

## A New Necydaline Longicorn Beetle from Northern Thailand

Masatoshi TAKAKUWA

**Abstract.** A new species of the longicorn genus *Necydalis* is described from North Thailand under the name of *N. (N.) kumei*. It has a close relation to *N. (N.) esakii* Miwa et Mitono and *N. (N.) marginipennis* Gressitt especially in having the evident slender abdomen.

**Key words :** *Necydalis*, Cerambycidae, new species, N. Thailand

In 1982, one of the famous collectors of longicorn beetles in Japan, Mr. M. Ito attained his one goal, that is, discovering unknown *Necydalis* in Continental Asia. He was able to catch a strange specimen of *Necydalis* belonging to the subgenus *Necydalis* at Meo Village near Chiang Mai, northern Thailand. It was most probably first material of the genus from Indochina. However, the description of that species has not hitherto been done, because of the obscurity of relationship with other *Necydalis*.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine the Thailand's specimen in question. After a careful examination, I have concluded that it is doubtlessly new to science though having a certain relation to two known species, *N. (N.) esakii* Miwa et Mitono from Taiwan and *N. (N.) marginipennis* Gressitt from W. China and N. Vietnam. Therefore, I am going to describe it here.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Messrs. Kunio Kume and Masao Ito of Tokyo who gave me a chance to examine the remarkable *Necydalis*, and to Mr. Haruki Karube of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History for his kindness supplying with rare materials photographed in the present paper.

*Necydalis (Necydalis) kumei* sp. nov.

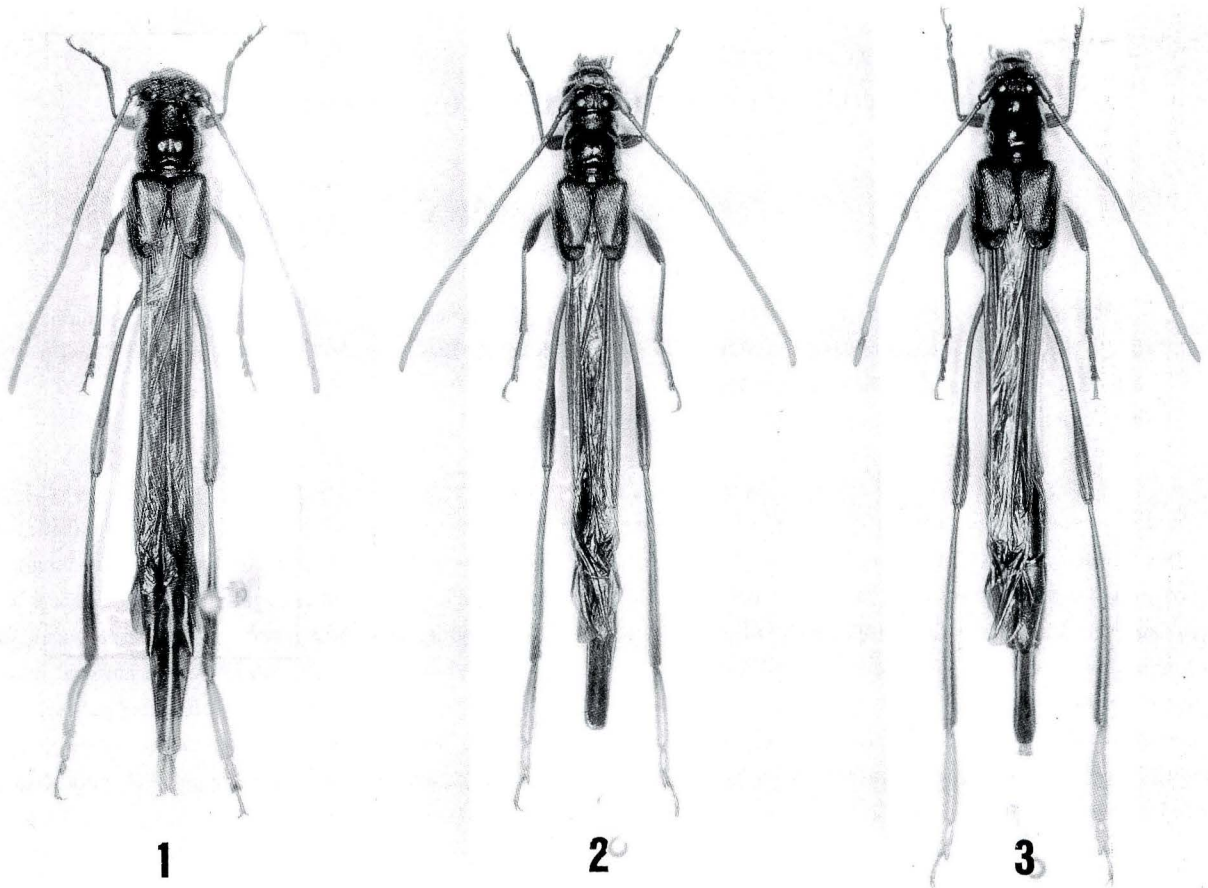
(Figs. 1, 4)

