NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN SPECIES OF CERAMBYCIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM KOREA.

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Abstract. Neoencyclops is not considered as a synonym of Grammoptera (as it was earlier), but as a subgenus. G. (N.) querula sp.n. is described from Ryanggang province; the new species differs considerably from all known species of the genus. Pidonia propinqua sp. n., very close to Japanese P. obscurior, is described from North Khamgen and Kanwon provinces; distinguishing characters are discussed. P. quercus and Xylotrechus yanoi are for the first time recorded from the Korean peninsula.

Résumé. Neoencyclops n’est pas considéré comme un synonyme de Grammoptera (comme précédemment), mais comme son sous-genre. G. (N.) querula sp. n. est décrite de la province de Ryanggang; la nouvelle espèce est très différente de toutes les autres déjà connues du genre. Pidonia propinqua sp. n., qui est très voisine de la japonaise P. obscurior, est décrite des provinces Khamgen du Nord et de Kanwon; les caractères distinctifs sont discutés. P. quercus et Xylotrechus yanoi sont signalés de la péninsule coréenne, pour la première fois.

Last year I received some Cerambycidae samples from the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest) for identification. There were two new species in that material, and two species are recorded for the first time on the territory of the Korean peninsula.

I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. O. MERKLE (Budapest) for sending me the material for study. Type material is deposited in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

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


Type species: Grammoptera cyanea Tamanuki, 1933.

The genus Neoencyclops Matsushita and Tamanuki, 1940 was established for a single species described as Grammoptera cyanea Tamanuki, 1933. The authors believed Neoencyclops close to the genus Encyclops Newman, 1838: "Diese neue Gattung mit der Gattung Encyclops nahe verwandt, ...". GRESSITT (1951) placed Neoencyclops in the tribe Xylosteini close to Encyclops. Earlier I showed
(Danilevsky, 1988) that the species was described once more as Grammoptera plavilstshikovi Heyrovsky, 1965 and I regarded it as true Grammoptera Serville, 1835. Recently Neoencyclops debilipes Holzschuh, 1991 was described, and the author believed Neoencyclops as a genus propriae with uncertain tribal position. According to Holzschuh (1991), Neoencyclops differs from Grammoptera by a short frons, distinct (nearly straight) angle between the frons and the clypeus; the antennal insertion is situated close to the anterior eye margin, the long metathorax episterna, the acute but short hind angles of the pronotum, the flat and narrow body.

Actually all morphological characters mentioned above are not so rare in true Grammoptera. The basal angles of the pronotum are often very short (G. baudii Sama, 1985; G. merkli Frivaldsky, 1884); the frons is very short and so the antennal insertion is close to the anterior eye margin in G. coerulea Jurecek, 1933; in G. angustata Pic, 1892 the angle between the frons and the clypeus is about the same as in G. cyanea Tam., and the body is also flat and narrow with long metathoracic episterna. Although these features are typical for a group of Far East Grammoptera species and seem enough to separate a subgenus. Grammoptera subgen. Neoencyclops stat. n. includes up to now four species: G. (N.) elongata Pic, 1941; G. (N.) cyanea Tam.; G. (N.) debilipes (Holz.) comb. n. and G. (N.) querula sp. n. I examined the type specimens of G. semimetallica Pic, 1939 and G. elongata Pic, 1941 in the National Museum of Natural History (Paris). G. semimetallica Pic is Grammoptera s. str but G. elongata Pic belongs to the subgenus Neoencyclops. The genus Encyclops belongs to the tribe Encyclopini, which is close to Xylosteni. Grammoptera differs considerably from all genera of both tribes. The structure of the prothorax is very different, without deep anterior and posterior constrictions, with acute basal angles; the stridulatory plate is distinctively divided (in Xylosteni and Encyclopini the stidulatory plate without is median groove). So, for me Grammoptera is very far from the Encyclopini and belongs to the Lepturini close to Alosterna Mulsant, 1863. Though the borderline between Stenocorini and Lepturini is not very clear.

