

Revision of the Asian Lepturinae
(Coleoptera : Cerambycidae) With special
reference to the type specimens' inspection

Part I

By

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The Lepturinae is much more prosperous in northern Hemisphere than in southern one. As they are divided into two large ecological groups of nocturnal and diurnal, the former group of which is inferior in numbers and rather discontinuously remains in tropical regions, and the latter group is much dominant in numbers and abundant in temperate and its adjacent subfrigid and subtropical regions. Fortunately the Nearctic members of Lepturinae had recently been finely revised by Linsley and Chemsak (1972, 1976), and they intend to continuously try clarifying the members of Neotropical regions. For those of Madagascar region the study had been started to clarify by one of the present authors, André Villiers, however, it was a great regret that the work was interrupted by his death in 1983. It is hoped, the work will be continued again by his successors.

The Lepturinae of Palearctic region is believed to be most prosperous in numbers and in its diversities in their morphological features and has the history which had long been scientifically cultivated by many senior authors since Carolus Linnaeus in 1758. Many historical and valuable contributions have been accumulated, however, the Eurasian continent is very much large and wide, and there are still remaining many uncultivated areas and numerous previously unknown

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forms have been and should be continuously found from various localities of the continent year by year. One of the present authors, Masao Hayashi has been continuously studying by inspecting the type specimens described by many senior authors, after the long study in field and based on the original descriptions and historical monographies, to clarify the accurate scientific names and the correct systematic situations.

In 1973, another author, André Villiers had sent a letter to propose to M. Hayashi the mutual and cooperative study of the Asian Lepturinae, to send all the type specimens deposited in his Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris to him. Hayashi had agreed with this proposal with pleasure, then the mutual study has been started.

In 1980, Villiers had visited Japan with his wife for attending the XVIth International Congress of Entomology held in Kyoto, and had met with Hayashi and they negotiated in many points relating to how to create the present work? And senior and junior authors had been decided by Villiers' strong will, at that time.

In the present paper, as the first part of the work, in the first chapter, numerous new synonymies, new combinations and new statuses are given based on the type specimens' inspections. In the second chapter, several new species are described, and in the third chapter, the revisional work will be started.

The Institutions or Museums deposited the valuable type specimens and others of Lepturinae which the present authors could have studied are abbreviated in the present paper as follows: —

Entomological Institute, Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan (Hokkaido Univ.)

National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan (Nat. Sci. Mus.)

Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (Paris Mus.)

British Museum (Natural History), London, England (British Mus.)

Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A. (Bishop Mus.)

California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, U. S. A. (Calif. Acad. Sci.)



[Hayashi Photo]

United States National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C., U. S. A. (Washington Mus.)

Research Institute & Department of Entomology, National Chung-Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan (Taichung)

Hayashi Collection, Osaka, Japan (Hayashi)

Shibata Collection, Osaka, Japan (Shibata)

Ohbayashi Collection, Miura, Kanagawa, Japan (Ohbayashi)

Makihara Collection, Ushiku, Ibaraki, Japan (Makihara)

Dr. Zoltan Kaszab of Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary kindly sent North Korean Collection, as a result of their Expedition to identify, to Hayashi.

Dr. K. Delkescampf so kindly checked the types of the late Dr. Masaki Matsushita based on Hans Sauter's Formosan Collection deposited in Zoologischen Museum, Humboldt University, Berlin, E. Germany. (Zool. Mus.).

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In the last, but not least, the present authors due to express their thanks and gratitudes for the following lady and gentlemen who so kindly make to be possible to publish the present paper in the memorial issue of the Bulletin or to provide many excellent photographic pictures: — Mrs. Toshiko Sakagami, President of Osaka Jonan Women's Junior College; Messrs. H. Yokoi, M. Tanikado and M. Ôi of Hoikusha Publishing Co., Ltd., Osaka.

I. New Synonymies, Combinations and Statuses.

Xylosteini

Caraphia reductipennis (Pic) Comb. nov. (Pl. 3, fig. 7)

Leptura reductipennis Pic, in litt. (apparently nom. nud.) ?

Remarks: This specific name is a homonym of *Leptura reductipennis* Pic (1928).

Genus *Trypogeus* Lacordaire

Trypogeus Lacordaire, 1869, Gen. Col., IX : 236

Paranthophylax Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II : 48, 50 —**syn. nov.**—

Trypogeus aureopubens (Pic) Comb. nov. (Pl. 4, fig. 10)

Toxotus aureopubens Pic, 1903, L'Echange, 18 (221) : 121 (Yunnan, China)
Type examination, Paris Mus.

Trypogeus superbus (Pic) Comb. nov.

Toxotus superbus Pic, 1922, Mel. Exot. Ent, 36 : 22 (Tonkin)

Trypogeus sericeus (Gressitt) Comb. nov.

Paranthophylax sericeus Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II : 50, pl. 2, fig. 1
(Fukien, China)

Rhagiini

Neorhamnusium rugosipenne (Pic) Comb. nov. (Pl. 6, fig. 18)

Rhamnusium rugosipenne Pic, 1939, L'Echange, 55 hors-texte : 2 (Tsi-Li-Yu, Chansi, China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Stenocorini

Pidonia amentata amentata (Bates) female

Grammoptera amentata Bates, 1884, Jl. Linn. Soc. London Zool., XVIII : 215
Type examination, British Mus.

Pidonia amentata amentata (Bates) male

Grammoptera amentata Bates var. a, 1884, loc. cit. : 216 Type examination, British Mus.

Pidonia simillima Ohbayashi et Hayashi

Pidonia simillima Ohbayashi et Hayashi, 1960, Ent. Rev. Japan, 11 : 14,
pl. 2, figs. 5, 6 ; pl. 3, figs. 5, 12, 19 (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu,
Japan)

Grammoptera amentata Bates, 1884, loc. cit. : 215 (Type of *amentata*
seems to be mixed, British Mus.)

Pachyta mediofasciata Pic

Pachyta mediofasciata Pic, 1936, Notes d'Ent. Chinoise, 3 : 15 (Hopei,
China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Encyclopini

Genus *Neoencycrops* Matsushita et Tamanuki

Neoencycrops Matsushita et Tamanuki, 1940, Ins. Mats., XV (1) : 3
(Type species : *Grammoptera cyanea* Tamanuki, 1933-Sakhalin)

Neoencycrops cyanea (Tamanuki)

Grammoptera cyanea Tamanuki, 1933, Ins. Mats., VIII (2) : 73, fig. 1 (Mt.
Suzuya, Sakhalin)

Neoencycrops cyanea : Matsushita et Tamanuki, 1940, loc. cit. : 4

Lepturini

Cornumutilla-Generic Group

This generic group contains *Cornumutilla*, 1843, *Dokhtouroffia*, 1886, *Pyrrhona*, 1884 and *Ohbayashia*, 1958.

