

Notes on the Tribe Xylosteini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) with Descriptions of One New Genus and Three New Species from China

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Abstract *Chiangshunania* BI et N. OHBAYASHI, gen. nov. is erected with new combination for *Chiangshunania x-signata* (CHIANG, 1981) from Sichuan. *Palaeoxylosteus yadongensis* sp. nov. and *Palaeoxylosteus motuoensis* sp. nov. from Xizang, and *Notorhabdium wenhsini* sp. nov. from Hainan are described. Male genitalia including endophallus are illustrated. The definition of the tribe Xylosteini is discussed.

Introduction

During 2010 to 2011, the first author and his team made several expeditions to Sichuan, Hainan and Xizang (Tibet) of China and collected some interesting species belonging to Xylosteini.

One specimen was quickly identified as *Encyclops x-signata* CHIANG, 1981 by its diagnostic elytral markings. This species has been known from Emeishan (Mt. Omei), Sichuan (CHIANG, 1981) and Xiangnan, Hubei (HUA, 1992). According to the original description of this species, the holotype was deposited in Beijing Agriculture University, but it is now preserved in the insect collection of Southwest University. Considering the unsatisfactory condition of the holotype, the second author had doubts about the definition of the genus when he had a chance to examine the type several years ago. Fortunately the fresh specimen collected from the type locality gave us an opportunity to re-examine this species. As a result, we concluded that this species does not belong to *Encyclops*, but to a new genus belonging to Xylosteini.

Three additional unknown xylosteine species were also found from Xizang and Hainan. They are described herein and placed in the genera *Palaeoxylosteus* and *Notorhabdium*, both of which were erected by N. OHBAYASHI and SHIMOMURA (1986).

In this paper, we review the known species of *Palaeoxylosteus* and *Notorhabdium*, and describe the new taxa together with illustration of their male genitalia including endophallus in an inflated un-everted condition. The studied material is preserved in the Insect Collection of Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, China (SNUC); the collection of National Zoological Museum of China, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing China (IZAS); the collection of the College of Plant Protection, Southwest University, Chongqing, China (SWU); the collection of Wen-Xuan BI, Shanghai, China (CBWX); the collection of Chang-Chin CHEN, Tianjin, China (CCCC); the collection of Carolus HOLZSCHUH, Villach, Austria (CCH).

The first author wishes to express his thanks to the late Wenhsin LIN (Taiwan, China) who provided great companionship during the Hainan expedition. We thank to LI Chen of Southwest University (Chongqing, China) for providing the type picture of *Encyclops x-signata* CHIANG, 1981; to Hao HUANG (Shandong, China) for collecting specimens; to Alexandr I. MIROSHNIKOV (Krasnodar, Russia) for preparing an important literature, to Chang-Chin CHEN (Tianjin, China) for his continuous support in various ways. We are grateful to Petr ŠVÁCHA (Czech Academy of Sciences) for improving the

manuscript, and also to Mei-Ying LIN (Chinese Academy of Sciences) and Carolus HOLZSCHUH (Villach, Austria) for providing valuable information.

Systematics

Genus *Chiangshunania* BI et N. OHBAYASHI, nov.

Type species. *Encyclops x-signata* CHIANG, 1981.

Body slender, nearly parallel-sided. Head short, inclined antero-ventrally with short frons; width across eyes greater than pronotum across lateral tubercles. Eyes coarsely faceted, well developed, scarcely emarginate in front; interocular space narrow, 0.8 times as wide as distance between antennal cavities. Maxillary palpus with apical segment dilated and obliquely truncate apically, twice as long as the penultimate segment. Antennae inserted in front of eyes; rather thick and very long, with apical three segments exceeding the elytral apex; 4th segment as long as 3rd, distinctly longer than scape.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as basal width, deeply constricted near apical fourth and shallowly so at basal eighth; sides with conical tubercles near middle. Prosternum with intercoxal process very narrow; coxal cavities widely open behind. Mesonotum with stridulatory plate divided by median line. Mesosternal process longitudinally concave with bifurcate apex. Mesocoxal cavity open to episternum. Metasternal process three times as broad as mesosternal process.

Elytra slightly convergent from humeri to apical ninth, then gently rounded to apices, 2.8 times as long as humeral width.

Legs with femora slightly clavate, longer than tibiae; fifth segment of protarsus normal, not inflated; first segment of metatarsus long, 1.6 times as long as second and third segments combined (1st : 2nd : 3rd = 36 : 16 : 7).

Etymology. The generic name is dedicated to the late Prof. Shu-Nan CHIANG (1914–2013) of Southwest University, Chongqing, China, the author of the type species and a great entomologist specialized in the taxonomy of Chinese Cerambycidae. We use the Chinese order “Chiang Shu-Nan” (family name + first name) for this name. Gender: femininum.

