

## A New *Schwarzerium* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from North Vietnam

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**Abstract** The sixth member of the callichromatine genus *Schwarzerium* MATSUSHITA, 1933 is described from North Vietnam under the name *S. hasuoi* sp. nov. The new species is clearly distinguished from the other members of the genus by the bicolored elytra which are metallic green with the broad purplish red external stripes.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Callichromatini, *Schwarzerium*, new species, North Vietnam.

### Introduction

The callichromatine genus *Schwarzerium* MATSUSHITA, 1933 is distinguished from the related genera by a combination of relatively short antennae with rounded apex of scape, serrate segments 4–10, anterolateral tubercles of pronotum (MATSUSHITA, 1933). Five species of the genus have so far been known from East Asia to Southeast Asia, viz. *S. provosti* (FAIRMAIRE, 1887) from East China and the Korean Peninsula, *S. quadricolle* (BATES, 1884) from Japan, *S. semivelutinum* (SCHWARZER, 1925) from Taiwan, *S. viridescens* HAYASHI, 1982 from the Malay Peninsula, and *S. viridicyaneum* (HAYASHI, 1956) from Kyushu of West Japan (BATES, 1884; FAIRMAIRE, 1887; HAYASHI, 1956, 1982; SCHWARZER, 1925).

A remarkable new species of the genus *Schwarzerium* was found from Mt. Fansipan of Hoang Lien Mountains in North Vietnam by Mr. Atsuo HASUO during his recent collecting trip, and submitted to us for taxonomic study. In this short paper, we will describe it under the name *S. hasuoi* sp. nov. as the sixth member of the genus.

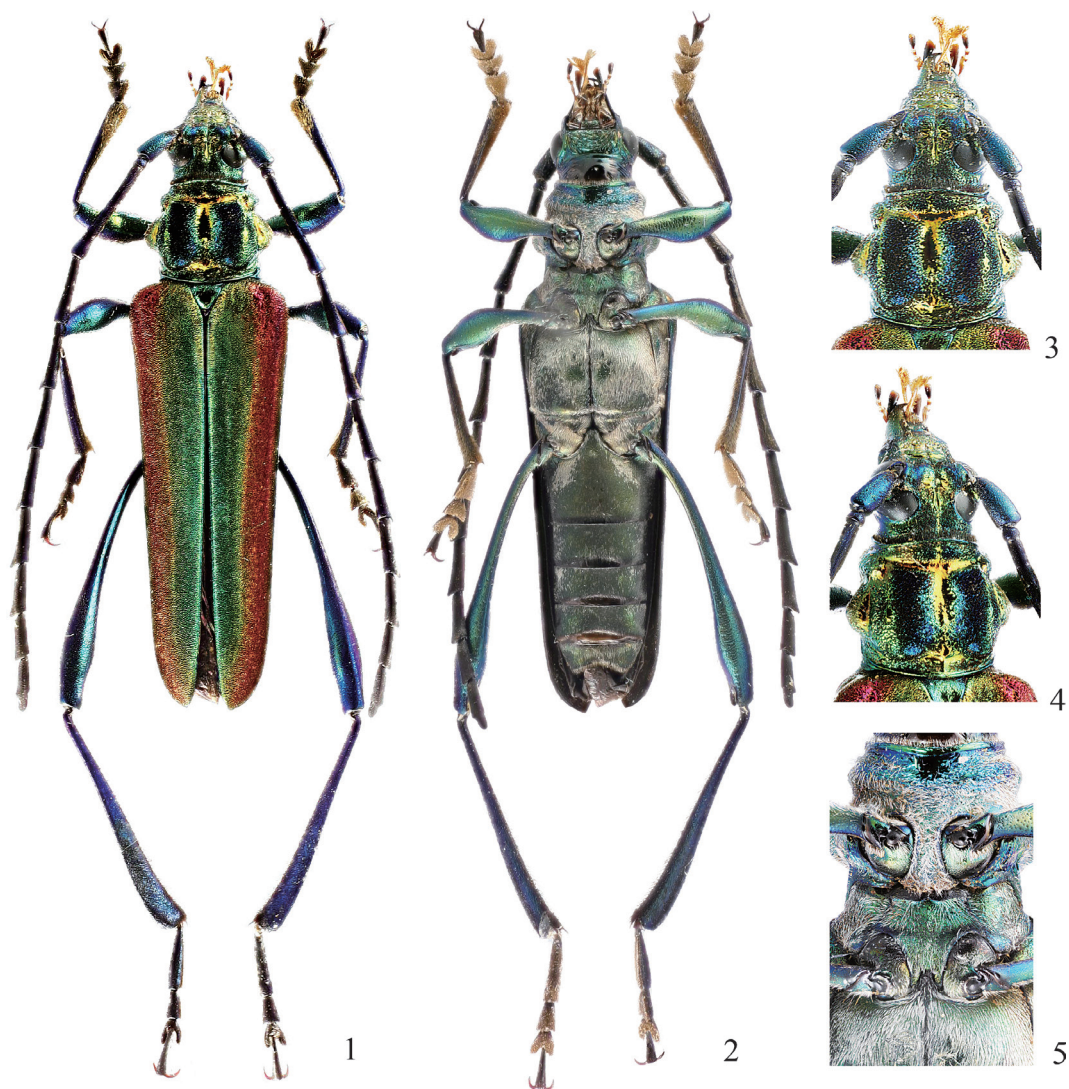
*Schwarzerium hasuoi* NIISATO et BENTANACHS, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–11)

**Male.** Length (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apices) 22.0 mm. Width (across humeri of elytra) 5.2 mm.