Grammoptera-Generic Group

This generic group contains *Grammoptera*, 1835 and *Alosterna*, 1863.

Grammoptera chalybeella Bates

Grammoptera chalybeella Bates, 1884, Jl. Linn. Soc. London Zool., XVIII : 216 (Nikko, Honshu, Japan)

Grammoptera japonica Pic, 1935, L'Echange ; 11-12 (Japan) -**synonym**-
Type examination, Paris Mus.

Anoplodera-Generic Group

This group contains *Anoplodera*, 1839, *Anoploderomorpha*, 1901, *Pseudoalosterna*, 1934, *Kanekoa*, 1942 and *Robustanoplodera*, 1954.

Anoplodera atramentaria (Ganglbauer) Comb. nov.

Leptura (Vadonia) atramentaria Ganglbauer, 1889, Horae Soc. Ent. Rossicae, XXIV : 59 (Kan-ssu, China)

Anoplodera atramentaria (Ganglbauer) subsp. *sibirica* (Plavilstshikov) Comb. nov.

Leptura (Vadonia) atramentaria sibirica Plavilstshikov, 1915, Revue Russe d'Ent., XV : 347

Anoploderomorpha luteovittata (Pic) Comb. nov.

Leptura luteovittata Pic, 1955, L'Echange, 72 (541) : 10 (Mt. Mauson, Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Pseudalosterna curtelineata (Pic) Comb. nov.

Vadonia curtelineata Pic, 1927, Mel. Exot. Ent., 49 : 28 (Chapa, Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Genus *Robustanoplodera* Pic Stat. nov.

Anoplodera (Robustanoplodera) Pic, 1954, L'Echange, 70 (538) : 13

Tamanukia Hayashi, 1960, *Niponius*, 1 (6) : 9 -**syn. nov.**-

Koichiuis Hayashi, 1966, *Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll.*, I : 2 -**syn. nov.**-

Robustanoplodera viridipennis (Pic) Comb. nov. (Pl.8, fig. 24)

Leptura viridipennis Pic, 1923, *Mel. Exot. Ent.*, 38 : 12 (Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Robustanoplodera inauraticollis (Pic) Comb. nov.

Leptura inauraticollis Pic, 1933, *Mel. Exot. Ent.*, 62 : 26 (Szechuan, China)

Robustanoplodera tricolor (Gressitt) Comb. nov.

Anoplodera? *tricolor* Gressitt, 1935, *Philip. Jl. Sci.*, 58 : 258 (Hassenzan, Taiwan) Type examination, Washington, Mus

Robustanoplodera bicolorimembris (Pic) Stat. nov. (Pl. 8, fig. 25)

Anoplodera (*Robustanoplodera*) *bicolorimembris* Pic, 1954, *L' Echange*, 70 (538) : 13 (China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Robustanoplodera lepesmei (Pic) Comb. nov.

Leptura lepesmei Pic, 1956, *Longicornia* III : 649, fig. 2 (Pe Yen Tsin, Yunnan, China)

Stictoleptura rubripennis (Pic) Comb. nov.

Leptura rubripennis Pic, 1927, *L'Echange*, 43 : 8 (Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Anastrangalia dissimilis (Fairmaire)

Leptura dissimilis Fairmaire, 1900, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.*, 68 : 639 (Foochoo, Fukien, E. China) Types examination, Paris Mus.

Corymbia fokiensis (Pic) Comb. nov.

Leptura fokiensis Pic, 1922, *Mel. Exot. Ent.*, 36 : 7 (Fukien, China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Corymbia dichroa (Blanchard) Comb. nov.

Leptura dichroa Blanchard, 1871, *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 72 : 812, note 3 (Sikang, China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Genus *Nivelliamorpha* Boppe, Stat, nov.

Nivellia (*Nivelliamorpha*) Boppe, 1921, Gen. Ins., 178 : 86

Nivelliamorpha inaequalithorax (Pic) Comb. nov.

Leptura inaequalithorax Pic, 1902, Mat. Longic., IV (1) : 28 (Yug-Chan, China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Leptura inaequalithorax var. *rufobasalis* Pic, 1939, L' Echange, 55 hors-texte : 2 (Peking, China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Acanthoptera spinipennis Fairmaire

Acanthoptera spinipennis Fairmaire, 1894, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 38 : 224 (Tibet, China)

Leptura impressicollis Pic, 1920, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. : 117 (Djoukoula, Yunnan, China) -**syn. nov.**- Type examination, Paris Mus.

Eustrangalis Generic Group.

This group contains *Eustrangalis*, 1884, *Ischnostrangalis*, 1889, *Acantholeptura*, 1940, *Japanostrangalia*, 1957, *Metastrangalis*, 1960 and *Sinostrangalis*, 1960.

Eustrangalis aenipennis (Fairmaire)

Stenura aenipennis Fairmaire, 1889, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., (6) 9 : 63 (Moupin, W. China) Types examination, Paris Mus.

Eustrangalis notaticollis Pic, 1927, L'Echange, 43 (428) : 8 (Tonkin) -**syn. nov.**- Type examination, Paris Mus.

Ischnostrangalis stricticollis (Fairmaire) Comb. nov.

Stenura stricticollis Fairmaire, 1889, Feb., Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., (6) 9 : 62 (Moupin, Sikang, China) Types examination, Paris Mus.

Strangalia (*Ischnostrangalis*) *semenowi* Ganlbauer, 1889, later than Feb., Horae Soc. ent. Russicae, 24 : 53 (Kan-ssu, N. W. China) -**syn. nov.**- Type examination, Wien Mus.

Leptura (*Parastrangalis*) *davidi* Pic, 1934, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr., 6 : 83 (Moupin, China) -**syn. nov.**- Type examination, Paris Mus.

Metastrangalia thibetana (Blanchard) Comb. nov.

Stenura thibetana Blanchard, 1871, C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris, 72 : 812, note 3 (Moupin, China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Strangalia (Parastrangalis) apicicornis Pic, 1915, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr., 313
(Yunnan, China) -**syn. nov.**- Type examination, Paris Mus.

Leptura (Parastrangalis) savioi Pic, 1936, Notes d'Ent. Chinoise, 3 : 16
(Kuling, Kiangsi, China) -**syn. nov.**- Type examination, Paris Mus.

Sinostrangalis basiplicatus (Fairmaire)

Stenura basiplicatus Fairmaire, 1889, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., (6) 9 : 60 (Moupin,
Sikang, China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Strangalia argodi Thery, 1896, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. ; 109 (Hochan, China)
-**syn. nov.**- Type examination, Paris Mus.