Diagnosis. The type species was first described under the genus *Encyclops* (Encyclopini). However, the antennae are not filiform, and are inserted in front of eyes instead of behind the anterior margin of eyes, and the lateral lobes of male genitalia are not flattened, but cylindrical. These features indicate that the species should belong to Xylosteini. This new genus can be distinguished from other related genera by the following key.

A Key to the Genera of Xylosteini (s. str.)

1. Procoxal cavity closed or very narrowly open posteriorly; stridulatory plate of mesonotum not divided. 2
- . Procoxal cavity widely open posteriorly; stridulatory plate of mesonotum divided. 4
2. Head with tempora short and sharply convergent behind eyes; eyes distinctly emarginate in front; antennal sockets weakly elevated. *Leptorhabdium* KRAATZ, 1879 (Holarctic)
- . Head with tempora longer and subangulate behind eyes; eyes shallowly emarginate in front; antennal sockets distinctly elevated. 3
3. Eyes elongate, situated near middle part of head, their anterior margin far from antennal tubercles; upper part of head with two big tubercles between eyes, which are separated from anten-

- nal tubercles by a distinct transverse groove; lateral tubercles of pronotum triangular and pointed laterally. *Xylosteus* FRIVALDSZKY, 1938 (Palearctic)
- Eyes more or less rounded, situated on the anterior part of head, their anterior margin near to antennal tubercles; upper part of head regularly rounded with longitudinal groove between antennal tubercles and a very slight transverse depression; lateral tubercles of pronotum spine-like and directed backward. *Pseudoxylosteus* SAMA, 1993 (Nearctic)
4. Antennae rather thick; distance between antennal cavities wider than the interocular distance; fifth segment of male protarsus inflated apically. 5
- Antennae thin; distance between antennal cavities narrower than the interocular distance; fifth segment of male protarsus normal, not inflated.
..... *Chiangshunania* BI et N. OHBAYASHI, gen. nov.
5. Antennae exceed the elytral apices in both sexes; legs long and slender; prothorax elongate, ca 1.3 to 1.6 times as long as basal width; pronotal lateral tubercles triangular.
..... *Notorhabdium* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986
- Antennae slightly exceed the elytral apices in male, distinctly shorter than body in female; legs moderate in length and rather thick; prothorax ca 1.2 times as long as basal width; pronotal lateral tubercles spinose. *Palaeoxylosteus* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986

***Chiangshunania x-signata* (CHIANG, 1981), comb. nov. (Figs. 1, 5, 10)**

Encyclops x-signata CHIANG, 1981: 78, 82, pl.1, fig. 1. Type locality: Mt. Emei, Sichuan, China. — CHIANG, PU & HUA, 1985: 29, pl. II, fig. 21. — CHIANG & CHEN, 2001: 89, pl. IV, fig. 38. — HUA, 1992: 470. — HUA, 2002: 206. — HUA *et al.*, 2009: 135, pl. VIII, fig. 90. — LÖBL & SMETANA, 2010: 96.

Diagnosis. Male: Length 15.8–18 mm, width 3.7–4 mm. Body dark brown, moderately clothed with grayish-yellow short and fine pubescence; elytra dark brown basally and becoming lighter laterally and apically, with basal Y shaped and medial X shaped yellowish markings. Head and pronotum finely and shallowly punctured; disk of pronotum with a pair of inflations on both sides of a median longitudinal impunctate area. Antennae fairly long, 1.4 times as long as body, densely clothed with fine pubescence; 4th to last segments increasingly flattened; relative lengths of segments = 55 : 12 : 91 : 91 : 107 : 106 : 115 : 115 : 105 : 103 : 120. Elytra distinctly punctured; the punctures smaller on both sides along suture and lateral margins, and also on apical fifth.

