

Notes on the Tribe Mesosini from Hainan with a New Species and New Records (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)

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Abstract *Agelasta (Dissosira) helii* YAMASAKO et LIU, sp. nov. is described from Hainan. *Mesocacia punctifasciata* GRESSITT, 1940 and *Mesosa maculifemorata* GRESSITT, 1940 are synonymized with *Anancylus (Paranancylus) albofasciatus* (PIC, 1925) and *Mesosa (Aplocnemia) sparsenotata* PIC, 1922, respectively. *Cacia (Ipocregyes) cephalotes* (PIC, 1925), *Choeromorpha lineifrons* (GRESSITT, 1951), comb. nov., *Mesosa (Aplocnemia) latifasciata* (WHITE, 1858), and *Paragolsinda fruhstorferi* BREUNING, 1956 are newly recorded from Hainan. Consequently, a total of 21 mesosine species are known from Hainan as shown in the appended list.

Introduction

In the catalogue of Palaearctic Cerambycidae (LÖBL & SMETANA, 2010), twelve species of the tribe Mesosini MULSANT, 1839 were listed for the fauna of Hainan Island. Since then, *Paragolsinda tonkinensis* (BREUNING, 1938), *Spinipocregyes wenhsini* BI, 2013, *Golsinda basicornis* GAHAN, 1894, *Leptomesosa langana* (PIC, 1917), and *Mesoereis bifasciata* (PIC, 1925) were added by YAMASAKO and N. OHBAYASHI (2011), BI (2013), and LIN *et al.* (2014). As a result, 17 species of the tribe has hitherto been known from Hainan. Recently, the second author collected one unknown species on this island. After close examination, we concluded that the species in question is new to the genus *Agelasta* NEWMAN, 1842. Furthermore, in the course of our survey on the Mesosini from Hainan, we recognized several taxonomic problems and new records. Herein, we describe a new species and newly record six species with several taxonomic acts for solving taxonomic problems.

Materials and methods

This study was conducted based on the dry specimens deposited in the private collections of the first and second authors (CJY, BITS) and our colleagues, Li HE (CLH) and Ming JIN (CMJ), and also the following public collections: Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZAS), Musée des Confluences, Lyon, France (MHNL), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN), and Sun-Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China (SYSU).

Measurements of various body parts are coded as follows: LB = length of body, from the tip of vertex to elytral apex; LE = length of elytra, from the basal margin to the apex along the suture; LG = length of gena, from the upper margin to the lower margin; LL = length of lower eye lobe, from the upper margin to the lower margin; LP = length of pronotum, from the basal to the apical margin along

the suture; WB = maximum width across body; WEH = width across elytral humeri; WL = width of lower eye lobe near middle; WP = maximum width across pronotum.

The observational method, terminology, and abbreviations of endophallus almost follow YAMASAKO and OHBAYASHI (2011), but use petrolatum jelly for inflating endophallus.

The abbreviations for endophallus structures used in this paper are as follows: APH: apical phal- lomer; AS: sclerite of apical phal- lomer; BPH: basal phal- lomer; CS: crescent shaped sclerites; CT: cen- tral trunk; ED: ejaculatory duct; LSp: large spicules; MPH: median phal- lomer; MT: medial tube; PB: pre-apical bulb; SSp: small spicules.

New Species

Agelasta (Dissosira) helii YAMASAKO et LIU, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1a–f, 3a–g)

Mesosa yunnana (nec BREUNING, 1938): HUA *et al.*, 1993: 128, 129, 256, 257, Pl. XVII, Fig. 243; HUA *et al.*, 2009: 225, 367, Pl. XC, Fig. 1032.

Type locality. China, Hainan, Ledong County, Jianfeng Town, Mt. Jianfengling, Mingfeng Val- ley, N18.74386/E108.84492, alt. 938 m (海南省乐东黎族自治县尖峰岭鸣凤谷).

Type series. Holotype (IZAS: IOZ(E)1905373; Figs. 1a–c, 3a–g): ♂, Mingfeng Valley, Mt. Jian- fengling, Jianfeng Town, Ledong County, Hainan, China, 938 m, N18.74386/E108.84492, 20.V.2014, Bin LIU leg.