Sinostrangalis elegans (Tippmann) Comb. nov.

Strangalia (Parastrangalis) elegans Tippmann, 1955, Kol. Rundschau,
33 (1-6) : 94, fig. 4 (Kuatun, Fukien, China) Male

Strangalia (Parastrangalis) michioi Tippmann, 1955, loc. cit. : 95, fig. 5
(Kuatun, Fukien, China) female -**syn. nov.**-

Remarks: This species seems to be a synonym of *S. luteosignatus*
(Pic) Comb. nov. (published on August, 1955).

Sinostrangalis luteosignatus (Pic) Comb. nov.

Leptura luteosignata Pic, 1955, August 4, L'Echange, 72 (541) : 10 (Mt.
Mauson, Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Sinostrangalis clermonti (Pic) Comb. nov.

Parastrangalis Clermonti + var. *chapaana* Pic, 1927, Mel. Exot. Ent., 49
: 26 (Chapa, Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Sinostrangalis leptus (Gahan) Comb. nov.

Leptura leptus Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India, Col., 1 : 84 (Ruby Mines,
Burma) Type examination, British Mus.

Sinostrangalis manipurensis (Gahan) Comb. nov.

Leptura manipurensis Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India. Col., 1 : 86 (Manipur,
India) Type examination, British Mus.

Acantholeptura femorata (Pascoe) Comb. nov.

Leptura femorata Pascoe, 1869, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, (3) III : 558 (Sin-
gapore)

Acantholeptura glabropleura Gressitt

Acantholeptura glabropleura Gressitt, 1935, Philip. Jl. Sci., 58 (2) : 275 (N. Borneo)

Paranaspia anaspidoidea (Pl. 13, figs. 45♂, 46♀)

Leptura anaspidoidea Bates, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) XII : 196 (Japan)

Leptura mikadoi Pic, 1906, Mat. Longic., 6 (1) : 16 (Japan) Type examination, Paris Mus. (Pl. 14, fig. 49)

Paranaspia frainii (Fairmaire) Comb. nov. (Pl. 14, fig. 50)

Strangalia Frainii Fairmaire, 1897, Notes Leyden Mus., XVIII ; 239 (Sikhim, Brit. Bhutan) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Leptura reductipennis Pic, 1928, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. ; 158 (Yunnan) **-syn. nov.-** Type examination, Paris Mus. (Pl. 14, fig. 52)

Pseudoparanaspia lepturoides (Pascoe) Comb. nov. (Pl. 15, fig. 53)

Ephies lepturoides Pascoe, 1869, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, (3) III : 560 (Singapore) Type examination, British Mus.

Ephies bicoloriceps Pic, 1943, L'Echange, 59 (494) : 14 (Pahang, Malaysia) **-syn. nov.-**

Mimostrangalia kurosawai (Hayashi) Comb. nov. (Pl. 9, fig. 27♂)

Pygostrangalia kurosawai Hayashi, 1966, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., I : 4 (Puli, Taiwan) male

Strangalina dulcis ab. *kinoshitai* : Mitono (nec Kano), 1944, Tr. nat. Hist. Soc. Taiwan, 34 (250) : 258 (Musha) female **-syn. nov.-**

Mimostrangalia lateripicta (Fairmaire) Comb. nov. (Pl. 10, fig. 32)

Leptura (Strangalia) lateripicta Fairmaire, 1895, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 39 : 178 (Tonkin) male, female Types examination, Paris Mus.

Mimostrangalia lateripicta (Fairmaire) subsp. *fukiensis* (Tippmann) + ab. *decipiens* (Tippmann) Comp. nov.

Strangalia (s. str.) *lateripicta fukiensis* + ab. *decipiens* Tippmann, 1955, Kol. Rundschau, 33 : 98, 99 (Fukien, China)

Mimostrangalia loimailia (Gressitt) Comb. et Stat. nov. (Pl. 10, fig. 36)

Strangalia lateripicta loimailia Gressitt, 1940, Philip. Jl. Sci., 72 (1-2) : 33
(Hainan) Types examination, Calif. Acad. Sci. ; Washington Mus.

Mimostrangalia obscuricolor (Gressitt) Comb. et Stat. nov.

Strangalia longicorne obscura Gressitt, 1940, Philip. Jl. Sci., 72 (1-2) : 33,
34 (Hainan)

Strangalia (s. str.) *longicornis obscuricolor* : Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia
II : 109, 116 (nom. nov. for *obscura*)

Mimostrangalia inlateralis (Pic) Comb. nov. (Pl. 10, fig. 34)

Strangalia inlateralis Pic, 1955, L'Echange, 72 (541) : 10 (Mt. Mauson,
Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Mimostrangalia indiferens (Pic) Comb. nov. (Pl. 10, fig. 33)

Strangalia indiferens Pic, 1955, L'Echange, 72 (541) : 9 (Mt. Mauson,
Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Leptura arcifera (Blanchard) Comb. nov.

Strangalia arcifera Blanchard, 1871, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 72 : 812, note
3 (Moupin, Sikang, China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Leptura kingana Pic, 1903, L'Echange, 19 (219) : 105 (Szechuan, China)
-syn. nov.- Type examination, Paris

Leptura kingana varr. *septemnotata* + *sexnotatipennis* Pic, 1928, Ent. Blätt.,
24 : 143 (Yunnansen, China) Type of var. *sexnotatipennis* examination,
Paris Mus.

Leptura semilunata Gressitt, 1948, Lingnan Sci. Jl., 22 : 44, pl. 1, fig. 4
(Sikang, China) -syn. nov.- Type examination, Washington Mus.

Leptura aethiops Poda subsp. *longeattenuata* Pic Comb. nov.

Leptura longeattenuata Pic, 1939, L'Echange, 55 (476) : 1 (China) Type
examination, Paris Mus.

Leptura aurosericans Fairmaire

Leptura (*Strangalia*) *aurosericans* Fairmaire, 1895, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.,
39 : 177 (Tonkin) Types examination, Paris Mus.

Leptura aurosericans Fairm. varr. *mausonensis* + *sericea* Pic, 1903, Mat.
Longic., 4 (2) : 29 (Mt. Mauson, Tonkin) Types examination, Paris
Mus.

Parastrangalis aurosericans v. *rufimembris* Pic, 1923, Mel. Exot. Ent., 38 : 11 (Laos) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Leptura (s. str.) *meridiosinica* Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II : 94, 99, pl. 3, fig. 4 (Fukien, N. Kwangtung, China) -**syn. nov.**- Paratype examination, Calif. Acad. Sciences.