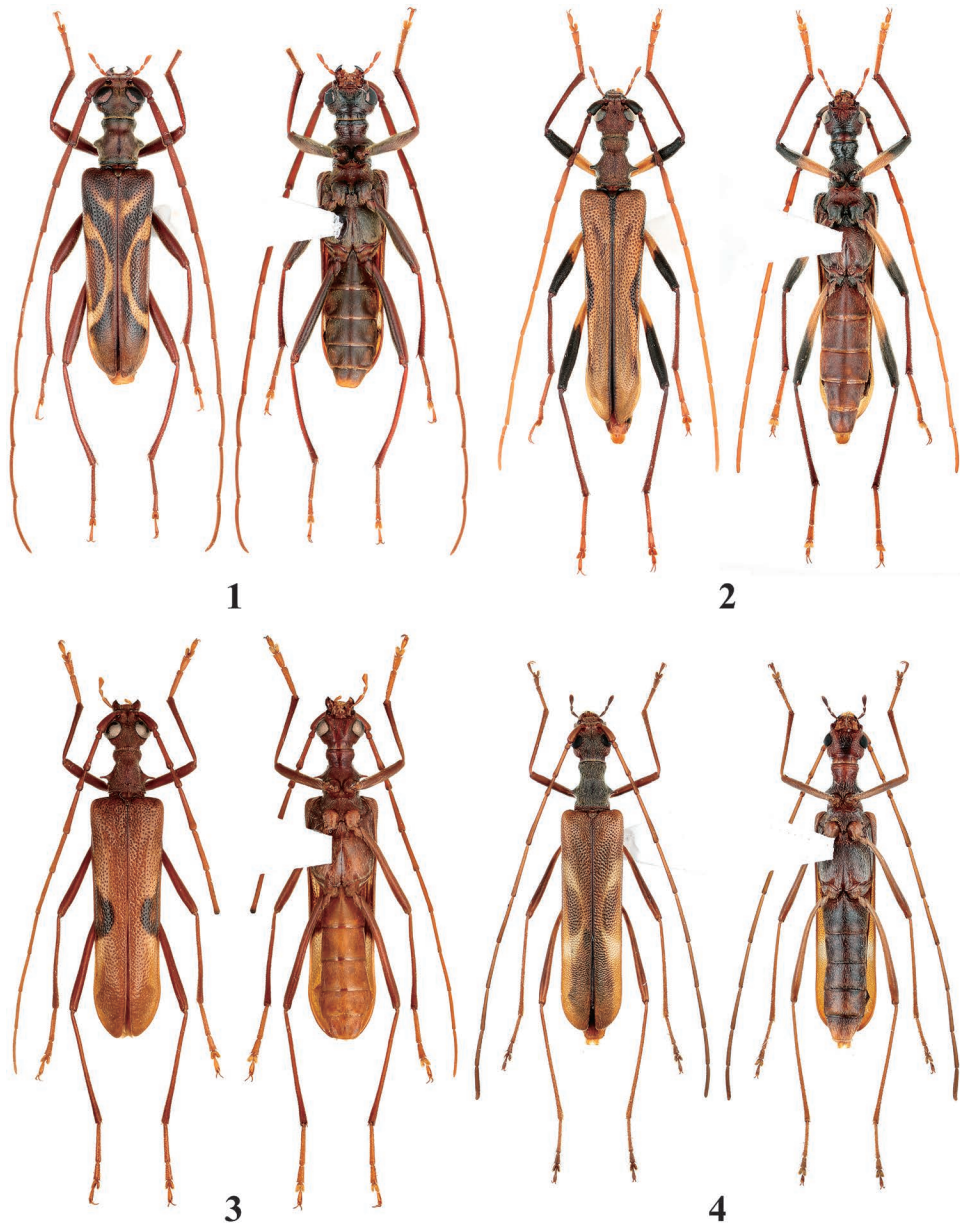
Male genitalia. Eighth tergite (Fig. 10-f) gently rounded apically. Lateral lobes rather short and thick, 0.20 times as long as total length of tegmen (Figs. 10-a, b). Median lobe (Figs. 10-c, d) slightly longer than tegmen, curved at apical third in lateral view; median struts shorter than half of total length with separated terminal; apex of ventral plate (Fig. 10-e) moderately pointed. Inflated unverted endophallus is shown in Fig. 10-g.

Specimens examined. Holotype ♂, Hongchunping, Emei, Sichuan, 21–VIII–1961, Chi-Kun YANG leg. (SWU); 1 ♂, Xixinsuo, Emei 1,400 m, Sichuan, 21–VIII–2011, Hao HUANG leg. (CCCC).

