

New species of Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) from East Asia with some new records*

by M. L. DANILEVSKY, MOSCOW

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Abstract – Three new species are described from North Korea: *Pidonia* (s. str.) *kanwonensis* sp. n., *Phymatodes* (*Phymatodellus*) *murzini* sp. n., *Perissus sinho* sp. n. *Anoplodera rufihumeralis* (TAMANUKI, 1938) is re-described; this species and *Oberea atropunctata* Pic are firstly recorded from the Soviet Union. On the basis of type materials, four new synonyms are proposed: *Pseudallosterna elegantula* (KRAATZ, 1879), comb. n. = *Leptura misella* BATES, 1884, syn. n.; *Cylindilla grisescens* BATES, 1884 = *Atimura askoldensis* HEYDEN, 1884, syn. n.; *Cylindilla* BATES, 1884 = *Askoldatimura* BREUNING, 1960, syn. n. and *Phymatodes vandykei* GRESSITT, 1935 = *Phymatodes ussuricus* PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1940, syn. n. With 5 figures.

Recent publications on the Cerambycidae of North-Eastern Asia have added considerably to our knowledge of the species and their distribution. Cerambycid beetles of Korea and the Soviet Far East may be considered now as well-known. Nevertheless, in the process of identifying cerambycid samples from the Hungarian Natural History Museum some undescribed and poorly known species from the Far East were found. Looking through the type materials in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Eberswalde) I obtained rather unexpected information about well-known species. Moreover I received some interesting species for description from my friends this year, which were recently collected in the region. A part of these materials is described below.

The type specimens designated in this paper are deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM) and in the A. N. Severtzov Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of Animals, Moscow (SI).

Abbreviations of measurements – TL = total body length; TW = total body width; PL = pronotal length, PW = pronotal width; EL = elytral length.

Pidonia (s. str.) *kanwonensis* sp. n. (Figs 1-2)

Measurements of the holotype. TL = 7.0 mm, TW = 1.75 mm, PL = 1.2 mm, PW = 1.1 mm, EL = 4.5 mm.

This species looks like and seems to be closely related to *P. quercus* CHEREPANOV, 1975, but smaller.

Head black with brown clypeus and yellow mouthparts. Last palpal segments darkened distally. Eyes slightly emarginated. Vertex with large and regular punctation. Tempora shining, moderately short, obliquely rounded. Antennae light brown, segments 3 to 11 darkened apically; filiform, not thickened distally; short, not reaching elytral apex. 3rd antennal segment a little longer than 1st and distinctly shorter than 1st and 2nd

* Zoological collectings by the Hungarian Natural History Museum in Korea, No. 99.

than scape. Scutellum without dense white pubescence. Elytra without central elongate pale areas, but with pale basal half.

Perissus sinho sp. n.
(Figs 4-5)

Measurements of the holotype (male). TL = 7.0 mm, TW = 2.1 mm, PL = 1.8 mm, PW = 1.9 mm, EL = 4.7 mm. Measurements of female. TL = 10 mm, TW = 3.1 mm, PL = 2.6 mm, PW = 2.8 mm, EL = 6.7 mm.

Body black, covered with white and grey pubescence. – Head narrower than prothorax. Front squarish, with fine median line, finely closely punctate with short pubescence. Vertex irregularly punctate with a few large spots among very small punctation. Genae about two times shorter than inferior eye lobes. Antennae clothed with white pubescence, broadened distally, reaching the apical third of the elytra (second transverse elytral band) in male and nearly reaching the posterior half of the elytra in female. 2nd to 4th segments with internal row of strong setae. Scape a little shorter than 5th segment and longer than 3rd; 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th segments about equal in length; 2nd segment two times shorter than scape. Segments 7th to 10th distinctly angulate apically. – Prothorax widest behind middle, narrower than elytra, without hairy marking neither on dorsal nor on lateral parts; dorsally and laterally very finely and regularly covered with thin, short, adpressed hairs; with long dense white pubescence on ventral part. Pronotum with a median raised strip bearing strong asperities and transverse ridges both in male and female. Lateral parts of pronotum and lateral sides of prothorax more regularly asperate. – Scutellum slightly (male) or considerably (female) wider than long, clothed with white hairs. – Elytra parallel-sided, obliquely truncate apically, very closely punctate with only two transverse greyish hair-bands and denser grey pubescence near scutellum and on apices. First narrow arching band begins behind humerus and extends forward up to scutellum. Second band also narrow, but broadened near suture. – Mesothorax with dense white pubescence laterally. Mesothoracic intercoxal process deeply emarginated apically. Posterior half of metathoracic episternum, posterolateral parts of metathorax and lateral parts of two first abdominal sterna clothed with dense white pubescence. – Legs with hind femora a little swollen, surpassing elytral apex. First hind tarsal segment nearly twice as long as following three segments combined.