Paratypes (same locality and collector as for the holotype except for six specimens collected in 2016): 2 ♂♂ (CJY, BITS), 949 m, N18.74397/E108.84486, 14.V.2014; 1 ♂ (CLH), 938 m, N18.74386/E108.84492, 15.V.2014; 1 ♀ (IZAS: IOZ(E) 1905375), 938 m, N18.74364/E108.84642, 15.V.2014; 1 ♂ (IZAS: IOZ(E) 1905482), 1 ♀ (IZAS: IOZ(E) 1905483), 943 m, N18.74383/ E108.84494, 15.V.2014; 2 ♂♂ (BITS), 938 m, N18.74386/E108.84492, 16.V.2014; 1 ♀ (IZAS: IOZ(E)1905374; Fig. 1d–f), 938 m, N18.74386/E108.84492, 16.V.2014; 1 ♂ (BITS), 1 ♀ (CJY), 938 m, N18.74386/E108.84492, 19.V.2014; 1 ♂ (IZAS: IOZ(E) 1905481), 938 m, N18.74364/ E108.84642, 21.V.2014; 1 ♂ (IZAS: IOZ(E) 1905484), 960 m, N18.74408/E108.84378, 23.V.2014; 2 ♀♀ (CJY, BITS), 960 m, N18.74408/E108.84378, 23.V.2014; 1 ♀ (CJY), 935 m, N18.74394/ E108.84478, 26.V.2014; 1 ♂ (CJY), 2 ♀♀ (BITS, CLH), 935 m, N18.74389/E108.84481, 3.VI.2014; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (CMJ, same locality as for the holotype), 19–22.V.2016, Ming JIN leg.

Description. Male (Fig. 1a–c, n = 6): LB = 13.1–15.9 mm, WB = 5.1–6.4 mm.

Body black, dominantly with mingled reddish brown and white pubescence. Head with a pair of intermittent striae of dark brown pubescence on frons extending to occiput, and a pair of longitudinal bands of same pubescence behind upper eye lobes. Antenna with scape, pedicel and basal parts of an- tennomeres 3–4 with mingled reddish brown and white pubescence; antennomeres 5–11 with annula- tion of white pubescence on each base, but the basal annulations obviously reduced on antennomeres 5, 7, and 9, and the reminders clothed with brown pubescence. Pronotum scattered with sparse small spots of dark brown pubescence, and provided with two wide longitudinal bands of same pubescence on disk; side with wide band of same pubescence. Elytra with dark brown pubescence on each base of basal swelling and a part adjacent scutellum, the pubescence formed wide transverse dark brown band on basal 1/3, and sinuate one on apical 1/3 which sometimes becomes indistinct. Legs with femora provided with several spots of dark brown pubescence; tibiae with same pubescence on each basal 1/3 and apex, fringed with dark brown bristles along outer margin near apex; tarsonomeres 1–3 mostly



Fig. 1. Habitus of Mesosini spp. from Hainan. — a–f, *Agelasta (Dissosira) helii* YAMASAKO et LIU, sp. nov. (a–c, holotype, male; d–f, paratype, female); g–i, *Choeromorpha lineifrons* (GRESSITT, 1951), comb. nov. (male from Hainan); j–l, *Paragolsinda fruhstorferi* BREUNING, 1956 (male from Hainan). — a, d, g, j, Dorsal view; b, e, h, k, lateral view; c, f, i, l, frontal view.

covered with dark brown pubescence mingled with white one; craws with each basal part with white pubescence.