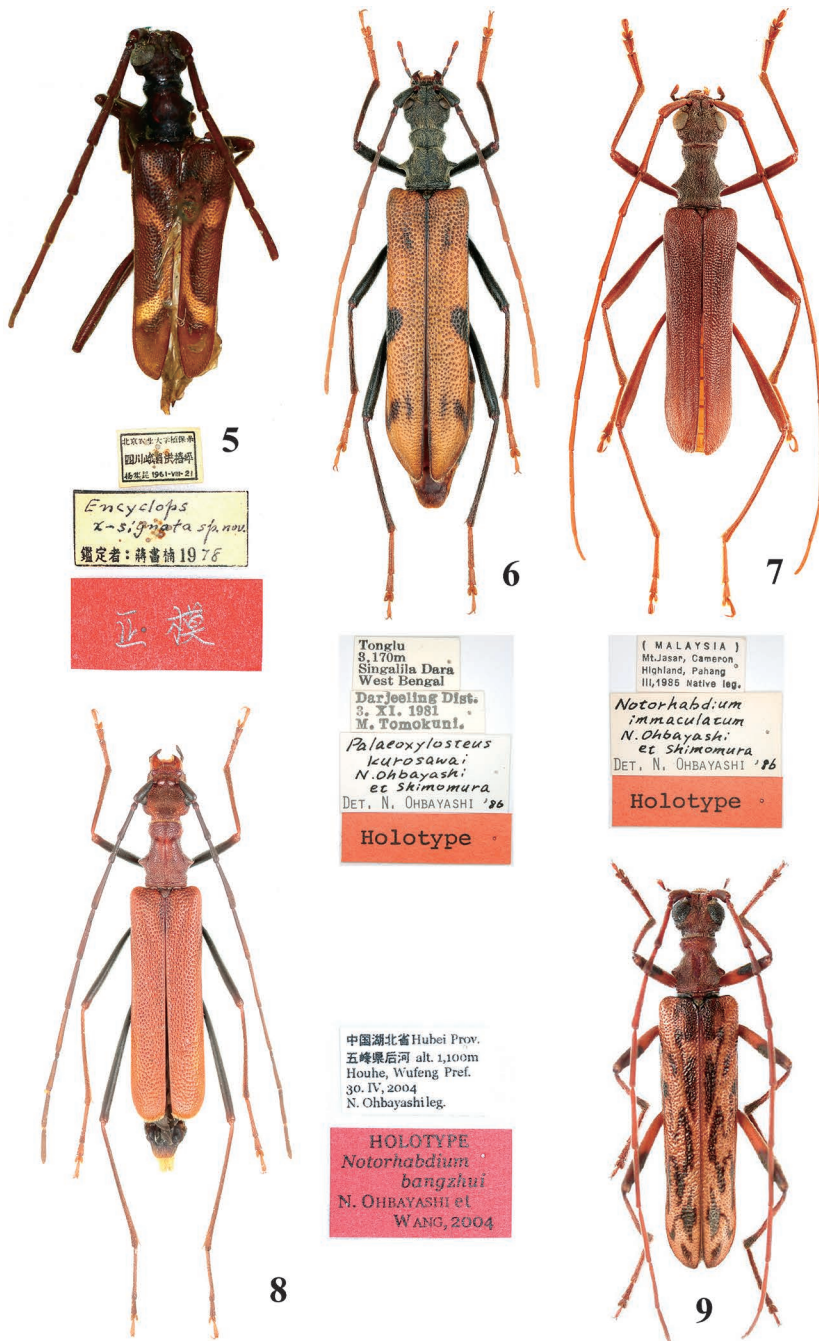
Distribution. Sichuan and Hubei, China.

Genus ***Palaeoxylosteus*** N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA

Palaeoxylosteus N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986: 288. Type species: *Palaeoxylosteus kurosawai* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986. — LÖBL & SMETANA, 2010: 136.



Figs. 1–4. Dorsal and ventral habitus of Chinese Xylosteini. — 1, *Chiangsunania x-signata* (CHIANG, 1981), comb. nov.; 2, *Palaeoxylosteus yadongensis* BI et N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov.; 3, *Palaeoxylosteus motuoensis* BI et N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov.; 4, *Notorhabdium wenhsini* BI et N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov.



Figs. 5–9. Habitus and label of the holotype. — 5, *Encyclops x-signata* CHIANG, 1981; 6, *Palaeoxylosteus kurosawai* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986; 7, *Notorhabdium immaculatum* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986; 8, *Notorhabdium bangzhui* N. OHBAYASHI et WANG, 2004; 9, *Palaeoxylosteus ornamentalis* HOLZSCHUH, 2013 (from HOLZSCHUH, 2013).

Palaeoxylosteus kurosawai N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA (Fig. 6)

Palaeoxylosteus kurosawai N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986: 288, figs. 2, 4, 6, 14.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀ (holotype).

Distribution. Darjeeling, India.

Palaeoxylosteus ornamentalis HOLZSCHUH (Fig. 9)

Palaeoxylosteus ornamentalis HOLZSCHUH, 2013: 6, fig. 1.

Specimen examined. Photograph of holotype ♂ in the original description.

Distribution. Shan State, Myanmar.

Palaeoxylosteus yadongensis BI et N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov. (Figs. 2, 11)

M a l e. Length from tip of mandibles to elytral apices 15.1–17.3 mm, width at humeri 2.9–3.4 mm.

Body dark brown with sparse golden pubescence; head, pronotum, scutellum, 2nd to 4th antennal segments, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown; 5th to last antennal segments, elytra except lateral markings and basal half of femora orange yellow; scape and apical half of femora dark brown; each elytron provided with an obscure oblique spot at basal fifth near suture, an obscure spot at lateral side of apical fourth, and a black stripe along lateral margin; the stripe starts at humerus, slightly broadens to basal fifth and again roundly expands inward near middle, then gradually tapering apically.

