL, 1987, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, **35/36**: 129. (nec RITSEMA).

*Megobaralipton mindanaonis*: KOMIYA, 2002, Elytra, Tokyo, **30**: 226, figs. 4–6.

*Distribution*. Philippines (Mindanao Is., Negros Is.).

***Megobaralipton mindanaonis luzonum* subsp. nov.**

(Figs. 13, 14)

This subspecies differs from the nominotypical subspecies by hair fringe of male antenna extending to 11th segment, scapes of antennae shorter, mandibles generally less strongly arched inward, head more strongly narrowed at base and protarsal segments wider.

BL. ♂, 29–39 mm, ♀, 34–38 mm.

*Type series*. Holotype: ♂, Kayapa, Nueva Vizcaya, Northern Luzon, VI–2008, local collector leg. in NMNST, Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya, VI–2011, local collector leg. in ZKC; 1 ♂, 1 ♀; idem, in ADC; 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Dupax, Nueva Vizcaya, Northern Luzon, VI–2012, in ZKC;

1 ♂, Belance, Nueva Vizcaya, Northern Luzon, V. 2012, in CRC; 1 ♂, idem, VI–2012, in ZKC.

*Distribution.* Philippines (Northern mountainous area of Luzon Is.).

*Etymology.* This subspecies is named after Luzon Is. where it occurs.

***Megobaralipton mindanaonis meridianum* subsp. nov.**

(Fig. 15)

Only one single female specimen has been known so far. Body brown, antennae and legs reddish brown, with each segment dark colored; elytra dark grayish brown near base and gradually becoming reddish brown to apices, black along margins. Antennae slightly shorter than body; surface of 1st–6th segments finely granulated and 7th–11th segments smooth; scapes not extend beyond posterior margin of upper eyelobes, 4th + 5th segments about as long as 3rd segment.

In the preceding two subspecies, scape of antenna clearly extends beyond posterior margin of eye-lobe, combined length of 4th and 5th segments much longer than 3rd segment and 7th–11th segments also granulate as 1st–6th segments.

*Male.* Unknown.

*BL.* ♀, 33 mm.

*Holotype.* ♀, Makabengbeng, between Tondano and Manado, North Sulawesi Is., 12 to 21–I–2005 in NMNST.

*Distribution.* Indonesia (Northern Sulawesi Is.).

*Etymology.* The subspecies name is derived from the word “meridional” meaning “southern” in Latin, since the southern end of the distributional range of this species is considered as the type locality.

**2. The *Megobaralipton lansbergei* Species Group**

This species group is composed of *M. lansbergei lansbergei*, *M. lansbergei exocostatum* subsp. nov. and *M. granuliferum*. It is characterized by having two strong inner costae of elytra (C1 and C2) which are distinctly granulated and the combined length of 4th and 5th antennal segments much shorter than 3rd segment. Male genitalia is similar to that of *M. bicoloripes* species group but slightly wider and shorter.

***Megobaralipton lansbergei* (LAMEERE, 1909)**

***Megobaralipton lansbergei lansbergei* (LAMEERE, 1909)**

(Fig. 16)

*Megopsis (Baralipton) Lansbergei* (sic) LAMEERE, 1909, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 154.