Head with frons sparsely punctuated. Eye subdivided into upper and lower lobes which are connected posteriorly by narrow line; lower lobe transverse, $LL/WL = 0.9$, $LL/LG = 0.7$. Antennal tubercle hardly elevated. Antenna 1.4 times as long as body; relative length of each segment as follows: 1.4–1.5 : 0.2–0.3 : 1.9 : 1.3 : 0.9 : 0.8 : 0.7–0.8 : 0.7 : 0.6 : 0.6–0.7; scape slightly thickened apically, with developed cicatrix on apical outer side. Pronotum transverse, $LP/WP = 0.7$, $WP/WEH = 0.8$, weakly swollen above, slightly constricted at base, widest near middle, with obtuse tubercle on each side near apex and three indistinct tubercles on disk. Elytra moderate in length, $LE/LB = 0.7$, $LE/WEH = 1.7$, scattered with sparse punctures which are rough and distinct in basal part but reduced apically, provided with longitudinal obtuse swelling on each base near middle; sides straightly narrowed toward apical 1/4, arcuate toward rounded apex with subquadrate inner angle. Legs with mesotibia without distal notch.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3a–g, n = 2) with tegmen in dorsal view rhombic, widest near middle, gently



Fig. 2 Habitus and type materials of Mesosini spp. — a, *Cacia (Ipocregyes) cephalotes* (PIC, 1925) (male from Hainan), b, *Mesosa (Aplocnemina) latifasciata* (WHITE, 1858) (female from Hainan); c–d, *Falsoereis cephalotes* PIC, 1925 (syntype and its labels, taken by YAMASAKO); e–f, *Anagelasta lineifrons* GRESSITT, 1951 (holotype and its labels, taken by BI & OHBAYASHI); g–h, *Mesosa sparsenotata* PIC, 1922 (syntype and its labels, taken by YAMASAKO); i–j, *Mesosa maculifemorata* GRESSITT, 1940 (holotype and its labels, taken by BI & OHBAYASHI); k–l, *Ereis albofasciata* PIC, 1925 (syntype and its labels, taken by TAGHAVIAN); m–n, *Mesocacia punctifasciata* GRESSITT, 1940 (holotype and its labels, taken by BI & OHBAYASHI).

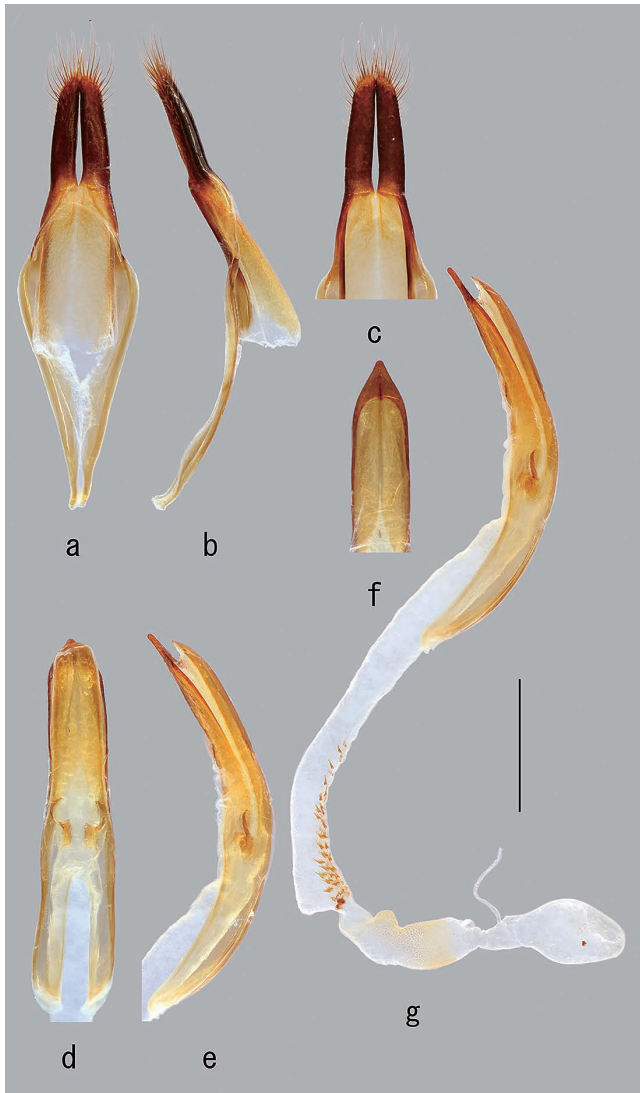


Fig. 3. Male genitalia of *Agelasta (Dis-sosira) helii* YAMASAKO et LIU, sp. nov. — a–b, Tegmen; c, lateral lobe; d–e, median lobe; f, apex of median lobe; g, median lobe with endophallus. — a, d, Dorsal view; b, e, g, lateral view; c, f, ventral view. Scale: 1.0 mm.