Head abbreviated with nearly vertical frons and antero-ventrally produced mandibles, narrower than pronotum at lateral tubercles, densely covered with closely spaced distinct punctures throughout; vertex grooved between well developed antennal tubercles; tempora as long as genae, nearly parallel behind eyes, then angularly constricted towards neck; gula transversally wrinkled; apical three segments of maxillary palpus in a ratio of 28 : 13 : 28. Eyes prominent, coarsely faceted with slight emargination in front; interocular space wide, 1.5 times as wide as distance between antennal insertions. Antennae rather slender with the last segment exceeding elytral apex; scape thick, widest behind middle; 4th segment distinctly shorter than scape; relative lengths of segments = 42 : 15 : 55 : 30 : 67 : 81 : 92 : 82 : 83 : 77 : 86.

Pronotum 1.35 times as long as basal width, deeply constricted near apical fourth and shallowly so near basal fourth, with conical lateral tubercles on both sides at basal two-fifths; base 1.25 times as wide as apex, apical and basal margins distinctly margined; disk punctured similarly to head except for a median longitudinal impunctate area between both constrictions. Prosternum transversely wrinkled in apical half; process strongly narrowed between coxae, then dilated distally; procoxal cavities widely open behind. Mesosternum shagreened; process parallel apically, with a distal groove. Metasternum moderately punctured; process 1.5 times as broad as prosternal process; disk provided with a partly impressed median line. Scutellum tongue-shaped with granulose sculpture.

Elytra about 3.4 times as long as humeral width, slightly convergent apically and then obliquely narrowed from apical sixth to blunt sutural angles; disk bearing moderately dense punctures which are deep on basal two-thirds and shallower and smaller towards apices.

Legs rather slender; hind femur as long as tibiae; fifth tarsal segments (especially anterior ones) strongly swollen near apical third; relative lengths of metatarsal segments in a ratio of 70 : 29 : 13 : (3) : 29.

Abdominal sternites finely shagreened with feeble recumbent pubescence.

Male genitalia. Eighth tergite (Fig. 11-f) with apical margin widely emarginated. Lateral lobes nearly parallel toward rounded apices, 0.22 times as long as total length of tegmen (Figs. 11-a, b). Median lobe (Figs. 11-c, d) slightly longer than tegmen, gently curved from basal third to apex in lateral view; median struts shorter than half of total length with separated base; apex of ventral plate (Fig. 11-e) straightly narrowed apically. Inflated endophallus without eversion is shown in Fig. 11-g.

F e m a l e. Generally similar to male, but differs in the following points: elytra almost parallel-sided; antennae short, reaching near apical third of elytra, relative lengths of segments = 41 : 13 : 51 : 24 : 57 : 63 : 65 : 56 : 51 : 42 : 42.

Type series. Holotype: ♂. Xiayadong, Yadong, 2,500 m, Xizang, 10 to 12-VIII-2010 (larva/pupa), em. VIII to IX-2011, Wen-Xuan Bi leg. (IZAS, IOZ(E)1905293); Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same locality and collector as holotype, 10 to 12-VIII-2010 (pupa), em. 20-VIII-2010 (CBWX); 1 ♂, ditto (CCCC); 1 ♂, Xiayadong, Yadong, 2,500 m, Xizang, 10 to 12-VIII-2010, Wen-Xuan Bi leg. (CBWX); 1 ♀, Xiayadong, Yadong, 2,500–2,800 m, Xizang, 10–VIII-2010 (larva), em. 25–VIII-2011, Wen-Xuan Bi leg. (CBWX).

Notes. This new species is very close to *P. kurosawai* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, but easily distinguishable by the shape of scape which is thick and widest behind middle instead of rather slender and gradually divergent apically, by the bi-colored femur and lighter color of body. It is also distinguishable from *P. ornamentalis* HOLZSCHUH by different elytral markings.

Distribution. Xizang, China.

***Palaeoxylosteus motuoensis* BI et N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov. (Figs. 3, 12)**

M a l e. Length from tip of mandibles to elytral apices 15.8 mm, width at humeri 3.5 mm.

Body brown with sparse golden pubescence; head, pronotum, scutellum, and front legs except tarsi dark brown; middle and hind legs reddish brown; antennae with basal four segments reddish brown, and getting lighter towards apical segments; maxillary palpi, elytra except lateral markings, abdominal sternites and tarsal segments yellowish brown; each elytron somewhat darker on both sides of scutellum, provided with an arcuate blackish marking.

Head abbreviated with nearly vertical frons and antero-ventrally produced mandibles, narrower than pronotum at lateral tubercles, finely shagreened throughout; vertex grooved between well developed antennal tubercles; tempora as long as genae, roundly convergent from posterior margin of eyes towards neck; gula feebly wrinkled; apical three segments of maxillary palpus in a ratio of 26 : 15 : 23. Eyes prominent, coarsely faceted with slight emargination in front; interocular space as wide as distance between antennal insertions. Antennae rather slender with last segments exceeding the elytral apex; 4th segment distinctly shorter than scape; relative lengths of segments = 55 : 12 : 64 : 39 : 84 : 80 : 84 : 76 : 74 : 71 : 90.