Leptura guerryi Pic

Leptura guerryi Pic, 1902, Mat. Longic., 4 (1) : 28 (China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Leptura tatsienlua Gressitt, 1948, Lingnan Sci. Jl., 22 : 45, pl. 1, fig. 5 (Tatsienlu, Sikang, China) -**syn. nov.**-

Leptura atrimembris (Pic) Comb. nov.

Parastrangalis atrimembris Pic, 1923, Mel. Exot. Ent., 38 : 11 (Tonkin) Type (male) examination, Paris Mus.

Parastrangalis diversimembris Pic, 1927, Mel. Exot. Ent., 49 : 27 (Chapa, Tonkin) Type (female) examination, Paris Mus. -**syn. nov.**-

Leptura semiviridescens (Pic) Comb. nov.

Strangalia semiviridescens Pic, 1914, L'Echange, 352 : 30 (Lao Kay, Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Leptura nigroguttata (Pic) Comb. nov.

Parastrangalis nigroguttata Pic, 1927, Mel. Exot. Ent., 49 : 37 (Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Megaleptura quadrizona (Fairmaire)

Strangalia quadrizona Fairmaire, 1902, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr., 244 (Yunnan) Type examination, Paris Mus. Female

Megaleptura magdelainei (Pic) Comb. nov.

Strangalia Magdelainei Pic, 1937, L'Echange, 53 (468) : 6 (Annam) Type examination, Paris Mus. Male

Megaleptura mirabilis (Aurivillius) Comb. nov.

Strangalia? *mirabilis* Aurivillius, 1902, Ent. Tidskr., XXIII : 207, fig. 18 (Tonkin) Male

Ocalemia carpo Pic, 1903, Mat. Longic., 4 (2) : 28 (Tonkin) Female. -**syn. nov.**- Type examination, Paris Mus.

Strangalia koyaensis-Specific Group

This specific group contains *S. koyaensis* Matsushita (1933), *S. koyaensis haraguro* Ohbayashi (1958), *S. linsleyi* Gressitt (1951), *S. sexalbonotata* Pic (1955), and *S. basifemoralis* Pic & var. *fruhstorferiana* Pic.

Strangalia nigrocaudata Fairmaire Stat. nov.

Strangalia nigrocaudata Fairmaire, 1887, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 31 : 135 (Kiangsi, China) Types examination, Paris Mus.

Remarks: Though this species was once synonymized with *S. fortunei* Pascoe (1858) by Dr. Gressitt (1951), however, this species is quite different from *S. fortunei* and represents an independent species.

Genus *Gnathostrangalia* Hayashi et Villiers, Gen. nov.

Gnathostrangalia aurivillei (Pic) Comb. nov. (Pl. 11, figs. 37, 38)

Strangalia aurivillei Pic, 1903, Mat. Longic., IV (2) : 29 (Mt. Mauson, Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Parastrangalis valeria Pic, 1930, Mel. Exot. Ent., 56 (20) : 14 (Tonkin) -**syn. nov.**- Type examination, Paris Mus.

Gnathostrangalia bilineatithorax (Pic) Comb. nov. (Pl. 11, fig. 39)

Leptura bilineatithorax Pic, 1922, Mel. Exot. Ent., 36 : 22 (Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Gnathostrangalia rufovittata (Pic) Comb. nov. (Pl. 11, fig. 40)

Strangalia rufovittata Pic, 1922, Mel. Exot. Ent., 37 : 10 (Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Gnathostrangalia longiceps (Aurivillius) Comb. nov.

Strangalia longiceps Aurivillius, 1913, Arkiv f. Zoologi, 8/22 : 1 (Borneo)

Gnathostrangalia tienmushana (Gressitt) Comb. nov.

Strangalia tienmushana Gressitt, 1936, Notes d' Ent. Chinoise, VI (4) : 93 (Tien-mu Shan, Chekiang, China)

Strangaliella interruptevittata (Pic) Comb. nov.

Strangalia (? *Ischnostrangalis*) *interruptevittata* Pic, 1914, L'Echange, 30 (352) : 30 (Lao Kay, Tonkin) Type (male) examination, Paris Mus.

Strangalia Jeanvoinei Pic, 1927, Mel. Exot. Ent., 49 : 27 (Chapa, Tonkin) -syn. nov.- Type (Female) examination, Paris Mus.

Strangaliella lineigera (Fairmaire) Comb. nov.

Stenura lineigera Fairmaire, 1889, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., (6) 9 : 61 (Moupin, Tonkin) Types examination, Paris Mus.

Strangaliella tonkinensis (Pic) Comb. nov.

Strangalia tonkinensis Pic, 1930, Mel. Exot. Ent., 56 : 15 (Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Elacomia borneensis (Pic) Comb. nov.

Strangalia borneensis Pic, 1933, Mel. Exot. Ent., 62 : 25 (Kinabalu, Borneo) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Elacomia semiannulata (Pic) Comb. nov.

Leptura (*Strangalia*) *semiannulata* Pic, 1916, Mel. Exot. Ent., 17 : 5 (Assam) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Asilaris conicollis (Aurivillus) Comb. nov.

Leptura conicollis Aurivillius, 1910, Arkiv f. Zoologi, 7/3 : 7 (Sarawak, Borneo)

Asilaris quadrifasciatus (Schwarzer) Comb. nov.

Ocalemia quadrifasciata Schwarzer, 1931, Schenckenbergiana, 13 : 198, fig. 6 (Mt. Banoahao, Luzon, Philippines)

Asilaris semidentaticornis (Pic) Comb. nov.

Parastrangalis semidentaticornis Pic, in litt.? Type examination, Paris Mus.

Parastrangalis testaceicornis (Pic) Comb. nov.

Strangalia testaceicornis Pic, 1927, Mel. Exot. Ent., 49 : 28 (Chapa, Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Parastrangalis crebrepunctata (Gressitt) Comb. nov.

Strangalia crebrepunctata Gressitt, 1939, Notes d' Ent. Chinoise, VI (4) : 91, pl. III, fig. 2 (Tien-mu Shan, Chekiang, China) Type examination, Calif. Acad. Sci.

Parastrangalis meridionalis (Gressitt) Comb. nov.

Strangalia meridionalis Gressitt, 1942, Lingnan Sci. Jl., 20 : 205 (Kwangtung, China) Type examination, Calif. Acad. Sci.

Nanostrangalia binhana (Pic) Comb. nov.

Leptura (Strangalia) binhana Pic, 1928, Mel. Exot. Ent., 51 : 26 (Tonkin) Types examination, Paris Mus.

Nanostrangalia trinotata (Pic) Comb. & Stat. nov.