*Female.* Body black in head and thoraces, yellowish to brownish in appendages and abdomen, more or less shiny, sparsely clothed with yellow to pale yellow erect hairs on head, thoraces and legs, and also densely with golden yellow recumbent pubescence on head, thoraces and apices of hind tibiae; head rather strongly shiny, provided with dense golden yellow recumbent pubescence on frons except for laterals, vertex and tempora; mouth parts except for mandibles brownish, with mandible reddish brown though apex and external margin blackish; antennae brown to yellowish brown, becoming lighter towards the apices, strongly shiny in basal two and moderately so in the following two segments; pronotum clothed with dense

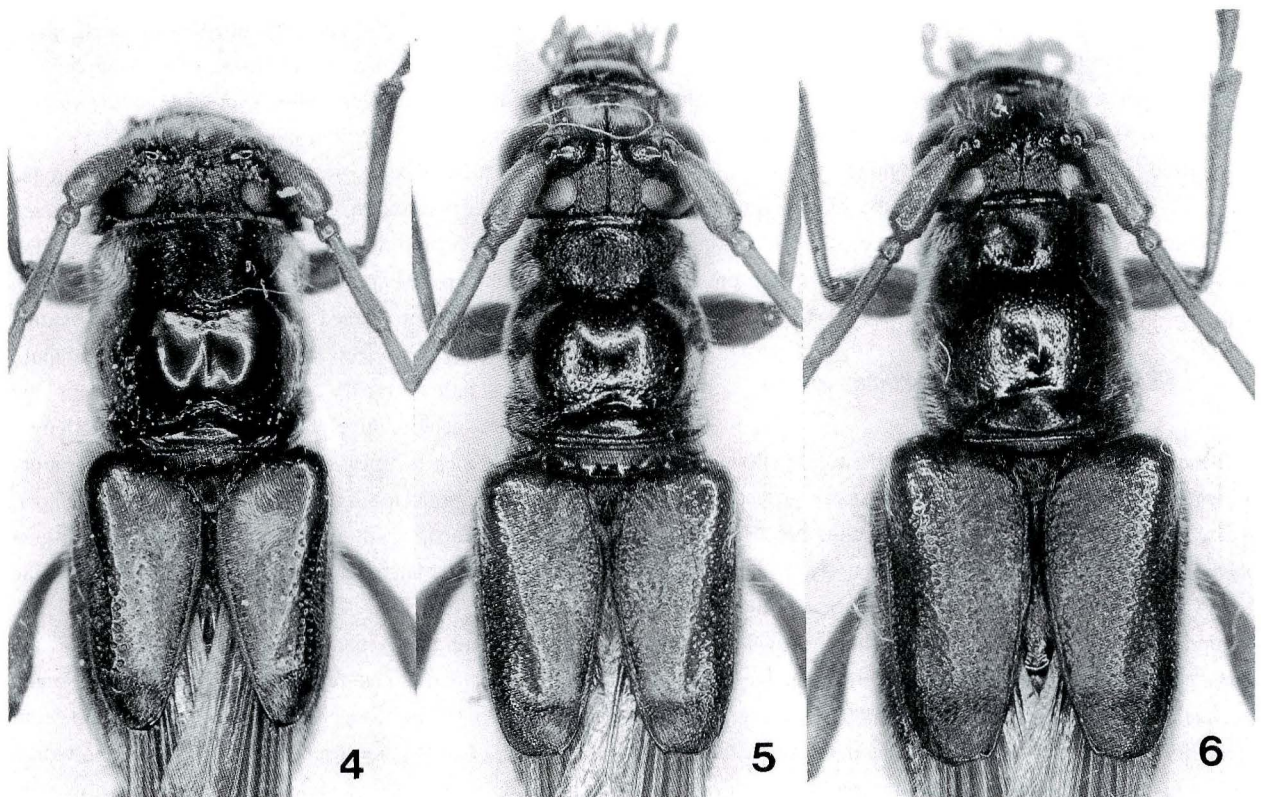
pubescence as in head, except for discal callosities and discal basal margin which are hairless and remarkably shiny; scutellum clothed with dense pubescence as in head; elytra mostly brown at disc, blackish at apices, sides and sutural areas, dark reddish brown on humeral parts of sides, strongly shiny, decorated with dense pubescence as in head on both sides of scutellum and inner sides of sutural apical 1/2; underside of thoraces with dense pubescence as in head on mesosternal epimera, portions connected with the former in metasternum, apices of metepisterna and metepimera and anterior parts of hind coxae; abdomen brown, shiny, very sparsely clothed with semirecumbent minute hairs; legs brownish except for yellowish hind tarsi, more or less blackish in fore and mid tarsi, both of dorsal aspects of mid tibiae and apical 1/4–1/2 of hind tibiae, haired on almost all parts, provided with very dense semirecumbent pubescence on apical more than half of hind tibiae, the pubescence being golden yellow though brown to black on blackish grounds.