Pronotum 1.11 times as long as basal width, deeply constricted near apical fourth and shallowly so near basal fourth, provided with slender lateral tubercles at basal two-fifths; the lateral tubercles are more or less directed upwards and backwards; base 1.26 times as wide as apex, apical and basal margins distinctly margined; disk sculptured similarly as head except median longitudinal impunctate area between constrictions. Prosternum transversely wrinkled near apical constriction, and finely shagreened basally; process strongly narrowed between coxae and slightly dilated distally; procoxal cavities widely open behind. Mesosternum shagreened; process parallel apically with a distal groove. Metasternum moderately punctured; process 1.5 times as broad as prosternal process; disk provided with a partially impressed median line. Scutellum tongue-shaped with fine asperate sculpture.

Elytra 3.3 times as long as humeral width, almost parallel-sided, then gently rounded from apical

sixth to blunt sutural angles; disk with moderately dense small punctures which become shallower and smaller laterally and apically and disappear near apices.

Legs long and slender; hind femur nearly as long as tibiae; fifth tarsal segments swollen near apical third; relative lengths of metatarsal segments in ratio of 75 : 30 : 15 : (3) : 31.

Abdominal sternites minutely asperate with fine recumbent pubescence.

Male genitalia. Eighth tergite (Fig. 12-f) with apical margin widely truncated. Lateral lobes convergent toward rounded apices, 0.29 times as long as total length of tegmen (Figs. 12-a, b). Median lobe (Figs. 12-c, d) shorter than tegmen, gently curved from middle to apex in lateral view; median struts nearly half of total length, with separated base; apex of ventral plate (Fig. 12-e) moderately pointed. Inflated uneverted endophallus as shown in Fig. 12-g.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Holotype. ♂. 62K, Motou, 2,780 m, Xizang, 28–VIII–2011, Wen-Xuan BI leg. (SNUC).

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *P. yadongensis* sp. nov. or *P. kurosawai*, but is easily distinguishable by the following features: head and pronotum shagreened instead of densely punctured; thin and long pronotal lateral tubercles; different elytral marking; pararell-sided elytra; unicolor femur. It is also distinguishable from *P. ornamentalis* HOLZSCHUH by different elytral markings.

Distribution. Xizang, China.

Genus *Notorhabdium* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA

Notorhabdium N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986: 288. Type species: *Notorhabdium immaculatum* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986. — LÖBL & SMETANA, 2010: 136.

Notorhabdium immaculatum N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA (Fig. 7)

Notorhabdium immaculatum N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA, 1986: 284, figs. 1, 3, 5, 13, 15–18. — SHIMOMURA, 1992: 250, fig. 1.

Specimen examined. 1 ♂ (holotype).

Distribution. Cameron Highland, Malaysia.

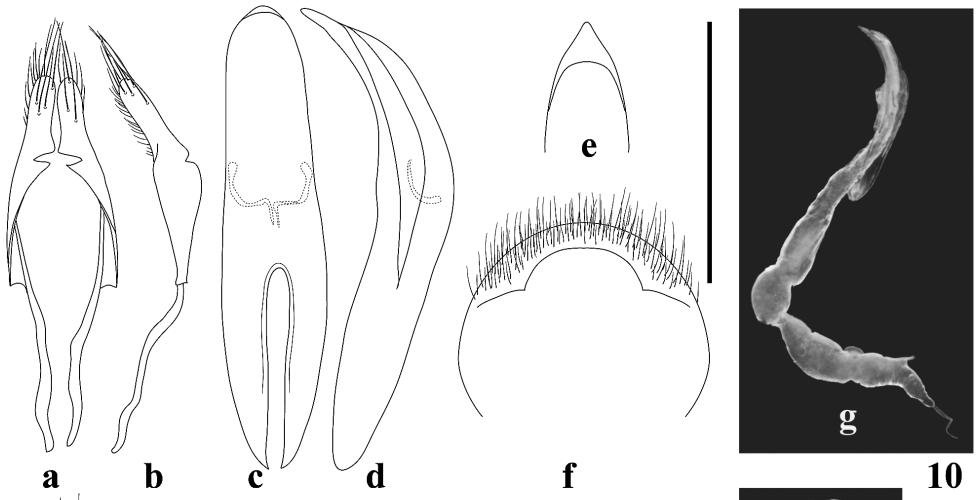
Notorhabdium bangzhui N. OHBAYASHI et WANG (Fig. 8)

Notorhabdium bangzhui N. OHBAYASHI et WANG, 2004: 452, figs. 1, 7.

