

Two New Longicorn Beetles Belonging to the Genera *Psebena* and *Elongatomerionoeda* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from the Malay Peninsula and the Philippines

Eduard VIVES¹⁾ and Tatsuya NIISATO²⁾

¹⁾ C/Sant Antoni, 73. 08221, Terrassa (Barcelona), Spain
E-mail: eduard_vives@hotmail.com

²⁾ Bioindicator Co., Ltd., Iwato-chô 18, Shinjuku, Tokyo, 162–0832 Japan

Abstract The third species of the genus *Psebena* GAHAN, *P. flavipennis* n. sp. from the Malay Peninsula, and the fourth species of the genus *Elongatomerionoeda* HAYASHI, *E. luzonica* n. sp. from Luzon Is. of the Philippines are described and illustrated. Keys to the species of two genera are also provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Psebena*, Malaysia, *Elongatomerionoeda*, Philippines, new species.

Introduction

Two Southeast Asian cerambycid genera, *Psebena* GAHAN and *Elongatomerionoeda* HAYASHI seem to have close relation each other because of not only by the shortened elytra, but also by the other structures. *Psebena* hitherto have been known two species, *P. brevipennis* GAHAN from Sarawak, Borneo and *P. pascoei* VIVES from Sabah, Borneo (GAHAN, 1903; VIVES, 2006), and *Elongatomerionoeda* was known three species, *E. elegans* HAYASHI from the Malay Peninsula, *E. venusta* HOLZSCHUH from Sabah, Borneo and *E. filipina* VIVES from Mindanao, the Philippines (HAYASHI, 1977; HOLZSCHUH, 2006; VIVES, 2009).

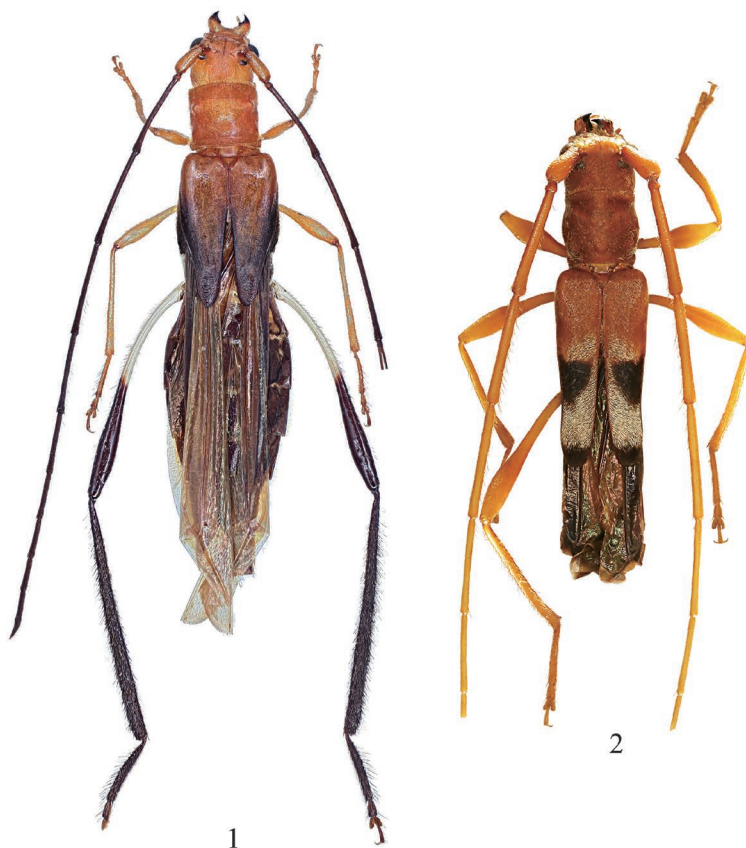
However, the systematic position of these two genera is still uncertain. *Psebena* have been placed in the Necydalinae (GAHAN, 1903) or in the Thranini of the Cerambycinae (VIVES, 2006), and also *Elongatomerionoeda* was in the Molorchini of the Cerambycinae (HAYASHI, 1977). In the course of our taxonomic study of these genera, we found two new species belonging to *Psebena* and *Elongatomerionoeda*, respectively. We would like to discuss their tribal definition in the future, but tentatively describe these new species with a key to the species of two genera for the accurate determination.