Grammoptera (Neoencyclops) querula sp. n. (fig.1)

Measurements of the holotype. TL = 6.0 mm, TW = 1.4 mm, PL = 1.0 mm, PW = 1.15 mm, EL = 4.2 mm.

Body (head, thorax, abdomen) black; antennae, legs and palps dark brown; elytrae metallic blue.

Head relatively short and wide with very short indistinct yellowish pubescence, closely and roughly punctured; temples well developed; eyes large, feebly emarginated; the angle between clypeus and frons very distinct, nearly straight; frons short, so antennal insertions are close to the anterior eyes margin, in front of eye's emarginations.

Antennae of unique available specimen are deformed though the proportions between 5 first articles seem to be normal. The 5th antennal article is about as long as the 3d and longer then the 1st and the 2nd combined; the 4th article is longer then the 1st, but shorter then the 1st and the 2nd combined.

Prothorax transverse, angulately broadened near middle, with very shallow posterior depresions near middle and at the very short basal angles, with very short indistinct yellow pubescens, fine and and dense punctuation; the form and structure of the prothorax is very close to the prothorax of G. (s.str.) coerulea Jur.

Legs very long and slender with very long tarsi; middle tarsus about as long as
middle tibia; hind femora two times longer than thorax.

eelytra coarsely and densely sculptured, coarser then in G. (N.) cyanea Tam.
covered with very short hardly visible setae.

Type material - Holotype, ♂, labelled as follows: 1st label Korea.
Ryanggang Prov., Paekdu-san-milyong. 1500m; 2nd label - No. 1353, 27.VI.1988,
O. MERKLE & Gy. SZEI.

Remarks: G. querula sp. n. differs from all other members of G. (Neoencyclops)
listed above by the transverse prothorax and the very coarse elytral sculpture. Only
G. (N.) elongata Pic has bicolor femora with red basal half.

Pidonia (s. str.) malthinoides (Kraatz, 1879)
(= P. quercus Cherepanov, 1975)

One male of the species was labeled: (first label)" Korea, Kangwon Prov.,
Kumgang-san, Manmul-san", (second label) "No. 1466, 12.6.1991 Ronkay &
Vojnits". The synonymy P. malthinoides (Kraatz, 1879) = P. quercus Cherepanov,
1975 was published by me (DANILEVSKY, 1993). It is the first record of the species
for Korea. P. malthinoides Kr. seems to be conspecific with P. koreana An & Kwon,
1991 described from Mt. Halla-San (Korea, Cheju-do). I could not find any
distinguishing character in the description, but to established this synonymy I need to
receive the type specimen for comparison.

Pidonia (s. str.) propinqua sp. n. (figs. 2-3)

Measurements of the holotype: (male) TL = 10.1 mm, TW = 2.7 mm, PL = 1.8 mm,
PW = 1.7 mm, EL = 6.9 mm. Measurements of the paratypes: (females) TL = 11.5-
11.6 mm, TW = 3.0-3.1 mm, PL = 2.0-2.1 mm, PW = 1.8-2.0 mm, EL = 7.4-7.6
mm.

The new species is very close to P. obscurior obscurior Pic, 1902, described
from Honsbu, but also occurs in South Hokkaido and seems to be never recorded
from the continent.

The colour of the new species corresponds to the dark varieties of
P. obscurior. Males: the head (excepting clypeus and mouthparts), the thorax, the
abdomen, the middle and the hind tibia and tarsi, the distal parts of the hind femora
and the elytral dessin are black; the front tarsi, the distal parts of the middle femora
and the antennae are darkened; the clypeus and the mouth parts, the front femora and
the tibia, the ground elytral colour, the proximal parts of antennae, the middle and
the hind femora are yellow. The females are much darker then the males: the clypeus
is nearly entirely black, the anterior legs (as well as the hind and the middle) and the
eelytra are considerably darkened, the antennae are black from the 3d or from the 5th
article; but the posterior borders of the abdominal sternits are yellow. Male elytrae
with basal marking absent, sutural markings fused with apical and postero-lateral
markings, the latero-basal and the latero-median markings are elongate but not
fused. Female elytrae just as in females of P obscurior with all markings fused (basal,
humeral, latero-basal, latero-median, postero-lateral, apical and sutural); each
eelytron with only small yellow marking near base, curved discal marking, preapical
marking and narrow yellow border line.
Head a little shorter then in \textit{P. obscurior}, eyes not so convex, apical maxillary articles less triangular, more elongate. Antennae as in \textit{P. obscurior}: in male a little longer than the body, in females - shorter; in the male the 5th article much longer then the 3d, the 3d longer then the 4th, the 4th about equal in length to the 1st and the 2nd combined.