curved in lateral view; paramere weakly constricted behind base, slightly dilated toward middle, gently narrowed toward rounded apex, with short setae arisen from apical half on side, concentrated together with long setae in apical 1/4; ringed part gently expanded laterally near middle of tegmen, straightly narrowed basally. Median lobe gently curved in lateral view; basal struts bifurcated before middle; ventral plate with apex roundly pointed. Endophallus about 2.5 times as long as median lobe, subdivided into BPH, MPH (MT+CT and PB), and APH; BPH with a pair of CS, subequal to a half length of median lobe; MPH with MT+CT slightly longer than median lobe, gently curved, suddenly constricted behind base; PB with small swelling near apex on dorsal side; APH well swollen in ovoid shape, with a single ED on dorsal side near apex. LSp arranged into two irregular lines in dorsal side of basal half of MT+CT, unidentate in apical area, multidentate in basal area. SSp small, unidentate, distributed from dorsal part of apical half of PB to the entire area of basal half of PB.

F e m a l e (Fig. 1d–f, n = 7): similar to male, but more rotund. LB = 14.3–17.0 mm, WB = 5.3–6.7 mm. Antenna 1.1 times as long as body; the relative length of each segment as follows: 1.6–1.7 : 0.3 : 2.0 : 1.3–1.4 : 0.9 : 0.8 : 0.7 : 0.6 : 0.6 : 0.6 : 0.5. LL/WL = 0.8–0.9, LL/LG = 0.6–0.7.

Diagnosis. This species is close to *Agelasta (Dissosira) perplexa* (PASCUE, 1858), but easily distinguishable from the latter by having reddish brown pubescence on the body and wide transverse dark brown band on the elytra. It is also similar to *Mesosa (Aplocnemina) nigrofasciaticollis* BREUNING, 1968 in general appearance, but different from the latter by the following characteristics: body with reddish brown pubescence; pronotum with two wide longitudinal bands on disk (*M. nigrofasciaticollis*: body with brown pubescence; pronotum with four narrow striae on disk).

Distribution. China (Hainan).

Etymology. The specific epithet is dedicated to Mr. Li HE, who is the second author's best friend and an experienced collector of longhorn beetles.

Remarks. This new species was first figured by HUA *et al.* (1993) as “*Mesosa yunnana* (BREUNING)” with notes on its diagnostic features and records from Yunnan and Hainan. Later, HUA *et al.* (2009) cited “*Mesosa yunnana* (BREUNING, 1938)” based on the replicated figure and diagnosis of HUA *et al.* (1993), and then these records were followed by LÖBL and SMETANA (2010). According to the figures and diagnoses in HUA *et al.* (1993) and HUA *et al.* (2009), however, “*Mesosa yunnana*” illustrated in these books are doubtlessly misidentifications of *A. (D.) helii* sp. nov. *Mesosa (Saimia) yunnana* BREUNING, 1938 is notably different from *A. (D.) helii* by having much more elongate elytra dominantly clothed with ochre pubescence and provided with sinuate indistinct narrow black bands on basal 1/3 and apical 1/3, and so on. With this justification, the records of *M. (S.) yunnana* from Hainan should be removed. As a result, *A. (D.) helii* is found only from Hainan and *M. (S.) yunnana* is known only from Yunnan, China.

New Records, New Synonyms, and New Combinations

Anancylus (Paranancylus) albofasciatus (PIC, 1925)

(Figs. 2k–n)

Ereis albofasciata PIC, 1925: 25.

Anancylus (Paranancylus) albofasciatus: BREUNING, 1939: 473.