Psebena flavipennis NIISATO et VIVES, n. sp.

(Fig. 1)

Similar in general appearance to *P. pascoei*, but is easily distinguished from the Bornean species by light reddish yellow fore and mid legs instead of blackish purple ones, and largely reddish yellow elytra with markedly narrowed apical 2/3 of external margins.

F e m a l e. Body length (from apical margin of frons to abdominal apex) 13.5 mm. Colour reddish yellow, partly purplish black, shiny in general; head reddish yellow, black in eyes and mandibular apices; antennae purplish black, except for reddish yellow scape; pronotum and scutellum reddish yellow; elytra largely reddish yellow, gradually infuscate from basal third to apices; venters of thoraces



Figs. 1–2. Holotypes of *Psebena flavipennis* NIISATO et VIVES, n. sp. from the Malay Peninsula (1) and *Elongatomerionoeda luzonica* VIVES et NIISATO, n. sp. from Luzon, the Philippines (2).

basically reddish yellow, except for purplish black apical 3/5 of metathorax; abdomen largely white, though purplish black at sides of ventrites 1–3, in basal half of middle of ventrite 4 and entire of anal ventrite; legs with fore and mid pairs entirely light reddish yellow, hind pair purplish black except for pale yellow basal half of femur.

Head rather voluminous, almost as wide as pronotum, distinctly convex, coarsely shagreened, clothed with pale yellow pubescence, partly with reddish yellow hairs near middle of occiput; frons transverse, 1.3 time as long as wide, slightly narrowed apical, gently raised, with a fine median groove running from anterior margin to vertex; clypeus strongly reduced, gently bisinuate at basal margin, scattered with a few shallow punctures; mandibles stout, not so long, provided with a large inner tooth near middle, straightly narrowed in basal 2/3 of external margin, then moderately arcuate to extremity; genae about half the depth of lower eye-lobes; eyes rather small, markedly prominent. Antennae medium in length, exceeding abdominal apex at segment 8, thin, clothed with blackish brown minute pubescence on apical ten segments, and also with sparse rows of brown hairs along undersides of segments 2–10, the rows become short and sparse towards apical segments; scape slightly dilated apicad, less than half the length of segment 3, provided with a few coarse punctures, and reddish yellow short hairs; segment 3 slightly arcuate in apical half, thickened at apex, 4/5 the length of segment 5 which is

the longest and as long as segment 6; segments 6–10 gradually but strongly decreased in length towards apical segments; terminal segment 1.5 times as long as the preceding segment, appendiculate in apical 2/5.

Pronotum almost quadrate, slightly wider than long, almost parallel-sided, 7/10 the width of elytral humeri; sides slightly constricted near apical and basal third, gently arcuate near middle; apex gently produced near middle, indistinctly bordered at sides; base very weakly bisinuate, clearly bordered at sides; disc gently convex, raised near midline in apical half, provided with a pair of small prominent rounded tubercles at sides of apical third, transversely depressed on basal third and before basal collar; surface provided with small shallow punctures, densely clothed with reddish yellow pubescence, especially dense near middle of apical third and at sides near base. Scutellum subtriangular with small concavity at apex, clothed with reddish yellow pubescence.

Elytra broad, moderate in length, attaining the middle of 3rd tergite, 1.6 times as long as the humeral width which is the widest, narrowly dehiscent in almost straight line in apical 3/5; sides weakly projected forward at humeri, straightly narrowed to middle, then markedly so in sinuate line to apices which are completely rounded; disc raised towards each midline which is formed a weak costa, strongly declivous to suture in apical 3/5, with slight oblique depression on apical fourth; surface almost smooth and scattered with a few puncture near middle of basal 2/5, coarsely shagreened on the rest, clothed with blackish brown pubescence except for median part of basal 2/5 which is sparsely clothed with reddish yellow hairs, the blackish brown pubescence is especially dense along external margins.