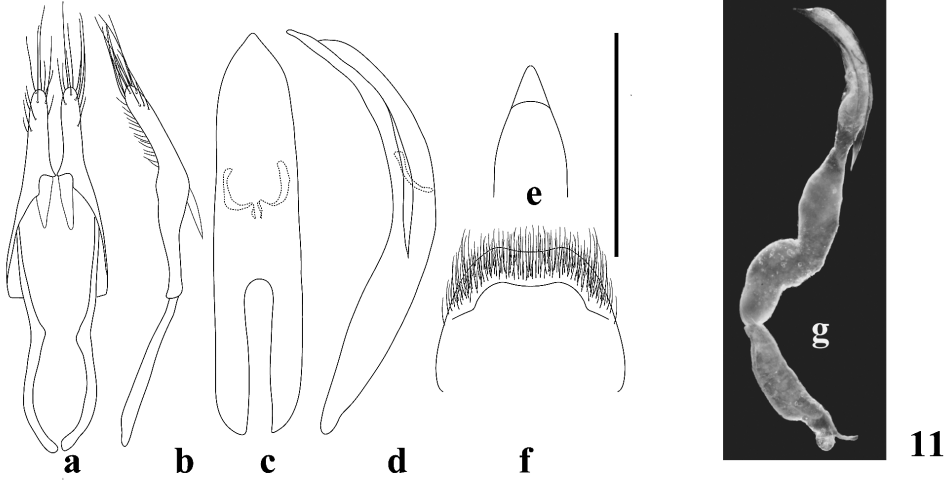
Specimens examined. 1 ♀ (holotype); 1 ♂, Baotianman, Funiu Shan, W Henan, China (33.5N 111.9E), 15–17. V. 2005, V. RYJÁČEK leg. (CCH); 1 ♀, same data but J. TURNA leg. (CCH).

Distribution. Hubei and Henan, China.

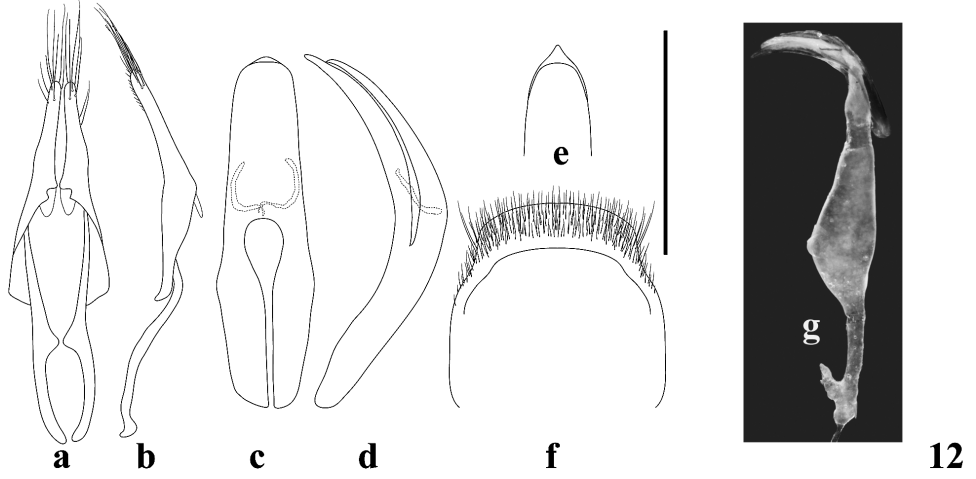
Figs. 10–12. Male genitalia of Chinese Xylosteini. — 10, *Chiangsunania x-signata* (CHIANG, 1981), comb. nov.; 11, *Palaeoxylosteus yadongensis* BI et N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov.; 12, *Palaeoxylosteus motuoensis* BI et N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov. — a, Tegmen, dorsal view; b, ditto, lateral view; c, median lobe, dorsal view; d, ditto, lateral view; e, ditto, apex of antero-dorsal view; f, 8th abdominal tergite, ventral view; g, endophallus, lateral view. Scale = 1 mm, but not to scale for “g”.



10



11



12

Notorhabdium wenhsini BI et N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov. (Fig. 4)

M a l e. Unknown.

F e m a l e. Length from tip of mandibles to elytral apices 12.1 mm, width at humeri 2.3 mm.

Body dark brown with grayish pale pubescence; head, pronotum and scutellum dark brown, maxillary palpi and legs except tarsi brown, antennae and tarsi reddish brown; elytra reddish brown with median arcuate yellowish markings broadened at both ends as figured.