Mesocacia punctifasciata GRESSITT, 1940: 120, pl. 7, fig. 2. Syn. nov.

Type materials examined. Photos of a syntype of *Ereis albofasciata* (MNHN, Figs. 2k–l): “Dong Van / Juillet 15 / Vitalis”. Photos of the holotype of *Mesocacia punctifasciata* (SYSU, Figs. 2m–n): ♂, “TAI-PIN-TS’UEN / HAINAN 10 / V-1935, F. K. TO.”.

Distribution. China (Hainan); Vietnam.

Remarks. *Mesocacia punctifasciata* GRESSITT, 1940 was described from Hainan under the genus *Mesocacia* HELLER, 1926 (GRESSITT, 1940). Since then, this species has been known only from Hainan. However, based on a comparison of the type materials (Figs. 2k, 2m), it is well identical with *Anancylus (Paranancylus) albofasciatus* (PIC, 1925) described from N. Vietnam. Thus, *M. punctifasciata* is synonymized with *A. albofasciatus* herein. As a result, the genus and species are firstly recorded not only from Hainan but also from China.



Fig. 4. Male genitalia of Mesosini spp. from Hainan. — a–h, *Choeromorpha lineifrons* (Gressitt, 1951), comb. nov.; i–o, *Paragolsinda fruhstorferi* Breuning, 1956. — a–b, i–j, Tegmen; c, k, lateral lobe; d–e, l–m, median lobe; f, n, apex of median lobe; g, o, median lobe with endophallus; h, APH of endophallus. — a, d, h, i, l, Dorsal view; b, e, g, j, m, o, lateral view; c, f, k, n, ventral view. Scales: 1.0 mm.

***Cacia (Ipocregyes) cephalotes* (Pic, 1925)**

(Figs. 2a, c–d)

Falsoereis cephalotes Pic, 1925: 25.

Cacia (Ipocregyes) cephalotes: Breuning, 1939: 452.

Type material examined. Syntype (MNHN, Figs. 2c–d): ♀, “TONKIN / Hagiang / 1914 / R. Vitalis de Salvaza”.

Specimen examined. 1 ♂ (IZAS, Fig. 2a), Wuzhishan, Hainan, 14–18.IV.2015, Guo-Xi XUE leg.

Distribution. China (Hainan, Yunnan); Vietnam, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan.

Remarks. This species has a wide distribution, but has been known only from Yunnan in China (WEIGEL *et al.*, 2013). This is the first record from Hainan.

***Choeromorpha lineifrons* (GRESSITT, 1951), comb. nov.**

(Figs. 1g–i, 2e–f, 4a–h)

Anagelasta (Anagelasta) lineifrons GRESSITT, 1951: 428, 429, pl. 16, fig.7.

Type material examined. Photos of the holotype (SYSU, Fig. 2e–f): ♂, “FUKIEN / SHAOWU / TA-CHU-FUNG / VI-26–29-1943”.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (CJY), Hainan Is., China, 2007, native leg.

Supplemental description. Male (Fig. 1g–i, n = 2): LB = 13.7–15.0 mm, WB = 5.7–6.6 mm. Antenna 1.1–1.2 times as long as body; relative length of each segment as follows: 1.7–1.8 : 0.2 : 1.4 : 1.6 : 1.2 : 0.9–1.0 : 0.7 : 0.6 : 0.5–0.6 : 0.5 : 0.5–0.6. Eyes subdivided, but upper and lower lobes connected a narrow line, LL/WL = 0.8, LL/LG = 0.5–0.6.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4a–h, n = 2) with tegmen in dorsal view rhombic, widest just before middle, gently curved in lateral view; paramere in ventral view arcuately narrowed apically, with short setae arisen from basal 1/4 on side, which are denser and longer apically and concentrated together with long setae in apical 1/3; ringed part roundly expanded laterally before middle of tegmen, arcuately narrowed basally. Median lobe weakly curved in lateral view; basal struts bifurcated near middle; ventral plate with apex rounded. Endophallus about triple length of median lobe, subdivided into BPH, MPH (MT+CT and PB), and APH; BPH with pair of CS, subequal to a half length of median lobe; MPH with MT+CT 1.9 times as long as median lobe, gently narrowed in basal part; PB short, gently delated terminally; APH well swollen in bean shape, with a single ED on dorsal side near apex and a pair of rod like AS on dorsal side. LSp unidentate, arranged into two irregular lines in dorsal side of basal half of MT+CT. SSp small, unidentate, distributed in the dominant part of PB.