Venter of thoraces weakly rugosely punctured, moderately clothed with reddish yellow pubescence, partly with brownish black hairs on infusate apical 3/5 of metathorax; prosternum provided with fine transverse furrows, with inter coxal process very narrow, reaching at a level of apical third of coxae; mesosternal process very wide, slightly narrowed to apex which is weakly concave at middle. Abdomen markedly broad, with strongly arcuate sides, widest at middle of ventrite 2 then strongly narrowed apically, shagreened on surface, scattered with short reddish brown hairs; anal ventrite trapezoidal, almost transverse at apical margin, with slightly concavity at middle.

Legs with hind pair remarkably long as in other members of the genus; hind coxa clothed with silvery white pubescence; hind femur arcuate, weakly swollen and compressed in apical half, thinly pubescent; hind tibia a little longer than hind femur, 3/5 the length of hind body, straight, slightly dilated apically, densely with short erect blackish brown pubescence; hind tarsus thin and rather short, pubescent as on tibia, with 1st segment long, more than three times as long as the following two segments combined.

Type specimen. Holotype ♀, Cameron Highlands, Pahang W. Malaysia, 16–IV–1987, local collector leg. The holotype is preserved in the zoological collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba.

Distribution. Malaysia: Malay Peninsula.

Comparative notes. This new species is easily distinguished from the related taxon, *Psebena pascoei* from Borneo (VIVES, 2006) by the quite different coloration, as well as the different structure of elytron which is strongly narrowed in sinuate line at external margin.

The genus *Psebena* GAHAN, 1903 contains three species, of which *P. brevipennis* from Sarawak, Borneo (GAHAN, 1903), *P. pascoei* from Sabah, Borneo (VIVES, 2006), and *P. flavipennis* n. sp. from the Malay Peninsula. They are distinguished from one another by the following key.

Key to Species of the Genus *Psebena* GAHAN

1. Metatibia in female clothed with conspicuous long, dense pubescence; abdomen in female entirely dark testaceous 2
 - Female metatibia with short sparse pubescence; abdomen in female entirely translucent, yellowish; Sarawak *P. brevipennis* GAHAN
2. Elytra dark purple, shining, narrowly reddish basally; elytra in male clothed with designs of grey and white tomentum; Sabah *P. pascoei* VIVES
 - Elytra reddish yellow, not so shining, gradually infusate from basal third to apices; Malay Peninsula *P. flavipennis* n. sp.

Elongatomerionoeda luzonica VIVES et NIISATO, n. sp.

(Figs. 2–6)

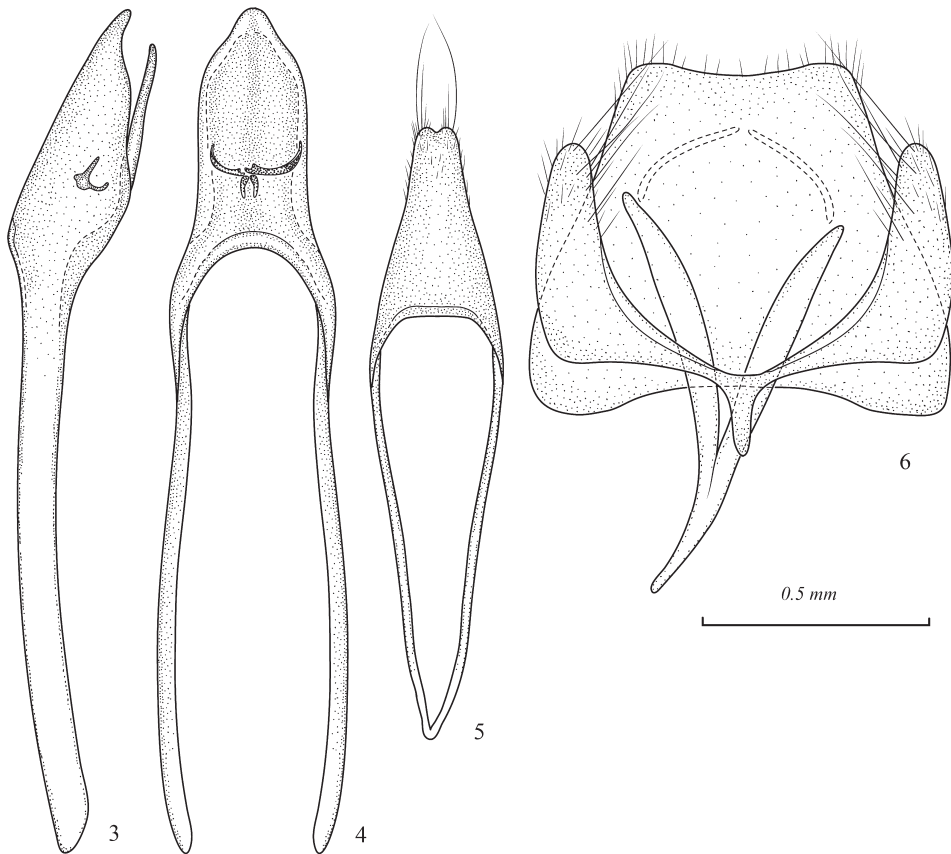
Rather peculiar species unlike *E. elegans* and has medium-sized and entirely reddish yellow body, with two black bands on elytron.