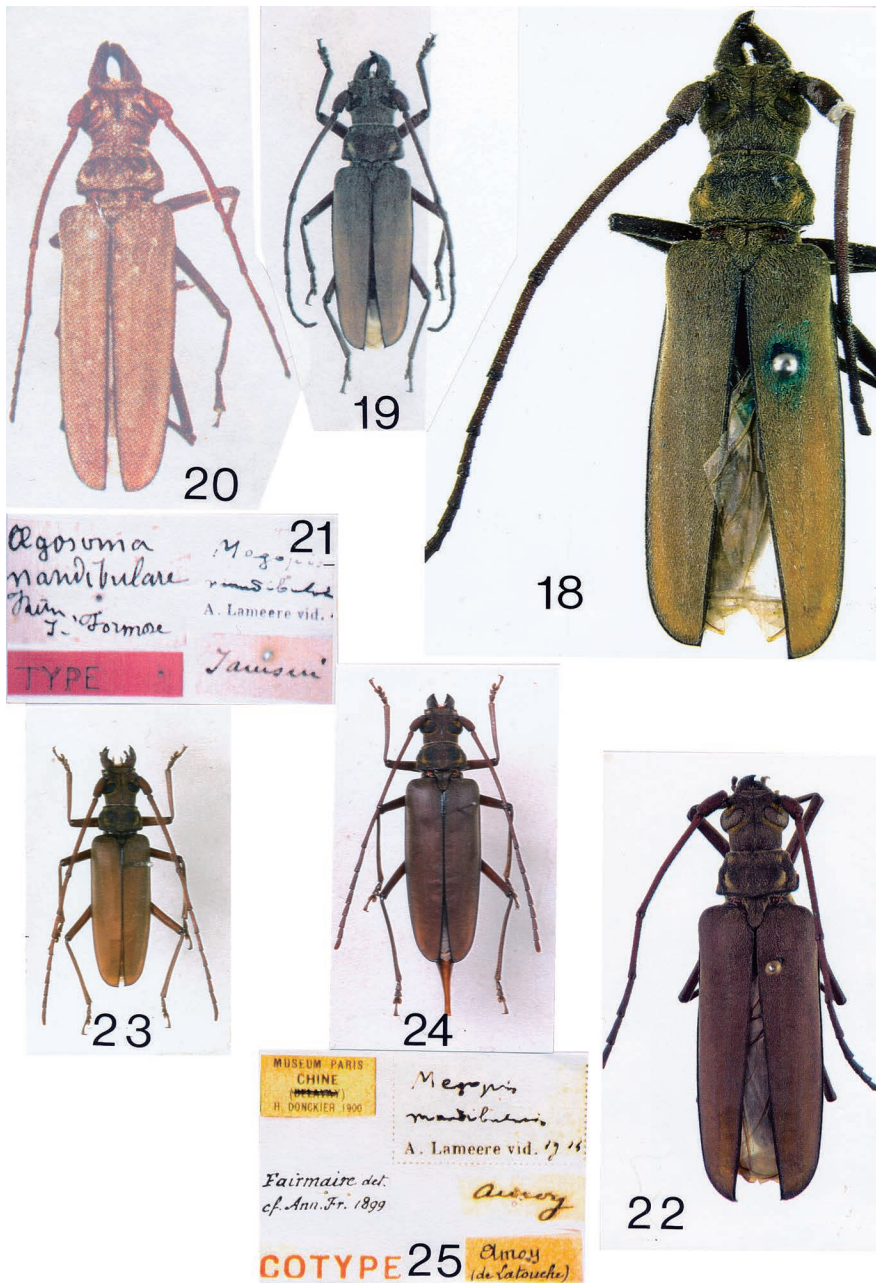
*Megobaralipton lansbergei*: KOMIYA, 2002, Elytra, Tokyo, **30**: 230, figs. 11, 12.

*Distribution.* Malaysia (Sabah) and Indonesia (E. Kalimantan).

***Megobaralipton lansbergei exocostatum* subsp. nov.**

(Fig. 17)

This new subspecies is different from *M. lansbergei* in having elytra furnished with very developed granules on two internal costae (C1 & C2) and clearly recognized two external costae (C3 &



Figs. 18–20. Habitus of *Megobaralipton mandibulare*. — 18, *M. mandibulare*, lectotype male, from Taiwan; 19, *M. mandibulare*, paralectotype, male, from Fujian Prov., Fuzhou; 20, *M. mandibulare* reproduced from KATO (1933), from Taiwan.

Fig. 21. Labels originally attached on the lectotype (Fig. 18).

Figs. 22–24. *Megobaralipton mandibulare choui* subsp. nov. — 22, Holotype, female (syntype of *M. mandibulare*); 23, paratype, male, from Chinmen Is.; 24, ditto, paratype, female.

Fig. 25. Labels originally attached on the holotype (Fig. 22).

C4).

BL. ♀, 43 mm.

*Holotype*. ♀, Cameron Road 18 miles, Tapah, West Malaysia, V-2012. temporally in ZKC but will be deposited in NMNST.