Head abbreviated with nearly vertical frons and antero-ventrally produced mandibles, narrower than pronotum at lateral tubercles, densely punctured throughout; vertex grooved between well developed antennal tubercles; tempora shorter than genae, roundly inflated behind eyes, then constricted towards neck; gula strongly wrinkled posteriorly and feebly so anteriorly; apical three segments of maxillary palpus in a ratio of 14 : 9 : 18. Eyes prominent, coarsely faceted with slight emargination in front; interocular space wide, 1.5 times as wide as distance between antennal insertions. Antennae very slender with apical two segments exceeding elytral apex; 4th segment distinctly shorter than scape; relative lengths of segments = 30 : 10 : 47 : 29 : 77 : 80 : 76 : 70 : 63 : 55 : 52.

Pronotum 1.33 times as long as basal width, deeply constricted near apical fourth and shallowly so near basal fourth, with conical lateral tubercles on both sides at basal two-fifths; base 1.29 times as wide as apex, apical and basal margins narrowly marginate; disk finely wrinkled, without longitudinal impunctate area. Prosternum transversely wrinkled in apical half, and finely shagreened basally; process strongly narrowed between coxae and dilated distally; procoxal cavities widely open behind. Mesosternum shagreened; process slightly convergent towards emarginated apex. Metasternum with process 1.8 times as broad as prosternal process; disk mostly shagreened though more or less wrinkled anteriorly, bearing a distinct median line. Scutellum triangular with fine asperate sculpture.

Elytra about 3.8 times as long as humeral width, almost parallel-sided, then gently rounded from apical seventh to rounded sutural angles; disk bearing dense deep punctures which are shallower on apical halves and disappearing near apices.

Legs long and slender; hind legs with femur slightly shorter than tibiae; fifth tarsal segments slightly swollen near apical third; relative lengths of metatarsal segments in ratio of 53 : 15 : 9: (2) : 21.

Abdominal sternites finely shagreened with fine recumbent pubescence.

Holotype. ♀. Wuzhishan, 1,800 m, Hainan. 16–IV–2011, Wen-Xuan BI leg. (SNUC).

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to our friend Wenhsin LIN, who untimely passed away on June 8, 2011 in an accident when collecting cerambycids in Hainan Island.

Notes. This new species is easily distinguishable from two previously known species, *Notorhabdium immaculatum* N. OHBAYASHI et SHIMOMURA and *N. bangzhui* N. OHBAYASHI et WANG by the diagnostic elytral markings.

Discussion

The tribe Xylosteini has been thought to be a primitive group of Lepturinae by its coarsely faceted eyes, anteriorly abbreviated head and also by the larval structures (ŠVÁCHA & DANILEVSKY, 1989). However, the tribal definition seems to be unstable, and the genera included in the tribe by various researchers differ. In the Palaearctic catalogue of Coleoptera, LÖBL and SMETANA (2010) included nine genera, *Xylosteus*, *Leptorhabdium*, *Notorhabdium*, *Palaeoxylosteus*, *Trypogeus*, *Teledapus*, *Teledapalpus* and *Peithona* in the Xylosteini. On the other hand, BOSQUET *et al.* (2009) or TAVAKILIAN and CHEVILLOTE (2013) separated Teledapini (*Teledapus*, *Teledapalpus* and *Parateledapus*) from Xy-

losteini and VIVES (2007) transferred *Trypogeus* to the subfamily Apathophyseinae. In addition, the systematic positions of the genera *Capnolymma*, *Apiocephalus*, *Caraphia* and *Peithona* are not yet well studied.

In the present paper, we treated the genera *Notorhabdium*, *Palaeoxylosteus* and *Chiangshunania* gen. nov. as members of the Xylosteini, but these three genera are distinguishable from the type genus *Xylosteus* by widely open procoxal cavity and longitudinally divided stridulatory plate of mesonotum as shown in the generic key. In addition, the definition of these three genera is provisional because available material of most species is scarce and often only one sex is known. The endophallus of male genitalia of *Chiangshunania x-signata* is similar to *Palaeoxylosteus yadongensis*, but differs from *Palaeoxylosteus motuoensis*. As a result, the tribal and generic definition of Xylosteini should be reexamined in the future.

要 約

畢 文 恒・大 林 延 夫：中 国 の ム カ シ ハ ナ カ ミ キ リ 族 (Xylosteini) 1 新 属 3 新 種 の 記 載 と 族 の 定 義 に つ い て (鞘翅目カミキリムシ科)。——四川省峨眉山から記載された*Encyclops x-signata* CHIANG, 1981をXylosteini族に移し、新属*Chiangshunania*を創設した。また、チベット(西藏自治区)から*Palaeoxylosteus*属の2新種*P. yadongensis* sp. nov.と*P. motuoensis* sp. nov., 海南省から*Notorhabdium*属の1新種*N. wenhsini* sp. nov.を記載した。また、Xylosteini族の定義について若干の考察を加えた。

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