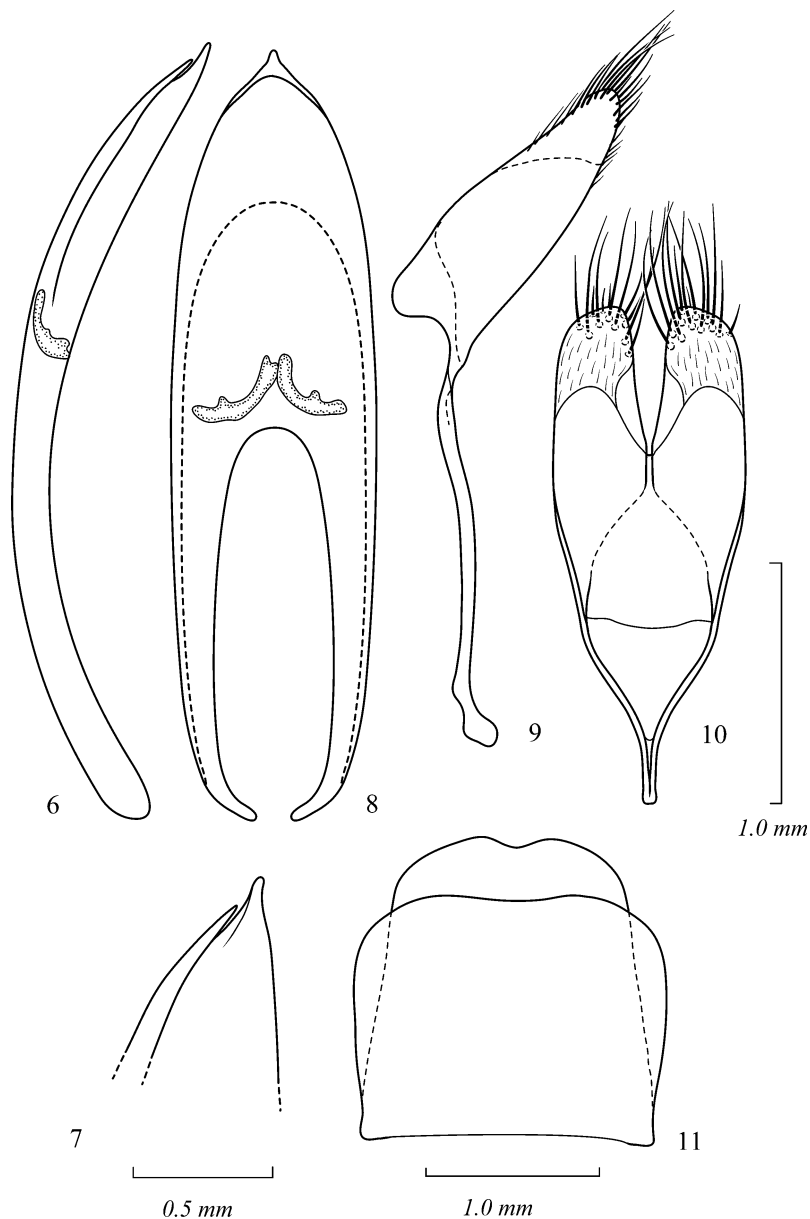
Relatively small species of bicolored habitus, with elytra distinctly attenuate posteriad and has purplish red external stripes. Colour metallic greenish blue, moderately shiny, purplish black in metathorax, antennae except for scapes, tibiae and tarsi, almost black in abdomen; head metallic greenish blue though blackish in anterior part, black in eyes; pronotum metallic greenish blue, black with golden luster at sides including lateral tubercles, transverse groove behind apex and median longitudinal groove; scutellum greenish blue; elytron metallic purplish red in external 2/3, largely metallic green in sutural third.

Head slightly wider than the maximum width of pronotum, strongly projected forward, weakly convex, provided with small coarse punctures, clothed with thick dark brown pubescence; frons quad-



Figs. 1–5. *Schwarzerium hasuoi* NIISATO et BENTANACHS, sp. nov. — 1, Whole habitus, dorsal view; 2, ditto, ventral view; 3, head and pronotum, dorsal view; 4, ditto, latero-dorsal view; 5, thoraces, ventral view.