M a l e. Unknown.

*Distribution*. Malaysia (Kelantan).*Etymology*. This species name composed of two Latin words, ex (out) and costae.

***Megobaralipton granuliferum* (LANSBERGE, 1887)**

*Aegosoma granuliferum* LANSBERGE, 1887, Not. Leyden Mus., **9**: 143.*Megopis (Baralipton) granulifera*: LAMEERE, 1909, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 155.*Megobaralipton granuliferum*: KOMIYA, 2002, Elytra, Tokyo, **30**: 230, fig. 13.

M a l e. Unknown.

*Distribution*. Indonesia (Sumatra Is.: West Sumatra).

**3. The *Megobaralipton mandibulare* Species Group**

This species group is distributed outside of the region corresponding to Sundaland. At this moment, it is comprised of one species with two subspecies, *M. mandibulare mandibulare* and *M. m. choui* subsp. nov. It is characterized by mandibles conspicuously developed in male; antennae slender in both sexes, combined length of 4th and 5th segments much shorter than 3rd segment, hairfringed under 3rd–5th segments in male; elytra covered with short dense pubescence and costae almost invisible; median lobe of male genital organ (Fig. 6) shorter than in the other two groups.

***Megobaralipton mandibulare* (FAIRMAIRE, 1900)**

***Megobaralipton mandibulare mandibulare* (FAIRMAIRE, 1900)**

(Figs. 8, 18–21)

*Aegosoma mandibulare* FAIRMAIRE, 1900, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., **68**: 637.*Megopis (Baralipton) mandibularis*: LAMEERE, 1909, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 152. (pro. parte)*Megopis mandibularis*: KATO, 1933, Three Colour Illustrated Insects of Japan, **9**: 45.*Megopis (Aegolipton) mandibularis*: GRESSITT, 1940, Philipp. J. Sci., **72**: 22; 1951, Longicornia, **2**: 14.*Megopis (Megobaralipton) mandibularis*: LEPESME & BREUNING, 1952, Trans. Ninth int. Congr. Ent., **1**: 140.*Megobaralipton mandibulare*: KOMIYA, 2002, Elytra, Tokyo, **30**: 220.

This species was originally described under the genus *Aegosoma* by FAIRMAIRE (1900) and has since been transferred four times as shown in the synonymy above. When KOMIYA (2002) revised the taxonomy of this genus, he was unable to examine any material of this species and indicated it based on the descriptions by FAIRMAIRE (1900), LAMEERE (1909) and an illustration given by KATO (1933), which was supposedly based on a photograph of an example from Taiwan.

We had sought for the syntypes of this species for many years throughout museums in Europe, but could not find any specimen of it. Until 2011, we therefore presumed that the syntypes of this species had been lost. However, in 2012 we found an old specimen from Fou-Tchéou in IRSNB. Although without any type label, we regarded this specimen as one of the syntypes, not only because it was attached by a label “Fou-Tchéou (de Latouche)” (FAIRMAIRE (1900) wrote “par M. De Latouche”)



but also because it well agrees with the description. In 2013, we knew that two types, one from Taiwan and the other from Amoi, had been found in NMHN and we could use them for this study. Thus, suddenly we could see syntypes of three localities indicated by FAIRMAIRE (1900). Additionally, Dr. CHOU (2004) rediscovered this species at Chinmen Is. of Fujian Province and we examined a pair from him. We herein redescribe this species based on those specimens and indicate the accurate illustrations.

*Type designation.* Lectotype ♂, (Fig. 18), length 35.5 mm, with apical five segments of right antenna, left median leg and two posterior legs missing and attached labels are: "TYPE (red paper)", "Aegosoma mandibulare Fairm. Formose", "Megopis mandibularis A. Lameere vid. 1910", "lectotype of *Megobaralipton mandibulare* (Fairmaire, 1900), Komiya, Z. & Drumont, A. 2014 desig." In NMHN. Paralectotype, 1 ♂ (Fig. 19), length 33.0 mm. a specimen with a claw on median right leg and apical seven segments of left antenna missing, with labels: "Fou-Tchéou (de Latouche)", "Megopis mandibularis Fairmaire", "Photo N. Mal 2009", "paralectotype of *Megobaralipton mandibulare* (Fairmaire, 1900), Komiya, Z. & Drumont, A., 2014 desig." In IRSNB. We determined this specimen as one of the syntypes by an attached label "de Latouche" which seemed to be written by the same hand with a label "COTYPE" attached on the example from Amoy in NMHN.