Prothorax shorter then in \textit{P. obscurior}, a little longer then wide in the males and transverse in the females. Female prothorax of \textit{P. obscurior} is elongate. Pronotum distinctly more convex then in \textit{P. obscurior}, without longitudinal carina, covered with same pubescens.

Elytral punctuation distinctly coarser then in \textit{P. obscurior}; elytral pubescens a little longer.

Male pygidium with small indistinct emargination, nearly straight; in \textit{P. obscurior} pygidial emargination rather distinct.

Aedeagus (fig. 1a) narrower then in \textit{P. obscura} (fig. 2a); apical portion is rather specific, with strong lateral curves. The parameres (fig. 1b) are short and wide; in \textit{P. obscurior} (fig. 2b) - relatively long and narrow.

\textbf{Type material -} Holotype, \(\sigma\), labelled as follows: (first label) Korea, North Khamgen prov., Chondjin; (second label) No. 1438, 04.06.1991, RONKAY & VOJNITS. Paratypes: \(\sigma\sigma\), labelled as follows: (first label) Korea: Prov. Kanwon, Kum-gang san, Man-mul san: 30 May, 1970, (second label) Hung. Zool. Exp. I. in Korea. No. 66, leg: Dr. S. MAHUNKA et Dr. H. STEINMANN, (third label) \textit{Pidonias obscurior} Pic, Dr. L. HEYROVSKY det.; \(\varphi\varphi\), labelled as follows: (first label) Kangwon prov., Kungang-san, Man-mul-san, (second label) No. 1466, 12.06.1991, RONKAY & VOJNITS.

Remarks: There is one among the continental \textit{Pidonias} species which could be mixed with \textit{P. propinqua} sp. n. \textit{Pidonias amurensis} Pic, which has the same thorax stucture and elytral dessin, is always smaller; males never with darkenned middle femora, apical maxillary article shorter, black basal elytral markings present; female prothorax elongate, abdomen sternits entirely black. The aedeagus (fig. 3a) is very close in size and shape to the aedeagus of \textit{P. propinqua} sp. n., but the lateral curvature is not so strong. The parameres (fig. 3b) are also longer and narrower, poorly setose. I am afraid that \textit{P. propinqua} sp. n. was mixed with \textit{P. amurensis} by An and Kwon (1991). The drawings of aedeagus and parameres of their "amurensis" correspond more to \textit{P. propinqua} sp. n. They also mentioned: "..., sternites with apices sometimes yellowish brown.", which is impossible in \textit{P. amurensis}.

\textbf{Xylotrechus yanoi} Gressit, 1934

The species was described from Shikoku but occurs also in south Honshu and the adjacent small island. Later it was recorded from North China and described once more under the name \textit{Xylotrechus pekingensis} Pic, 1939 (Gressit, 1951).

One male from Museum material was labelled as follows: (first label) "North Piongan Prov., Myolhyang-san, Hyangsan", (second label) "N 1525, 7.7.1991, Meszaros & Zombori". It the first record of \textit{X. yanoi} Gressitt for Korea.

\textbf{References}


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**FIG 4**

*Fig. 1. Grammoptera querula* sp. n., male (holotype). *Fig. 2. Pidonia propinqua* sp. n., male (holotype) *Fig. 3. Pidonia propinqua* sp. n., female (paratype). *Fig. 4. Male genitalia of Pidonia querula* sp. n. (1a,b), *P. obscura* (2a,b), *P. amurensis* (3a,b); a - apical part of aedeagus, b - apical part of parameres.