rate, as long as wide, strongly depressed at sides, with a deep median groove extending from apical margin to occiput, strongly uneven in apical half, provided with coarse punctures and thick dark brown pubescence in basal half; genae  $2/5$  the length of the depth of lower-lobes, very shallow and deeply grooved along under margin of eye-lobes; mandibles long, straightly produced, strongly arcuate at apical fifth; vertex with a deep median groove in somewhat sinuate line; occiput weakly raised, clothed with velvety dark brown pubescence near middle; eyes large, strongly prominent. Antennae slightly longer than body, stout, distinctly serrate at ecto-apical angles of segments 4–10, matted except for shiny scape; scape quadrate, gently dilated apicad, roundly quadrate at ecto-apical corner; segment 3 the longest, 2.5 times as long as scape, weakly thickened at apex; segments 4 and 5 almost



Figs. 6–11. Male genital organs of *Schwarzerium hasuoi* NISATO et BENTANACHS, sp. nov. — 6, Median lobe, lateral view; 7, ditto, apical part in latero-ventral view; 8, ditto, dorsal view; 9, tegmen, lateral view; 10, ditto, ventral view; 11, 8th abdominal segment, ventral view.

equal in length; segments 5–10 gradually decreasing in length distally; terminal segment weakly dent at apical third along external side.

Pronotum rather small though voluminous, 1.4 times as wide as long, contracted to apex which is  $\frac{4}{5}$  the width of base and  $\frac{3}{5}$  the width of elytra, simply arcuately produced at apex and base; sides strongly prominent behind apex, with large prominent lateral tubercles just behind middle, almost par-

allel in basal 2/7; disc wholly strongly convex, finely rugosely punctured, clothed with velvety dark brown pubescence, deeply arcuately grooved behind apical margin, provided with a pair of large raised areas interrupting in anterior 3/5 by shallow longitudinal groove, triangularly so in posterior third, obliquely impressed near the longitudinal groove. Scutellum rounded triangular, shiny, minutely punctured in basal half.

Elytra long, strongly attenuate apicad, 3.0 times as long as the humeral width and 5.0 times as long as pronotum, almost rounded at humeri, almost straightly narrowed to just before apices which are completely rounded externally and without any dent at sutural angles, closely minutely punctured, clothed with fine minute pale pubescence.

Ventral surface deeply transversely rugose on prosternum, closely punctured on most of mesothorax, shagreened on metathorax and abdomen, clothed with silvery gray pubescence, the pubescence is partly long on thoraces; prosternal process very wide, moderately emarginate at sides; mesosternal process wide, weakly attenuate posteriad, deeply interrupted by the acute anterior projection of abdominal sternite.

Legs moderate in length, stout, hind femora slightly exceeding elytral apices, moderately clavate in apical third; hind tibia gradually but markedly dilated from basal 2/5 to apex of external margin, arcuately emarginate along apical half of inner margin; hind tarsus relatively short, with 1st tarsal segment 1.3 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ. Median lobe 1/5 the length of elytra, flattened, weakly arcuate in profile, with apical lobe narrowed to apex in arcuate line; dorsal plate a little shorter than ventral plate, broadly rounded at apical margin; ventral plate narrowly pointed at apex. Tegmen slightly shorter than median lobe; parameres in apical 2/3 rather narrowly dehiscent in almost straight line, with apices slightly oblique, rounded at external angles, with apical long setae. Eighth tergite subquadrate, weakly narrowed to apical margin which is slightly bisinuate. Eighth sternite broadly gently emarginate at apical margin.

*Type specimen.* Holotype ♂, Tram Ton Pass, alt. 1,900 m, Mt. Fansipan, Hoang Lien Mts., Lao Cai Province, Vietnam, 4~5-V-2009, A. HASUO leg. The holotype is preserved in the Zoological Department, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

*Etymology.* The new species is name after Atsushi HASUO who is the collector of the holotype.

*Notes.* *Schwarzerium hasuoi* sp. nov. has more or less peculiar habitus among the members of the genus, and its hind femora are slightly exceeding the apices of elytra and antennae are slightly longer than elytra at least in male. The former character shows the similarity with the genus *Chelidonium* THOMSON, 1864 and the latter one is also with *Polyzonus* DEJEAN, 1835. These related genera which are comprised several heterogeneous species are currently being revised in the further study of junior author.

This new species is easily distinguished from the other members of the genus by the bicolored elytra which are metallic green with the broad purplish red external stripes.

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### 要 約

新里達也・Joan BENTANACHS: 北ベトナム産のアオカミキリ属の1新種。——ベトナム北部のファンシパン山

において、蓮尾篤氏が採集したアオカミキリ属 *Schwarzerium* の 1 ♂ の標本に基づいて、*Schwarzerium hasuoi* sp. nov. を記載した。本種はアオカミキリ属の第 6 番目の種であり、同属の既知 5 種とは上翅外縁に沿った赤紫色の縦帯を持つことで容易に識別できる。本新種はアオカミキリ属に所属することに間違いはないが、同属としては触角と肢が長く、後腿節は上翅端を超え、触角は上翅長よりも長い。これらの特徴のうち、肢は *Chelidonium* 属、触角はキオビアオカミキリ属 *Polyzonus* にいくらかの類似を示す。いっぽう、アオカミキリ属と *Chelidonium* 属のなかには両属の中間的な形態をそなえた種が知られていて、既存の属定義では明確に区別できないものもあるが、この点については、将来の研究により解決したい。

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