*Redescription.* Male. Body covered with yellow pubescence, head relatively large, sub-rectangular and about as long as wide; lateral line of head slightly widened forward in basal fourth, then more strongly widened forward just posterior to eyes and smoothly connected to protruded lateral lines of eye-lobes, then sub-parallel to apex; median groove sub-glabrous. Mandibles about 0.6 times as long as head, smoothly curved inward, furnished with a large apical dent which extends obliquely upward appearing bifid at apex in lateral view (Fig. 8). Eye-lobes in dorsal view, obliquely elongated (about 3.0 times as long as thick) and arched around antennal insertion, protruding beyond lateral line of head; interspace between eye-lobes about as wide as each lobe. Antennae as long as body, granulate throughout; 1st segment robust and the remaining segments slender, 3rd–10th segments sub-equal in width and furnished with a swelling part near each apices, respectively; 1st segment about as long as or slightly shorter than 5th; 3rd segment as long as combined length of 4th–6th segments; 3rd–5th segments hairfringed.

Pronotum slightly wider than head, 0.6 times as long as wide, widest at base and unevenly convergent forward to narrowest apical margin; disc of pronotum moderately convex, provided with four yellow pubescent spots, faint and small pubescent spots near each apical corner, and large, distinct and oblique spots inside of each basal corner.

Elytra 2.3 times as long as wide, widest at basal fifth, sub-parallel-sided in basal third and gradually narrowed at apical two-thirds, smoothly connected to acutely toothed apices, uniformly yellowish brown except for black margins, provided with barely recognizable costae.

Legs stout as compared with antennae, profemur longer than protibiae, mesofemur longer than mesotibiae and metafemur as long as metatibiae; tarsi wide.

BL. ♂, 33–36 mm.

*Female.* Unknown. FAIRMAIRE (1900) described a female from Amoy (Xiamen) but this specimen coincides with a new subspecies in below, *M. mandibulare choui* subsp. nov.).

*Distribution.* China (Fujian Prov. (Fuzhou)), Taiwan.

*Local variations in mandibulare sensu FAIRMAIRE.* The localities of *M. mandibulare* were originally given by FAIRMAIRE (1900) as Formosa (Taiwan), Fou-Tchéou (Fuzhou of Fujian) and Amoy (Xiamen of Fujian). However, the syntype from Amoy (Xiamen) is different from the other two types in several points such as having thinner and grayish pubescence of elytra (thicker and yellowish in the lectotype), and longer antennae. Additionally, the examples of Chinmen Is. illustrated by W. CHOU

(2004) included both sexes of which the male showed conspicuous difference from male syntypes whilst the female indicated same characteristics as that of Xiamen. This time we could examine a pair example from Chinmen Is. got by W. CHOU in 2005 and confirmed the above-mentioned facts. Thus we concluded that the specimens from Xiamen and Chinmen Is. should be regarded as a different taxon from that of Taiwan and Fuzhou, and we name this taxon as *choui* subsp. nov. and give the description below.

KATO (1933) illustrated this species from Taiwan (Fig. 20) and this example looks a little different from the lectotype (head more robust and antennae shorter). However, We tentatively regard this specimen as a variation of *A. mandibulare mandibulare* because this specimen is more distant from *choui* subsp. nov. than from the lectotype, and we have no more information since we can not locate this specimen. According to CHOU (2004), *M. mandibulare* is almost extinct in Taiwan and only one example from Taoyuan Prov. has recently been recorded.

***Megobaralipton mandibulare choui* subsp. nov.**

(Figs. 6, 7, 22–25)

*Aegosoma mandibulare* FAIRMAIRE, 1900, Ann. Soc. ent. France, **68**: 637 (*pro. parte*).