Leptura (Strangalia) binhana Pic var. *trinotata* Pic, 1928, loc. cit. : 26 (Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Nanostrangalia abdominalis (Pic) Comb. nov.

Strangalina abdominalis Pic, 1927, Mel. Exot. Ent., 49 : 28 (Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Idiostrangalia vittatipennis (Pic)

Strangalia vittatipennis Pic, 1914, Mat. Longic., 9(1) : 16 (Taiwan) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Idiostrangalia atrocincta (Pic) Comb. nov.

Strangalina atrocincta Pic, 1928, Mel. Exot. Ent., 52 : 17 (China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Idiostrangalia bilongevittata (Pic) Comb. nov.

Strangalomorpha multiguttata (Pic) Comb. nov.

Strangalia (Strangalina) multiguttata Pic, 1914, Mat. Longic., 9(1) : 16 (Yunnan, China) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Strangalomorpha shaowuensis (Gressitt) Comb. nov.

Strangalia (*Strangalomorpha*) *shaowuensis* Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II: 112, pl. 4, fig. 3 (Shaowu, Fukien, China) Type examination, Calif. Acad. Sci.

Strangalomorpha duffyi (Gressitt et Rondon) Comb. nov.

Strangalia (*Pygostrangalia*) *duffy* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, Pacific Ins. Monogr., 24 : 39, 40, fig. 8, h (Laos) Type examination, Bishop Mus.

Genus *Pygostrangalia* Pic

Strangalina (division *Pygostrangalia*) Pic, 1954, L' Echange, 70 (538) : 13 (Type species: *Strangalina vittaticollis* Pic - China)

Strangalina (Subgen. *Pygostrangalia*) Pic, 1957, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 8 (1) : 76 (Type species: *Strangalina invittaticollis* Pic - Fukien, China)

Mimostrangalia vittaticollis (Pic) (Text-figs. 22, 23)

Strangalia vittaticollis Pic, 1926, Mel. Exot. Ent., 45 : 22 (Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Strangalia vittaticollis Pic var. *subbrevelineata* Pic, 1928, Mel. Exot. Ent., 51 : 27 (Tonkin)

Strangalia vittaticollis Pic var. *Phungi* Pic, 1930, Mel. Exot. Ent., 55 : 15 (Tonkin) Type examination, Paris Mus.

Strangalia (*Strangalina*) *vittaticollis* Pic s. esp. *brevioripennis* Pic, 1955, L' Echange, 72 (541), 10 (Locality uncertain)

Pygostrangalia kwangtungensis (Gressitt) Comb. nov.

Strangalia kwangtungense Gressitt, 1939, Lingnan Sci. Jl., 18 : 9 (Lingtau Shan, Kwangtung, China) Type examination, Washington Mus.

Strangalina invittaticollis Pic, 1957, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 8 (1) : 76 (Kuatun, Fukien, China) Paratype (male) examination, Paris Mus. (Pl. 12, fig. 43)

Remarks: The latter species is quite identical with the figure shown as *S. kwangtungensis*, by Dr. Gressitt (1951: Longicornia II, pl. III, fig. 2). However, this species is also very much allied to the next species.

Pygostrangalia semilateralis (Pic) Comb. nov. (Pl. 12, fig. 44)

Strangalia semilateralis Pic, 1955, L' Echange, 72 (541) : 9 (Mt. Mauson, Tonkin) Type (Male) examination, Paris Mus.

Pygostrangalia silvestrii (Tippmann) Comb. nov.

Strangalia (s. str.) *silvestrii* Tippmann, 1955, Kol. Runschau, 33 (1-6) :
99, fig. 8 (Kuatun, Fukien, China) male.

Remarks: So far as the sexual dimorphism appeared in *P. kurodai* Hayashi in Taiwan shows, this species seems to be a probable male of *P. kwangtungensis* or allied species.

(To be continued)

II. Descriptions of new species.

Pidonia chinensis sp. nov.

Body light brownish yellow, black on occiput, eyes, middle portion of pronotum, basal half of scutellum and elytral markings as the following manner: — B: Basal marking lacking; S: Sutural vitta narrowly present, gradually narrowed from base to apices; LB: Laterobasal marking and LM: Lateromedian marking small and oblong near margin; LP: Lateroposterior marking narrow triangular, bigger than the LB and LM, narrowly and angulately bending towards suture, forming a strongly undulate band; A: Apical marking rather developed along margins and suture. Sides of metasternum and metepisterna, prelateral corners of first abdominal segment and metacoxae darkened. Body sparsely covered with yellow pubescence in general.

Head as broad as prothorax, frons broader than long, finely closely punctured, with a fine triangular impression at apex and with a median fine longitudinal furrow starting from the top of the triangle extending backward through dully concave vertex to convex occiput, clypeus broader than long, longitudinally rugulose, genae short, temples fairly arcuately narrowed posteriorly to distinctly constricted neck. Eyes a little emarginate, well developed, finely faceted. Antennal tubercles inserted just before eyes, weakly raised and contiguous each other. Antennae nearly as long as body in female, scape shallowly thickened to apex, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 3.5 : 0.5 : 4 : 3.5 : 5 : 4 : 3.8 : 3.5 : 3.2 : 2.8 : 3.3. Prothorax as long as broad, strongly constricted behind apex and weakly so before base, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, strongly roundly expanded

lateroapically before middle, then almost parallelsided for one half of its length to prebasal constriction; disc strongly evenly convex, closely punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax, 2.2 times as long as the basal width, widest at base, almost parallel sided and narrowed posteriorly from the beginning of apical one eighth to broadly truncate apices; disc evenly convex, coarsely sparsely punctured, the punctures narrower than their interspaces. Legs slender, hind femora arriving at elytral apices, first hind tarsal joint longer than the following two united together (ratio, 5 : 3.5).

Length, 9 mm, width, 2.2 mm.

Holotype, female (Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris), China, May 6, 1919, Licent leg.

This new species should apparently belong to *signifera* group, and though judging from the system of black markings on elytra, it should belong to *amurensis* subgroup and be put near *matsushitai* Ohbayashi, however, the shape of prothorax is quite different and peculiar, along with the colouration and appearing system of elytral markings in characteristic among the known species in the subgroup. Therefore it should apparently be necessary to establish a new subgroup under *signifera* group receiveing this new species.

Leptura cordis sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 1)

Stout and medium species; body light reddish brown; apices of mandibles infuscated, eyes, antennae, apices of femora and tibiae, and tarsi brownish black to black, prothorax decorated with a heart-shaped black marking at center of disc, fifth abdominal segment black. Body covered with fine sparse pale reddish brown pubescence in general.