M a l e. Body length (from apical margin of frons to abdominal apex) 13.3–14.5 mm. Colour entirely reddish yellow even in antennae and legs, more or less matted; eyes and inner margin of mandible black; elytron reddish yellow, provided with two black bands behind middle and at apex, the former band is incomplete, not reaching sutural margin, transverse anterior and oblique posterior; hind wing brownish black.

Head moderately voluminous, distinctly wider than the apical or almost as long as the maximum width of pronotum, moderately convex, weakly raised posteriad, shagreened, sparsely provided with shallow puncture, clothed with recumbent reddish yellow hairs; frons twice the length of basal width in frontal view, remarkably declivous from base to apex, almost flattened though gently raised towards middle, with a fine median groove running from anterior margin to vertex; clypeus strongly reduced, arcuate in basal margin; mandibles long, stout and vertical, narrowly arcuately raised in basal 3/4 of dorsal margins, markedly concave in basal half of sides, with apical parts obtusely toothed in gently arcuate line, left mandible with a large subtriangular inner tooth; vertex rather distinctly raised towards antennal cavities; genae strongly angulate latero-anterior in frontal view; eyes rather small, markedly prominent, with lower lobe 1.5 times as deep as gena below it. Antennae long, exceeding elytral apices at middle of segment 6, stout in 3rd segment though gradually thinner towards apical segments, clothed with reddish yellow pubescence, dense rows of golden yellow short hairs along undersides of basal six segments; scape short, thick, strongly swollen apicad, provided with a few small punctures; 3rd to 4th segments cylindrical, thickened at each apex; 5th the longest and a little longer than 4th; the rest are also cylindrical.

Pronotum slightly shorter than the maximum width just behind middle, slightly narrower than the humeral width of elytra; sides evenly arcuate, widest just behind middle, distinctly constricted at apical sixth and just before base; apex gently arcuate, not bordered; base very weakly sinuate, indistinctly bordered; disc weakly convex, uneven on surface, transversely concave along basal margin and at sides of apical fifth, provided with a pair of rounded callosities at sides of apical third, a pair of the similar but weaker callosities at sides of basal third, and a pair of oblique prominent callosities near external margins just behind the anterior callosities; surface coarsely shagreened, intermixed with shallow punctures, rather sparsely clothed with reddish yellow hairs. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, clothed with reddish yellow pubescence.

Elytra relatively long, attaining the middle of 4th tergite, about twice the length of the width of



Figs. 3–6. Genital organs and abdominal segments of *Elongatomerionoeda luzonica* VIVES et NIISSATO, n. sp., holotype ♂. — 3, Median lobe, lateral view; 4, ditto, dorsal view; 5, tegmen, dorsal view; 6, 8th abdominal segment and spiculum gastrale, ventral view.

humeri which is the widest, narrowly dehiscent in apical 2/5; sides rounded quadrate at humeri, almost straightly narrowed to middle then rather distinctly sinuate and slightly narrowed to completely rounded apices; disc wholly moderately convex, narrowly longitudinal concave near suture behind scutellum, obliquely depressed in each apical fourth then moderately swollen near apices; surface coarsely shagreened, provided with shallow punctures, rather densely clothed with reddish yellow hairs, partly with dense wavy long silvery hairs on apical 2/5 except for most of the apical black bands.