*Megopis mandibularis*: LAMEERE, 1909, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 152 (*pro. parte*).

*Megopisbaralipton* (sic) *mandibularis*: CHOU, 2004, Icon. Taiwan. Ceramb., 58.

This new subspecies is close to the nominotypical subspecies but differs in the following points: body slenderer, integument more reddish and covered with thinner pubescence; mandibles smaller, rounded on external side and furnished with middle inner tooth; antennae longer (in male  $AL/BL > 1.1$ , while in subsp. *mandibulare*  $AL/BL = 1.0$ ), 3rd segment shorter than combined length of 4th–6th segments  $AL(3) > AL(4+5+6)$ , but in subsp. *mandibulare*  $AL(3) = AL(4+5+6)$ ; legs longer and slenderer.

**M a l e.** Body brown, reddish on antennae and legs. Head longer than wide, covered with golden hairs around eyes. Mandible 0.7 times as long as head, furnished with a conspicuous apical tooth which projected upward and also with an obtuse second inner tooth at about middle. Antennae longer than 1.1 times of body,  $AL(3)/AL(1)$  about 4; 3rd segment slightly shorter than combined length of 4th–6th segments. Elytra 2.5–2.6 times as long as wide.

**F e m a l e.** Head wider than long (excepting strongly bulging eye-lobes, head is longer than wide); mandibles 0.3 times as long as head, external side sub-rounded and internal side furnished with blade, slightly arched and without distinct tooth; antennae slightly shorter than body ( $AL/BL = 0.9–1.0$ ), 3rd segment shorter than combined length of 4th–6th segments, 5th segment longer than 1st.

BL. ♂, 29–30 mm, ♀, 34 mm.

**Distribution.** Xiamen (Amoy) and Chinmen Tao Is., Fujian Prov., China.

**Type series.** Holotype. ♀ (Figs. 22, 25), BL 34 mm, with labels “Museum Paris CHINE H. Donckier 1900”, “Megopis mandibularis A. Lameere, 1909”, “COTYPE”, “Amoy (de Latouche)”, “Fairmaire det. cf. Ann. Fr. 1899”. “Megobaralipton mandibulare choui, Komiya & Drumont, 2014, holotype”. Paratypes. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Figs. 23, 24), Chinmen Tao Is., Fujian, China, 12–VI–1995, W.-I CHOU leg.

**Etymology.** The name of subspecies is given in honor of Dr. Wen-I CHOU of Taitung who first re-discovered this species.