Head just as wide as pronotal apex, narrower than the widest point of pronotum, coarsely and shallowly punctate; clypeus bent behind the middle, the upper lobe being flat, hemicircular, sparsely punctate; frons quadrate, wider than long, very faintly broadened upwardly, with a deep median groove running from deep frontoclypeal suture to occiput; eye large, rather weakly prominent, with lower lobe subcircular; gena relatively short, about 2/3 of the length of lower lobe, 1.6 times as long as the width of tempora which is well projected laterad. Antennae long and slender, slightly flattened, a little exceeding apex of abdominal 3rd segment; relative lengths of segments of the holotype as follows: 4:1:5. 3:3. 7:6. 7:6. 7:7:5. 8:5. 5:4. 5:4. 7. Pronotum nearly parallel-sided, about as long as the widest point across lateral swellings which are situated at basal 3/5, faintly longer than basal or apical width (13:12), distinctly constricted near apical 1/3 and before base, deeply and very minutely punctate, and also with large and coarse punctures on sides; a pair of discal callosities inflated, impunctate, the median longitudinal grooved concavity apparently recognized. Scutellum almost





Figs. 1-3. *Necydalis (Necydalis)* spp., ♀—1. *N. (N.) kumei* sp. nov., holotype, 2. *N. (N.) marginipennis* Gressitt, 3. *N. (N.) esakii* Miwa et Mitono.