Ventral side largely smooth, scattered with a few small punctures, thinly with reddish yellow hairs; prosternal process compressed as a thin plate, reaching at a level of basal half of coxae; mesosternal process bluntly toothed apically not reaching the apical part of metasternum. Abdomen narrow and elongate, strongly narrowed from 3rd to anal ventrites, almost smooth, densely clothed with reddish yellow hairs especially near middles of basal three ventrites; anal ventrite elongate trapezoidal, arcuate at apical margin; anal tergite slightly bisinuate, with a weak concavity at middle.

Legs remarkably long, moderately stout; hind femur weakly sinuate, swollen in apical half, thinly pubescent; hind tibia 2/3 the length of hind body, slightly arcuate, gradually dilated to middle, compressed, densely with short erect reddish yellow hairs; hind tarsus thin, with 1st segment extremely

long, 2.5 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ. Median lobe slender and markedly elongate, weakly convex, widest at the base of apical lobe; dorsal plate slightly narrowed to apical third then bluntly produced at the extremity, completely covered with ventral plate; median struts very long, about 5/7 the length of median lobe. Tegmen long and slender, about 2/3 the length of median lobe; parameres united, rather distinctly narrowed to apex which is slightly concave at middle of apical margin, provided with a long and a few several sized setae at each apex. Eighth tergite trapezoidal, with shallowly emarginated apical margin. Eighth sternite L-shaped bi-lobed.

Type series. Holotype ♂, Aurora, Sierra Madre, East Luzon, Philippines, III-2006, Local collector leg. Paratype: 1 ♂, Quirino, Sierra Madre, East Luzon, Philippines, X-2013, Local collector leg. The type series are tentatively kept in the private collection of E. VIVES, Terrassa, and will be preserved in the entomological collection of the public institution in Spain.

Distribution. Philippines: Luzon.

Comparative notes. This species is related to *Elongatomerionoeda filipina* from Mindanao, the Philippines (VIVES, 2009), but smaller in size, characteristic morphology of head, and the elytra less shining than in those of *E. filipina*, and the elytral drawing is also different.

The genus *Elongatomerionoeda* HAYASHI, 1977 contains four species, of which *E. elegans* from the Malay Peninsula (HAYASHI, 1977), *E. venusta* from Sabah (Borneo) (HOLZSCHUH, 2006), *E. filipina* from Mindanao, the Philippines (VIVES, 2009) and *E. luzonica* n. sp. from Luzon, the Philippines. They are distinguished from one another by the following key.

Key to Species of the Genus *Elongatomerionoeda* HAYASHI

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Antennae and legs entirely yellow | 2 |
| – Antennae and legs bluish black | 3 |
| 2. Basal six antennal segments provided with internal rows of golden setae | <i>E. luzonica</i> n. sp. |
| – Basal three antennal segments provided with rows of golden setae | <i>E. filipina</i> VIVES |
| 3. Elytral apex provided with a single bluish black spot | <i>E. elegans</i> HAYASHI |
| – Elytral apex provided with a black stripe and a bluish spot apically | <i>E. venusta</i> HOLZSCHUH |

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要 約

E. VIVES・新里達也：マレー半島とフィリッピンから発見された *Psebena* 属と *Elongatomerionoeda* 属の新種 (鞘翅目カミキリムシ科)。—— 東南アジアに分布するコバナカミキリ類の *Psebena* 属と *Elongatomerionoeda* 属は互いに近縁であるが、そのカミキリ亜科内における分類学的位置は最終的な結論が出ておらず、ヒゲナガコバナカミキリ族 (HAYASHI, 1973) あるいはトラフホソバナカミキリ族 (VIVES, 2006) に暫定的に置かれている。著者らはこの両属の分類学的研究を進めている過程で、マレー半島およびルソン島からそれぞれ1新種を見出したので、本論文で命名記載した。これら2新種を加えると、*Psebena* 属は3種、*Elongatomerionoeda* 属は4種が知られることになる。同定の便宜のために、両属の種への検索表を作成した。