Key to the Species and the Subspecies of *Megobaralipton*

1.  $A13 < A14 + 5$ ; (*bicoloripes* species group) ..... 2
- $A13 > A14 + 5$  ..... 8
2. Elytra almost uniformly colored ..... 3
- Elytra distinctly margined by black ..... 7
3. Antennae slender (especially in 3rd segments), 3rd–9th or 11th segments hairfringed in male, more than 0.9 times body length in female; mandible of male very long; (*M. mindanaonis*) ... 4
- Antennae thick (especially in 3rd segments), 3rd–6th or 7th segments hairfringed in male, less than 0.8 times body length in female; mandible of male robust and relatively short; (*M. bicoloripes*) ..... 6
4. Antennal segments 4th+5th much longer than 3rd, 7th–11th segments granulate as in 1st–6th segments ..... 5
- Antennal segments 4th+5th about as long as 3rd, 7th–11th segments not granulate as in 1st–6th; (Indonesia: Sulawesi Is.) ..... *M. mindanaonis meridianum* subsp. nov.
5. 3rd–9th segments of male antennae hairfringed, scape of antennae longer; (Philippines: Mindanao Is., Negros Is.) ..... *M. mindanaonis mindanaonis*.
- 3rd–11th segments of male antennae hairfringed ventrally, scape of antennae shorter; (Philippines: Luzon Is.) ..... *M. mindanaonis luzonum* subsp. nov.
6. Antennae shorter, 3rd–6th segments hairfringed in male; (Malaysia: Sabah) ..... *M. bicoloripes itohi*.
- Antennae longer, 3rd–7th segments hairfringed in male; (Indonesia: Sumatra Is. Java Is., Malaysia: Kelantan, Sarawak, Myanmar: Tanin Thayi) ..... *M. bicoloripes bicoloripes*.
7. Elytra slender ( $EL/EW > 3.0$ ), furnished with distinct longitudinal stripe along suture; (Malaysia: Sabah) ..... *M. suturale*.
- Elytra wide ( $EL/EW < 2.9$ ), lacking distinct longitudinal stripe along suture; (Indonesia: E. Kalimantan, W. Kalimantan, Malaysia: Sabah, Thailand) ..... *M. kalimantanum*.
8. Elytra furnished with distinct costae and granules; (*lansbergei* species group) ..... 9
- Elytra without distinct costae and granules; (*mandibulare* species group) ..... 11
9. Elytra brown with black costae, antennae of female longer than body; (*M. lansbergei*) ..... 10
- Elytra uniformly brown, antennae of female shorter than body (male unknown); (Indonesia: W. Sumatra) ..... *M. granuliferum*.
10. External costae of elytra very vestigial or absent; (Indonesia: E. Kalimantan, Malaysia: Sabah) ..... *M. lansbergei lansbergei*.
- External two costae of elytra clearly recognized; (Malaysia: Kelantan) ..... *M. lansbergei exocostatum* subsp. nov.
11. In male, antennae about as long as body, middle teeth of mandibles absent, pubescence of elytra thick (female unknown); (China: Fujian (Fuzhou), Taiwan) ..... *M. mandibulare mandibulare*.
- In male, antennae longer than body, mandibles furnished with middle teeth, pubescence of elytra thin in both sex (China: Fujian (Xiamen, Chinmen Is.)) ..... *M. mandibulare choui* subsp. nov.

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### 要 約

小宮次郎・アラン・ヅリュモン：Megobaralipton 属に関する補足事項（鞘翅目カミキリムシ科ノコギリカミキリ亜科）。—— Megobaralipton 属は LEPESME and BREUNING により 1952 年に Megopis 属の亜属として記載された。彼らは LAMEERE (1909) が Baralipton 亜属に含めた種のうち 12 種を移すとした。しかし、これとほとんど同じ内容の Aegolipton 亜属が GRESSITT により 1940 年に記載されていたため、通例ならシノニムとなる場所であった。ところが両者（Aegolipton 亜属と Megobaralipton 亜属）には一見類似しているが、大顎内側の歯が一つと二つのまったく異なる 2 群が含まれていた。Aegolipton 亜属は GRESSITT (1940) によりタイプ種は一歯の *A. marginale* に指定されており、一方 Megobaralipton 亜属は KOMIYA (2002) がタイプ種を *M. ritsemai* に指定したため、歯を一つ持つ種群を Aegolipton GRESSITT、二つ持つ種群を Megobaralipton LEPESME et BREUNING と整理された (KOMIYA, 2002, 2005)。本論文では以上のような経緯をふまえ、次のような分類学的再検討ならびに新タクサの記載を行った。

KOMIYA (2002) で資料が不足していた *M. mandibulare* (FAIRMAIRE, 1900) に関し、近年 NMHN で二つ（台湾産および福建省アモイ産）、IRSNB で一つ（福建省福州市産）のシノタイプが発見され、台湾産をレクトタイプに指定した。また、検討の結果、均一の集団と考えられていた本種は 2 亜種に分割すべきであることが判明し、レクトタイプの指定により台湾に産するものが基準亜種となるため、アモイならびに金門島産を亜種 *choui* subsp. nov. と命名した。また独立種としていた *M. itohi* KOMIYA, 2002 を *M. bicoloripes* (RITSEMA, 1881) の亜種とし、新たに発見された *M. mindanaonis* (HÜDEPOHL, 1987) のルソン島産亜種 *luzonum* subsp. nov.、スラウェシ島産亜種 *meridianum* subsp. nov. および *M. lasbergei* (LAMEERE, 1909)（東マレーシアおよびカリマンタン産）の西マレーシア産亜種 *exocostatum* subsp. nov. を記載し、これらを含む Megobaralipton 全種、全亜種の検索表を作成した。