Type material – Holotype, male, labelled as follows: North Korea, Sinho, 15.VII.1990, S. MURZIN leg. (SI). Paratype, female, with same label (SI).

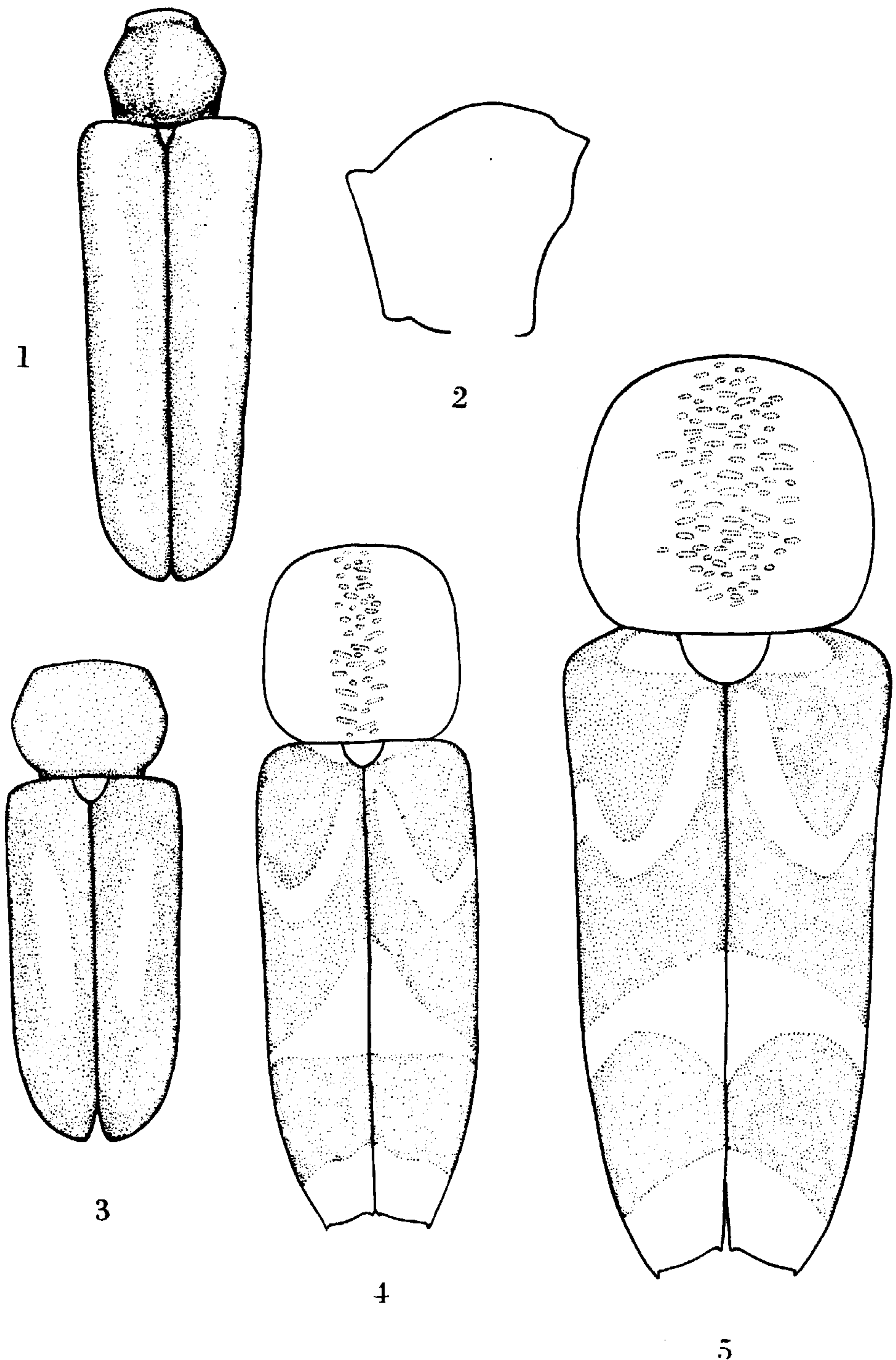
Remarks – Externally this new species looks like certain forms of *P. kiusiuensis* OHBAYASHI, 1944 (on account of the markings of elytra) but differs considerably in having black ground colour of elytra under the transverse bands and coarse sculpture of pronotum. *P. sinho* sp. n. seems to be closely related to *P. rayus* GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970 from South-East Asia, but the latter species has apically broadened antennae, elytral pale bands consist of much more dense pubescence, pubescence of ventral side of the body rather regular, The elytral pattern is a little bit different.