Female (n = 5): very similar to male but relatively thick. LB = 12.8–15.4 mm, WB = 6.0–7.0 mm. Antenna 0.9–1.0 times as long as body; relative length of each segment as follows: 2.1 : 0.2–0.3 : 1.5–1.6 : 1.7 : 1.2–1.3 : 0.9–1.0 : 0.6 : 0.5 : 0.4 : 0.4 : 0.3–0.4.

Distribution. China (Fujian, Hainan).

Remarks. This species was originally described from Fujian, China under the genus *Anagelasta* PIC, 1925 by GRESSITT (1951), but it is obviously different from the genus in the following characteristics: antennomere 3 shorter than 4; endophallus with AS consisted of a pair of sclerites [*Anagelasta*: antennomere 3 slightly longer than 4 (BREUNING, 1939, RONDON & BREUNING, 1970); endophallus with AS comprised of numerous sclerites aligned as a longitudinal line (YAMASAKO, unpub., but the endophallus of the type species, *Anagelasta apicalis* PIC, 1925, was figured in YAMASAKO & OHBAYASHI, 2011)]. In addition to these characteristics, the general appearance is common to the genus *Choeromorpha* CHEVROLAT, 1843 which has been distinguished from *Anagelasta* mainly by having antennomere 3 distinctly shorter than 4 [key to the mesosine genera in BREUNING (1939) and RONDON & BREUNING (1970)]. With these reasons, this species is transferred to *Choeromorpha* herein.

The genus and species are firstly recorded from Hainan.

***Mesosa (Aplocnemia) latifasciata* (WHITE, 1858)**

(Fig. 2b)

Cacia latifasciata WHITE, 1858: 401.*Mesosa (Aphelocnemia [sic]) latifasciata*: BREUNING, 1939: 406.*Mesosa luteopubens* PIC, 1917: 7 (synonymized by BREUNING, 1939: 406).*Mesosa latifasciata* MATSUSHITA, 1931: 44 (synonymized by GRESSITT, 1951: 419).*Specimen examined.* 1 ♀ (CJY, Fig. 2b), Hainan Is., China, 2007, native leg.*Distribution.* China (Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Taiwan); Vietnam.*Remarks.* Although this species has been known from Southeast China and Vietnam (GRESSITT, 1951; LÖBL & SMETANA, 2010; LIN, 2014), this is the first record from Hainan.***Mesosa (Aplocnemia) sparsenotata* PIC, 1922**

(Fig. 2g–j)

Mesosa sparsenotata PIC, 1922: 14.*Mesosa (Aphelocnemia [sic]) sparsenotata*: BREUNING, 1939: 407.*Mesosa maculifemorata* GRESSITT, 1940: 117, pl. 3, fig. 5. Syn. nov.*Mesosa (Perimesosa) maculifemorata*: GRESSITT, 1951: 414, 420.*Type materials examined.* Syntype (MNHN, Figs. 2g–h) of *Mesosa sparsenotata*: ♀, “Bae-quang”, “Tonkin”. Photos of the holotype of *Mesosa maculifemorata* (SYSU, Fig. 2i–j): ♂, “Tai-pin-ts’uen, Lam- / ka-heung, Lai-mo-Ling / (Mt. range, Kiang-shan District, May 1–4, / 1935. F. K. To”.*Specimen examined.* 1 ♀ (IZAS), Shifucun, Nankaixiang, Baisha County, Hainan (海南白沙县南开乡什付村), 392 m, N19.00693/E109.36757, 15.V.2009, Xin-Lei HUANG leg.*Distribution.* China (Hainan); Vietnam.*Remarks.* *Mesosa (Perimesosa) maculifemorata* GRESSITT, 1940 was described from Hainan (GRESSITT, 1940). It has been known from this island and Vietnam so far (BREUNING, 1959; LÖBL & SMETANA, 2010). Based on a comparison of the type materials (Figs. 2g, 2i), however, *M. (P.) maculifemorata* doubtlessly coincides with *Mesosa (Aplocnemia) sparsenotata* PIC, 1922 known from N. Vietnam. Therefore, the former is synonymized with the latter. As a result, *M. (A.) sparsenotata* is firstly recorded from Hainan and also from China.***Paragolsinda fruhstorferi* BREUNING, 1956**