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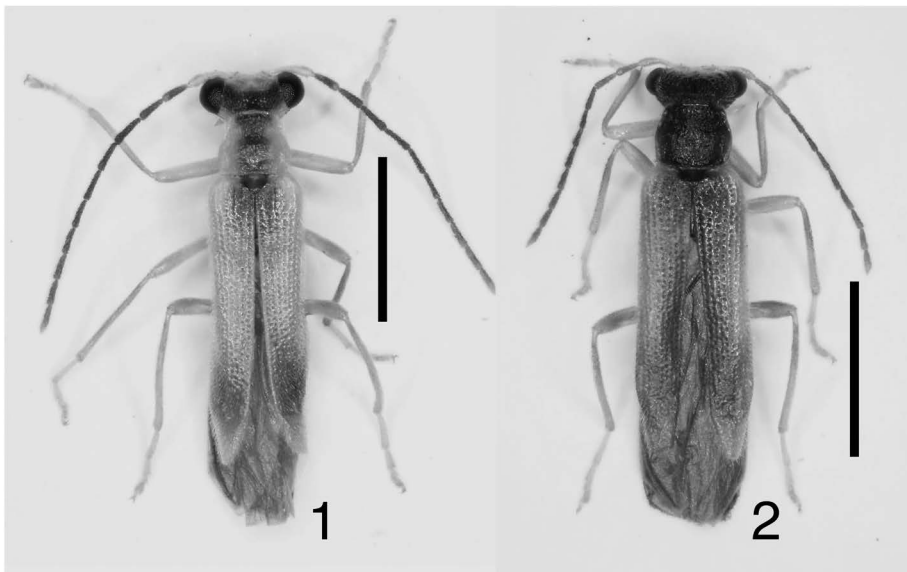
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## Occurrence of *Malthinus nakanei* (Coleoptera, Cantharidae, Malthininae) on Fukué Island of the Gotô Islands, Southwest Japan

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*Malthinus nakanei* WITTMER, 1955 was described from Nagano Prefecture and has been known to occur in Honshu, Sado Island, Shikoku and Kyushu (SATÔ, 1985; IMASAKA & YAMAYA, 1993; YANO *et al.*, 2008). Although the species is slightly variable in general appearance such as body size and coloration (TAKAHASHI, pers. obs.) and an unnamed relative has been recorded (IMASAKA & NAKAMURA, 1993; TAKAHASHI *et al.*, 2001), a series of specimens collected from Fukué Island of the Gotô Islands, off western Kyushu, is identified with the



Figs. 1 & 2. *Malthinus nakanei* WITTMER, from Fukué Is. — 1, Male; 2, female. Scales: 1.0 mm.

species at present. In this brief report, the collecting data are given below as its new distributional record.

***Malthinus nakanei* WITTMER, 1955**

[Japanese name: Usuba-tsumaki-jōkai]

(Figs. 1 & 2)

*Malthinus nakanei* WITTMER, 1955, 41 ("Kiso-Fukushima, Nagano Pref.", Honshu, Japan). — NAKANE, 1963, 173, pl. 87, fig. 7. — DELKESKAMP, 1977, 344 (in list). — IMASAKA & OGATA, 1983, 27 (recorded as *Malthinus japonicus*, misidentification). — SATŌ, 1985, 116, pl. 19, fig. 14. — IMASAKA & YAMAYA, 1993, 56, pl. 7, fig. 34, pl. 9, fig. 34 (new to Sado Is.). — TAKAHASHI, 1998, 45 (in list). — KAZANTSEV & BRANCUCCI, 2007, 281 (in list). — YANO *et al.*, 2008, 9, fig. 35.

*Specimens examined.* [Gotō Islands: Fukué Island] 18 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ (1 ♂, 1 ♀ in copula), Mt. Nanatsu, 2–V–2007, N. TAKAHASHI leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Sasa, 3–V–2007, N. TAKAHASHI leg.

*Distribution.* Japan: Honshu, Sado Is., Shikoku, Kyushu (mainland), Gotō Is. (Fukué Is.) (new record).

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