Figs. 4-6. Head, pronotum and elytra of *Necydalis (Necydalis)* spp., ♀—4. *N. (N.) kumei* sp. nov., holotype, 5. *N. (N.) marginipennis* Gressitt, 6. *N. (N.) esakii* Miwa et Mitono.



right-triangular, finely punctate. Elytra longer than wide (27:23), distinctly depressed at inner sides, raised at apices, sparsely clothed with rather small punctures on disc, with minute dense ones on apices, and with coarse and dense ones on sides except for basal portions; sutures gently dehiscent behind scutellum, distinctly and nearly straightly so before middle to each apex which is narrowly rounded and provided with projecting inner angle. Hind wings transparently light testaceous, not reaching apex of 6th abdominal tergite. Abdomen evidently long and slender; sternites 3 and 4 parallel-sided, 5 sinuately broadened posteriorly, 6 widest, with slightly arcuate sides, about 1.8 times as long as base, 7 about 2.2 times as long as base, convergent apically, gently rounded at apex; tergite 7 evidently slender, 4.1 times as long as apical width, with rounded apex. Legs long and slender; hind femora clavate in apical less than 1/4; hind tibiae curved downwards; hind tarsi fully inflated, with segment 1 about 2.2 times as long as the following two combined.

Length : 26.4mm, width : 3.3mm.

Holotype : ♀, Meo Village, near Chiang Mai, N. Thailand, 26. IV. 1982, M. Ito leg., deposited in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara.

*Distribution.* N. Thailand.

*Notes.* This new species is surely related to *N. (N.) esakii* Miwa et Mitono from Taiwan and *N. (N.) marginipennis* Gressitt from W. China and N. Vietnam in having the next characters of female : abdomen evidently long and slender, 7th tergite more than 4 times as long as the apical width; antennae and legs also long and slender; pronotum clothed

with dense minute punctures except for discal rising, and also with large and coarse ones on lateral sides. However, it apparently differs from them in the following points : tempora fully projected laterad; genae below eyes shorter; pronotum parallel-sided, discal rising distinct, shaped as bilobes, impunctate and hairless; elytra dehiscent from apex of scutellum, narrowly rounded at each apex, and so on. The present new species is also allied to *N. (N.) mizunumai* Kusama from Taiwan in general appearance, but quite different from that especially in the status of pubescence and punctures of body surface, elytra not reaching apices of metepisterna and antennal 3rd segment being distinctly longer than 4th.

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## タイ北部産ホソコバナカミキリ属の1新種

高桑正敏

### 要 旨

インドシナからは、これまでホソコバナカミキリ属 *Necydalis* Linnaeus (カミキリムシ科甲虫) は北ベトナムからの5種が記録されていた (Holzschuh, 1989; Takakuwa & Niisato, 1996) が、ここにタイ北部からの1新種を追加する。実は、この種はすでに甲虫採集家として知られる伊藤正雄氏によって1982年に採集されており、当時から日本のこの群の研究者の注目を浴びていた。しかし、得られたのは1雌個体にすぎず、しかもその後の追加採集例はなく、その分類学的な位置も明らかにされないままであった。このため発表を差し控えてきたが、最近の研究の進展によってこの種の系統も判明し、また新種であることが明らかとなったものである。

本種は基準亜属に属する。雌でも腹部がきわだって長くかつ細く、第7背板はその端幅の4倍以上の長さであること、また触角も肢も本亜属の中では細くて長く、前胸背は1対の膨隆部を除けば微小点刻を密生すると同時に、側面には粗大点刻も併せもつという特徴を有することで、台湾の *N. (N.) esakii* Miwa et Mitono, 1937 ならびに中国四川省と北ベトナムから知られる *N. (N.) marginipennis* Gressitt, 1948 と密接な近縁関係にある。しかし、側頭は横に強く張り出し、頬はより短いこと、前胸背は前方に細まらず、膨隆部は肥大して左右に2分され、かつ無点刻状で無毛、上翅は背面の点刻が小さく疎ら、会合部は小楯板端から裂開状、端は狭く丸まるなどの顕著な違いが認められるので、それらのいずれともかなり異なった別種関係にあると判断される。なお、一見すると台湾の *N. (N.) mizunumai* Kusama, 1974 にも似るが、それとは体表の微毛や点刻の形状を大きく違えるほか、上翅は後胸前側板の端に届かないこと、触角第3節は4節より明らかに長い点などから、本種とは系統的に異なったグループに位置している。