(Figs. 1j–l, 4i–o)

Paragolsinda fruhstorferi BREUNING, 1956: 676, fig. 6.*Type material examined.* Holotype [MNHL, photos and verbatim data were shown in YAMASAKO & OHBAYASHI (2011)]: ♀, “Tonkin / Moutes Mauson / April Mai 2-3000 / M. Fruhstorfer”.*Specimen examined.* 1 ♂ (IZAS, IOZ(E) 1906416; Figs. 1j–l, 4i–o), Yinggezui fenzhan, Yinggeling, Baisha County, Hainan (海南白沙县鹦哥岭鹦哥嘴分站), 627 m, N19.05014/E109.56504, 17.IV.2010, Mei-Ying LIN leg. at light.*Supplemental description.* Male (Figs. 1j–l, n = 1): LB = 18.3 mm, WB = 6.8 mm. Antenna 1.5 times as long as body; relative length of each segment as follows: 1.3 : 0.2 : 1.8 : 1.3 : 1.0 : 0.8 : 0.8 : 0.7 : 0.7 : 0.7 : 0.7. Eyes with lower lobe large, LL/WL = 0.8, LL/LG = 0.9.

Male genitalia (Figs. 4i–o, n = 1) with tegmen in dorsal view slender rhombic, widest just after middle, gently curved in lateral view; paramere in ventral view slender, gently concave at base of in-

ner side, weakly swollen inwardly and narrowed toward rounded apex, with short setae arisen from basal 1/3 on side, concentrated together with long setae in apical 1/4; ringed part subangularly expanded laterally near middle of tegmen, arcuately narrowed basally. Median lobe gently curved in lateral view; basal struts bifurcated near middle; ventral plate with apex roundly pointed. Endophallus about 2.5 times as long as median lobe, subdivided into BPH, MPH (MT+CT and PB), and APH; BPH with a pair of CS, slightly longer than a half length of median lobe; MPH with MT+CT 1.5 times as long as median lobe, gently curved, gradually narrowed in basal part; PB constricted in proximal part and dilated terminally; APH well swollen in elongate ovoid shape, with a single ED on dorsal side of terminal part and a rod like AS on dorsal side. LSp unidentate, arranged into two lines in dorsal side of basal 1/3 of MT+CT. SSp small, unidentate, dominantly covered PB.

Distribution. China (Hainan); Vietnam.

Remarks. This species has been known only from the type locality, Mt. Mauson, N. Vietnam (YAMASAKO & OHBAYASHI, 2011). The genus and species are firstly recorded from Hainan and also from China.

In the revision of the genus *Paragolsinda* BREUNING, 1956 (YAMASAKO & OHBAYASHI, 2011), no male specimen of this species was available. By this chance, we give a supplemental description with figures of the male specimen and genitalia for the first time.