Head small, fairly narrower than prothorax, abbreviated in front, frons finely rugulate-punctate, clypeus with a few sparse punctures, shining, separated from frons by a slightly arcuate fine sutural line; vertex dull triangularly concave, narrow; occiput punctate, depressed along a shining median portion, with a median longitudinal furrow starting from middle of frons through vertex to before base of occiput; antennal tubercles raised, gena about one half as long as an compound eye's diameter, temples arcuate, weakly developed, neck distinctly constricted. Antennae in female apparently

shorter than body (because of six joints only available, arriving at the basal quarter of elytra by at apex of sixth). Prothorax campanuliform, narrowed at apex, dully tuberculated or inflated laterally before middle, once shallowly narrowed behind the tubercule then distinctly dilated posteriorly to strongly produced laterally hind angles of bisinuate base; disc convex, with a shining median line and bisinuate transverse prebasal impression vertically crossing with the terminal of asid median line; finely sparsely punctured. Scutellum elongate triangular, punctulate. Elytra distinctly broader than pronotal base, about 2.5 times as long as the basal width, rounded at humeri, gradually and rather straightly narrowed posteriorly to posterior one third, then arcuately narrowed to broadly obliquely truncate apices, with shallow dull marginal angles; disc finely sparsely punctured throughout, with three, one lateral and two discal, ill-defined longitudinal shallow pairs of costae. Body beneath micropunctulate, rather shining. Legs of medium length, rather slender, first hind tarsal joint distinctly longer than second and third joints united together.

Length, 16 mm., width, 5 mm.

Holotype, female, Silhet, no further detailed data (Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris).

This new species is quite distinct from the known congeners by the colouration of body and a black heart-shaped marking on pronotum.

Remarks: The specimen was eticketed by a label on which *Subinvestita* Thomson is written and another label is numbered as 2436. This name seems to be nomen nudum.

Leptura fruhstorferi sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 2)

Black, covered with appressed golden yellow pubescence, decorated with black markings as the following manner: — Elytra with base, margins and suture narrowly black, a large triangular marking on humerus, which dilated semicircularly from base to middle internally, and externally dull triangularly; three round markings at side medioposteriorly, touching margins and not so to suture and apex dully obscured. Antennae blackish brown, sixth joint reddish (seventh and so far lacking). Body beneath densely covered with

golden pubescence. Legs dark brownish black, excepting under sides of femora testaceous.

Head fairly narrower than pronotal base, frons broader than long, finely densely punctured, with a dull median longitudinal impression starting from a dull triangular impression backward through dull triangularly concave vertex; apex of clypeus sparsely punctured. Genae short. Antennae relatively short, available sixth joint only surpassing basal quarter of elytra. Prothorax longer than broad, nearly as long as the basal width, including well developed and prolonged hind angles; narrowed at apex, constricted behind apex, roundly dilated just behind apical constriction laterally, again transversely constricted before base; disc convex, with a dull median longitudinal sulcation on centre, densely punctured, and strongly bisinuate at base, with central lobe produced behind. Scutellum triangular, densely covered with pubescence. Elytra 2.7 times as long as the basal width, wider than prothorax at base, almost straightly narrowed posteriorly to weakly obliquely emarginate apices; disc convex, very finely closely punctured. Legs stout and long, femora thickened, hind tibiae dilated, first tarsal joint fairly longer than the following two joints united together, hind tarsus fairly longer than the corresponding tibia. Fifth abdominal segment beneath triangularly dully concave at apical half, and truncate at apex.

Length, 20 mm., width, 4.5 mm.

Holotype, male, Tonkin, Montes Mauson, April-Mai 2-3000' H. Fruhstorfer leg. (Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris)

This new species is somewhat allied to *L. nigroguttata* Pic from Chapa, Tonkin, however, it differs from the latter, by having shallower median longitudinal impression on pronotum, relatively longer elytra than those of *nigroguttata* (2.5 times as long as the basal width), different distribution patterns of elytral black markings and golden pubescence instead of olive green.

Parastrangalis oberthuri sp. nov. (Pl. 2, figs 3♂, 4♀)

Body black; mouthparts, mandibles, clypeus, laterofrontal corners of frons and genae light yellowish brown, antennae dark reddish brown, with apical half of eighth, ninth and the succeeding joints in paratype reddish brown; abdomen shining reddish; elytra

testaceous, decorated with black markings arranged as the following manner:— base, suture and margins narrowly black, a short narrow vitta on humerus, an elongate narrow vitta on disc behind base, an oblique narrow vitta premedially at side, an oblong mark medioposteriorly at side, an elongate triangular mark far before apex at side, the two latter not touching margin and the last obscurely related to apical black area, and apex rather broadly black. Legs reddish brown, infuscated on tibiae and tarsi. Body covered with fulvous pubescence, rather sparsely and finely on dorsum and densely on breast.

Head (incl. well developed eyes) as broad as pronotal base, moderately prolonged ahead and immediately distinctly narrowed or constricted just behind eyes, frons vertical, finely sparsely punctured, with a fine median longitudinal furrow, vertex narrow, triangularly concave at middle, occiput densely punctured and gena sparsely punctured and a little shorter than eye diameter. Antennae in male a little longer than body if complete, relative length of each joint is as follows:—4.5 : 1.3 : 5 : 4.3 : 6 : 4.8 : 4.8 : 4.3 (ninth and so far missing). Prothorax a little broader than long at base, narrower at apex than at base, campanuliform, strongly constricted behind apex, then arcuately expanded laterally with sharp hind angles; disc convex, sparsely punctured with an elongate elliptical impunctate area at medioposterior middle. Scutellum elongate triangular, arcuately compressed inward laterally. Elytra distinctly broader than pronotal base at the base, about 2.8 times as long as the basal width, straightly narrowed posteriorly to obliquely arcuately truncate or weakly emarginate apices, disc longitudinally impressed, coarsely subdensely punctured. Breast microscopically punctulate, abdomen very sparsely punctulate. Legs slender, first hind tarsal joint distinctly longer than the following two joints united together (ratio, 7 : 4).

Paratype: Elytral black markings are as follows:— base, suture and margins narrowly black, a broad vitta on humerus, a long narrow vitta on disc behind base, a broad fook-shaped mark just before middle at side, a large quadrate mark medioposteriorly at side and apex broadly black.

Length, 13-15.6 mm., width, 3-4 mm.

Holotype, male, and a paratype, a female, Khasis, no further detailed data, ex coll. R. Oberthur (Museum national d'Histoire natu-

relle, Paris).

This new species differs from *P. potanini* Ganglbauer from Kanssu, north west China, in having entirely reddish abdomen, quite different elytral markings, different colouration of head and antennae and the punctures on body.