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Additional Records of Weevils New to the Fauna of Kôzushima Island, the Izu Islands, Japan (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea)

Hiroaki KOJIMA, Chennan ZHANG and Seishi OBATA

Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture,
1737 Funako, Atsugi, Kanagawa, 243–0034 Japan

In addition to the recent reports on the weevil fauna of Kôzushima Is., Tokyo (KOJIMA, 2011; YOSHITAKE, 2012), following 16 species are added to the fauna of the islands based upon a recent survey and the collection preserved in the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture. Accordingly, a total of 63 species of weevils excluding Scolytidae and Platypodidae are recognized from the island. Collector names are abbreviated as follows: TH: Taturô HANATANI; HK: Hiroaki KOJIMA; HS: Hiromasa SAWADA.

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Anthribidae

1. *Valenfriesia wollastoni* (SHARP, 1891)
1 ex., Rindô Tenjyôsan-sen, 25–V–2013, HK (by shifting litter).

Dryophthoridae

2. *Dryophthorus japonicus* KONISHI, 1963
1 ex., Kôzushima Is., 12–VII–1969, TH; 1 ex., 13–VII–1969, TH.
3. *Aplotes roelofsi* (CHEVROLAT, 1882)
1 ex., Kôzushima Is., 14–VII–1957, HS; 1 ex., 16–VI–1971, TH.
4. *Sitophilus zeamais* MOTSCHULSKY, 1855
1 ex., Kôzushima Is., 14–VI–1971, TH.

Curculionidae

5. *Phyllobius intrusus* KÔNO, 1948
7 exs., Shiroshima-tozanguchi, 24-V-2013, HK; 1 ex., Edasawa, 24-V-2013, HK (on *Cryptomeria japonica*).
6. *Lepidepistomodes griseoides* (ZUMPT, 1937)
6 exs., Takôwan Park, 23-V-2013, HK; 1 ex., Rindô Tenjyôsan-sen, 24-V-2013, HK.
7. *Phaeopholus major* ROELOFS, 1873
1 ex., Kannonura, 24-V-2013, HK.
8. *Curculio funebris* (ROELOFS, 1874)
3 exs., From Takôwan Park to Kuroshimakuchi, 23-V-2013, HK; 8 exs., Rindô Tenjyôsan-sen, 24-V-2013, HK;
2 exs., Kannonura, 24-V-2013, HK; 2 exs., Edasawa, 24-V-2013; 4 exs., Mt. Chichibuyama, 25-V-2013, HK.
9. *Listroderes costirostris* SCHOENHERR, 1826
1 ex., Kôzushima Is., 14-VII-1969, TH; 1 ex., 15-VI-1971, TH.
10. *Acicnemis shibatai* VOSS, 1971
1 ex., Mt. Chichibuyama, 25-V-2013, HK.
11. *Pentaparopion costatum* MORIMOTO, 1982
1 ex., Rindô Kôbeyama-sen, 5-IX-2012, S. OBATA & Y. SHIMIZU (by shifting litter).
12. *Hesychobius vossi* (CHÛJÔ, 1959)
1 ex., Kôzushima Is., 12-VI-1969, TH; 1 ex., 11-VII-1969, TH; 1 ex., 17-VII-1969, TH.
13. *Pimelocerus elongatus* (ROELOFS, 1873)
1 ex., Kôzushima Is., 13-VI-1969, TH.
14. *Darumazo distinctus* MORIMOTO et MIYAKAWA, 1985
1 ex., Kôzushima Is., 11-VI-1969, TH.
15. *Shirahoshizo insidiosus* (ROELOFS, 1875)
4 exs., Kôzushima Is., 14-VII-1957, HS; 5 exs., 11-VII-1969, TH; 2 exs., 12-VII-1969, TH; 2 exs., 13-VII-1969, TH.
16. *Shirahoshizo rufescens* (ROELOFS, 1875)
2 exs., Kôzushima Is., 15-VI-1969, TH; 3 exs., 11-VII-1969, TH; 1 ex., 14-VII-1969, TH.

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