Acknowledgements

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要 約

山迫淳介・刘 彬・林 美英：海南島に分布するゴマフカミキリ族（鞘翅目カミキリムシ科）の知見および1新種。———これまで海南島に産するゴマフカミキリ族は17種が知られていた。最近、海南島から得られた未知のゴマフカミキリ族1種を詳しく検討したところ、チャゴマフカミキリに近縁な新種であることが明らかとなった。また、本種を記載するにあたり、海南島産本族について再検討を行った結果、いくつかの分類学的問題点や新記録種を見出したため、新種 *Agelasta (Dissosira) helii* YAMASAKO et LIU, sp. nov. を記載するとともに、以下の通り整理、記録した。

Cacia (Ipocregyes) cephalotes (PIC, 1925), *Choeromorpha lineifrons* (GRESSITT, 1951), comb. nov., *Mesosa (Aplocnemia) latifasciata* (WHITE, 1858) および *Paragolsinda fruhstorferi* BREUNING, 1956 を海南島から初めて記録した。これらのうち、*Choeromorpha lineifrons* は、これまで *Anagelasta* 属として扱われてきたが、外部形態および雄交尾器の構造から明らかに *Anagelasta* 属とは異なり *Choeromorpha* 属に良く一致したため、後者に所属を変更した。また、海南島から記載された *Mesocacia punctifasciata* GRESSITT, 1940 および *Mesosa maculifemorata* GRESSITT, 1940 のタイプ標本を検した結果、ベトナムから記載された *Anancyllus (Paranancyllus) albofasciatus* (PIC, 1925) および *Mesosa (Aplocnemia) sparsenotata* PIC, 1922 とそれぞれ同種であると結論付けた。その結果、海南島に分布するゴマフカミキリ族は付録のリストの通り 21 種となった。

海南島のファウナは、大陸や台湾と共通するものが少なくないが、ゴマフカミキリ族も例外ではない。た

だし, *A. (D.) helii* YAMASAKO et LIU, sp. nov., *Cacia (Ipocregyes) nigrofasciata* GRESSITT, 1940 および *Spinipocregyes wenhsini* BI, 2013 の3種は, 種レベルで海南島特産であり, その分布ならびに種分化を考えるうえで興味深い。

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Appendix

List of Mesosini Species Known from Hainan

1. *Aesopida malasiaca* THOMSON, 1864: China (Hainan, Yunnan); India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Vietnam.
2. *Agelasta (Dissosira) helii* YAMASAKO et LIU, sp. nov.: China (Hainan).
3. *Agelasta (Dissosira) tonkinea palminsulana* (GRESSITT, 1940): China (Hainan).
4. *Anancylus (Paranancylus) albofasciatus* (PIC, 1925): China (Hainan); Vietnam.
5. *Cacia (Ipocregyes) cephalotes* (PIC, 1925): China (Hainan, Yunnan); Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Vietnam.
6. *Cacia (Ipocregyes) nigrofasciata* GRESSITT, 1940: China (Hainan).
7. *Choeromorpha lineifrons* (GRESSITT, 1951): China (Fujian, Hainan).
8. *Coptops leucostictica rusticus* GRESSITT, 1940: China (Guangxi, Hainan).
9. *Coptops licheneus* PASCOE, 1865: China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Hainan, Hongkong, Yunnan); Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal.
10. *Ereis subfasciata* PIC, 1925: China (Guangxi, Hainan); Vietnam.
11. *Falsomesosella (Falsomesosella) nigronotata hakka* GRESSITT, 1937: China (Hainan, Guangdong).
12. *Golsinda basicornis* GAHAN, 1894: China (Guizhou, Hainan, Yunnan); Bangladesh, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.
13. *Leptomesosa langana* (PIC, 1917): China (Hainan); Vietnam.
14. *Mesocacia multimaculata* (PIC, 1925): China (Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan); Bhutan, India, Laos, Vietnam.
15. *Mesoereis bifasciata* (PIC, 1925): China (Fujian, Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan); Vietnam.
16. *Mesosa (Aplocnemia) cheni* GRESSITT, 1951: China (Hainan, Hubei).
17. *Mesosa (Aplocnemia) latifasciata* (WHITE, 1858): China (Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Taiwan), Vietnam.
18. *Mesosa (Aplocnemia) sparsenotata* PIC, 1922: China (Hainan); Vietnam.
19. *Paragolsinda fruhstorferi* BREUNING, 1956: China (Hainan); Vietnam.
20. *Paragolsinda tonkinensis* (BREUNING, 1938): China (Hainan); Laos, Vietnam.
21. *Spinipocregyes wenhsini* BI, 2013: China (Hainan).

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