Strangalia puguismontana sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 5)

Body black, mat; elytra and legs shining; covered with golden pubescence thinly on body dorsum and densely beneath; elytra decorated with a pair of narrow, inverted triangular yellow vittae on centre of each disc, from just behind base to apical one third. Antennae black, basal joints shining, sixth partly, and seventh to ninth largely reddish yellow excepting apices, tenth and eleventh finely covered with pale fulvous pubescence.

Body long and slender; head longer than wide, moderately prolonged ahead before eyes, arcuately narrowed posteriorly behind eyes, distinctly constricted at short distance from eyes, forming a distinct neck; head very finely closely punctured, and intermixed with scattered certain coarse punctures; frons with a transverse fine impression at middle, and with a pair of arcuate impressions at sides of frontal half, in the impressions minutely sparsely punctured; Vertex with a median longitudinal impression. Eyes semicircularly developed, finely faceted, lateral. Antennae in female fully surpassing middle of elytra; slender, filiform, but slightly dilated ectoapically from fifth to tenth joints; relative length of each joint is as follows: — 5 : 1 : 7 : 7 : 7.3 : 6 : 5 : 4.5 : 4 : 3.7 : 5. Prothorax longer than the basal width, narrower at apex than at base (ratio, 6 : 10), a short distance from apex weakly constricted, weakly arcuately inflated laterally behind middle and bisinuate at base with minute hind angles, the central lobe developed backward; disc coarsely and closely punctured. Scutellum triangular, with a fine median impression. Elytra broader than head and base of prothorax, straightly narrowed posteriorly to narrow, obliquely truncate apices, about 3.5 times as long as the basal width; disc coarsely closely punctured. Breast densely, and abdomen finely punctured. Legs slender and long, femora weakly thickened on posterior halves, hind tibia curved at apex, hind tarsal joints shallowly sulcate beneath. Procoxae produced.

Lentgh, 15-17.3 mm., with, 3-4 mm.

Holotype, female, paratypes, 2 females, Mt. Puguis, Bonto Prov., Luzon, Philippines, June 5-6, 1977, Y. Kurosawa leg. (Nat. Sci. Mus.)

This new species is peculiar in shape and colouration among the known *Strangalia* species, and somewhat superficially allied to *Metalloleptura ochraceovittata* Hayashi (1979) from West Malaysia, however, this new species has no metallic reflections, very pretty yellow vittae on elytra, not of ochraceous ones, black shining body, shorter antennae, different structure of prothorax and broader elytral base, etc.

III. Revision

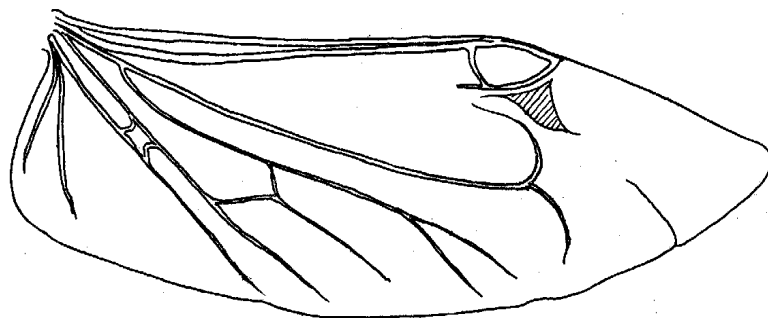
Genus *Caraphia* Gahan

Caraphia Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India, Col., I: 75 (Type species: *C. cribrata* Gahan, 1906-Burma); Aurivillius, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39: 177; Boppe, 1921, Gen. Ins., 178: 18, 51; Ohbayashi, 1963, Fragm. Col., 2: 8 (*Neosalpinia* as Subgenus of *Caraphia*); Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24: 26, 30

Neosalpinia Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2): 303 (Type species: *N. lepturoides* Matsushita, 1933 - Okinawa) in Callidiopsini, Cerambycinae; Mitono, 1938, Nippon no Kochu, II (1): 50 (questioned it's nearly positioned to *Caraphia*, Lepturinae); Hayashi, 1950, Ent. Rev. Japan, V (1): 63 (Actually belongs to Lepturinae not to Cerambycinae, by inspection of wing venation)

Head gradually or strongly narrowed posteriorly behind eyes, broadly concave between antennal supports, which are widely separated; front large, oblique, not marked off from clypeus which produced ahead, smooth and membranous near its apex; labrum short, transverse; maxillary palpi a little longer than labial palpi, last joint cylindrical and fusiform; eyes moderate to large size, coarsely faceted, emarginate deeply forming trilobes; genae as long as lower lobes of eyes; gula produced in a short mentigerous process. Antennae closely set to eyes, longer than body in male and scarcely longer or shorter in female, third and fourth joints subequal in length, shorter than fifth or sixth. Prothorax trapezoidal, broader at base than apex, weakly constricted near apex and base, slightly rounded laterally at

middle. Scutellum narrow triangular. Mesonotum with undivided sridulatory area. Elytra wider at base than pronotal base, parallel-sided or slightly narrowed posteriorly to truncate apices. Legs moderately long; femora sublinear, the hind pair much shorter than abdomen, tibial spurs short; first joint of hind tarsus as long as the second and third united together; third joint deeply cleft. Front coxae moderately exserted, angulate outwards, their acetabula closed posteriorly by the approximation of epimera to slightly dilated hind end of the rather narrow intercoxal process. Wing venation: Cu 1 bifurcate posteriorly, Cu2 triangularly related basally to Cu1 and to A1, which with a small elliptical cell at middle. (Text-fig. 1)



Text-figure 1. Wing venations of *Caraphia lepturoides* (Matsushita)

This genus contains at present the following eight species: —

<i>Caraphia cribrata</i> Gahan, 1906	Burma
<i>Caraphia minor</i> Gahan, 1906	Burma
<i>Microrhabdium laticeps</i> Pic, 1922	Yunnan, China
<i>Neosalpinia lepturoides</i> Matsushita, 1933	Okinawa, Japan
<i>Caraphia laosica</i> Gressitt et Rondon, 1970	Laos
<i>Leptura reductipennis</i> Pic in litt.	Yunnan, China (Pl. 3, fig. 7)
<i>Caraphia babai</i> Makihara, 1982	Ishigaki Is., Ryukyu
<i>Caraphia granulifera</i> Holzschuh, 1984	Central Nepal

Remarks: This genus has a Neotropical counterpart, *Noctileptura* Chemsak et Linsley, 1984 from Mexico.