Cylindilla grisescens BATES, 1884

Atimura askoldensis HEYDEN, 1884, **syn. n.**

A paratype of *A. askoldensis* HEYDEN was investigated by me in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Eberswalde). I was very surprised to see that it was the same as the well-known *C. grisescens* BATES, which was described in the same year but its description was published in the first half of the year while the description of *A. askoldensis* HEYDEN was published in the second half of 1884. Consequently, *Cylindilla grisescens* BATES = *Atimura askoldensis* HEYDEN, **syn. n.**

S. BREUNING erected for *A. askoldensis* HEYDEN the genus *Askoldatimura* BREUNING, 1960, so *Cylindilla* BATES, 1884 = *Askoldatimura* BREUNING, 1960, **syn. n.**



Figs 1-2. *Pidonia kanwonensis* sp. n., female: 1 = prothorax and elytra, dorsal view, 2 = prothorax, lateral view. – Fig. 3. *Phymatodes murzini* sp. n., male, prothorax and elytra, dorsal view. – Figs 4-5. *Perissus sinho* sp. n., prothorax and elytra, dorsal view: 4 = male, 5 = female

Oberea atropunctata PIC, 1916

This species was described from South China (Yunnan). Then *O. simplex* GRESSITT, 1942 described from East China (Shanghai) was considered by BREUNING (1960-1962) as a colour variation (with red legs) of *O. atropunctata*. Later, this form was reported from Korea under the name *O. atropunctata* var. *coreensis* BREUNING, 1947. Now it is recorded from the USSR.

Material investigated – 1 male, labelled as follows: USSR, Primorie, Ussuriisk, Buianki, 27-29.VI.1989, UNO ROOSILEHT leg. (SI); female, Buianki, 30.VI.1989, M. KRUIUS leg. (Museum of Nature of Estonia, Tallinn).

R e m a r k s – This species could be easily distinguished from all *Oberea* Mulsant from Korea and Soviet Far East by combination of two features: entirely red head as in *O. nigri-ventris* Bates, 1973 and *O. fuscipennis* (CHEVROLAT, 1852) and red abdomen with black markings on 2nd and 3rd (or 2nd to 5th) sternite. In *O. fuscipennis* (CHEVROLAT) only the last sternite (5th) may be darkened posteriorly and in *O. nigri-ventris* BATES the abdomen is black.

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Author's address: Dr. MIKHAIL LEONTIEVICH DANILEVSKY

Severtzov Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of Animals
117071 Moscow, Leninsky pr. 33.
Russia