1. Body length: 7.5-9 mm. Antennae longer than body, even in female surpassing elytral apex by apical two joints. Elytra with faint dorsolateral depression on each.....*minor*

- Body length: 12-16 mm.....2
- 2. Elytron with a rather broad shallow channel between side and centre of disc in the middle two-thirds of its length. Antennae in female scarcely arriving at elytral apex, each of third and fourth joint longer than first. 14 mm.*cribrata*
- Elytron without a discal channel. First antennal joint longer than each of third and fourth..... 3
- 3. Elytron with 11 strong punctures rows. Antennae in male 1.25 times as long as body; third antennal joint longer than fourth. 11.8-12 mm.....*laosica*
- Elytron with more than 11 finer punctures rows. Antennae in male longer than body, surpassing elytral apex by apical 3 joints, in female 1.2-1.3 times as long as long as body; third antennal joint shorter than fourth. prothorax not inflated at sides 12-15 mm.*lepturoides*
- Antennae in female 1.16 times as long as body; prothorax inflated medially at sides; Legs relatively short. 14 mm.....*babai*

Caraphia cribrata Gahan

Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India, Col., I: 75, fig. 29 (Karen Mts., Burma);
Aurivillius, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39: 177; Boppe, 1921, Gen. Ins.,
178: 52; Ohbayashi, 1963, Frag. Col., Pars 2: 8

Distribution: Burma.

Caraphia minor Gahan

Gahan, 1906, loc. cit.: 76 (Karen Mts., Burma) Aurivillius, 1912, loc.
cit.: 177; Boppe, 1921, loc. cit.: 52

Distribution: Burma.

Caraphia laticeps (Pic) Comb. nov.

Microrhabdium laticeps Pic, 1922, Mel. Exot. Ent., 37: 10 (Yunnan-Fu,
China); Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II: 52

Neosalpinia laticeps: Villiers et Chujo, 1970, Mem. Fac. Educ. Kagawa
Univ., Part II, No. 192: 53

“Elongatus, fere opacus, fortiter et dense punctato-foveolatus,
sparse luteo-pubescentibus, piceus, membris rufescentibus, capite lato;
antennis corpore paulo longioribus; thorace elongato, lateraliter

sinuato; elytris thorace valde latioribus, subparallelis. Long. 12 mm. Chine. Plus large que *parallelum* Pic, élytres plus fortement ponctuées." (Original Description.)

Distribution: China (Yunnan).

Caraphia laosica Gressitt et Rondon

Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24 : 30, Fig. 7, d (Laos)

Distribution: Laos.

Caraphia lepturoides (Matsushita) (Pl. 3, fig. 6)

Neosalpinia lepturoides Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34(2) : 301 (Okinawa); Matsushita, 1938, Ins. Mats., XII (2-3) : 101 (Shikoku, Kyushu); Mitono, 1938, Nippon no Kochu, II (1) : 49; Hayashi, 1950, Ent. Rev. Japan, V (1) : 62; Hayashi, 1960, loc. cit., XI (1) : 22; Hayashi, 1961, loc. cit., XIII (2) : 37; Samuelson et Gressitt, 1965, Pacific Ins., 7 (1) : 55

Caraphia (Neosalpinia) lepturoides: Ohbayashi, 1963, Fragm. Col., 2 : 8

Caraphia lepturoides: Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, Pacific Ins. Monogr., 24 : 32; Makihara, 1982, Spec. Iss. Mem. Retir. Emer. Prof. M. Chujo : 128, Figs. 1, 2, 5 A-C

Distribution: Japan, Ryukyu.

Caraphia babai Maikihara

Caraphia babai Makihara, 1982, Spec. Iss. Mem. Retir. Prof. M. Chujo : 127, Figs. 3, 5 D (Ishigaki, Ryukyu)

Remarks: This species seems to be a subspecies of *C. lepturoides* (Matsushita) according to the statement of Mr. Makihara, by the scarce difference from *C. lepturoides*.

Distribution: S. Ryukyu.

Caraphia granulifera Holzschuh

Holzschuh, 1984, Kol. Rundschau, 57 : 141, fig. 1 (Central Nepal)

Body reddish brown, head and prothorax dark reddish brown, apical antennal joints darkened. Prothorax 1.1 to 1.2 times as broad

as long, dully tuberculate laterally at middle. Elytra 2.6 to 2.7 times as long as the basal width, disc coarsely, densely and striately punctured. 10.6 - 13.8 mm.

Distribution : Central Nepal.

Trypogeus-Generic Group

This generic group contains two genera, *Trypogeus*, 1869 and *Formosotoxotus*, 1960 in South East Asia and Malayan Islands.

1. Antennae relatively stout, dilated to apices and flattened, fourth and the succeeding joints nearly equal in length; pronotal disc with four (and another central one not distinct) or five discal tubercles; elytra relatively short, distinctly narrowed posteriorly in male, not fully covered abdomen, with lateral carinae from humeri to apices; legs relatively short, hind femora not arriving at elytral apices *Trypogeus*
- Antennae relatively slender, neither distinctly dilated apically nor compressed, fourth shorter than fifth, the longest; prothorax with four discal tubercles on disc, apical pair larger than basal pair; elytra relatively long, not distinctly narrowed posteriorly in male, fully covering abdomen; legs long, hind femora arriving at elytral apices.....*Formosotoxotus*

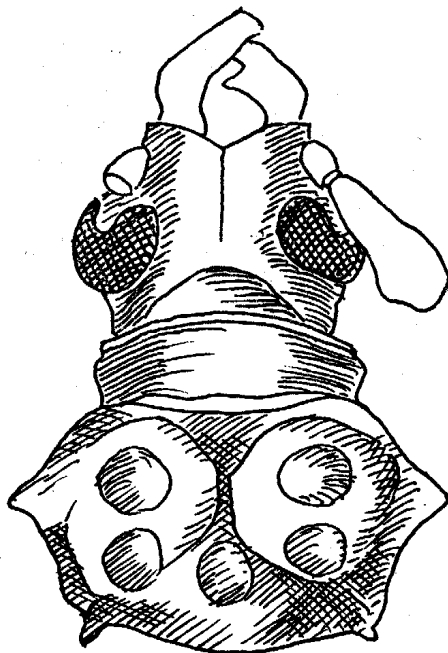
Genus *Trypogeus* Lacordaire

Lacordaire, 1869, Gen. Col., IX : 236 (Type species : *T. albicornis* Lacordaire, 1869-Penang); Aurivillius, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39 : 159 ; Boppe, 1921, Genera Ins., 178 : 17, 44

Paranthophylax Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II : 48, 50 (Type species : *P. sericeus* Gressitt, 1951-Fukien, China) -**syn. nov.**- ; Hayashi, 1960, Niponius, I (6) : 3

Head rather distinct, abbreviated in front, slightly convex on vertex, gradually narrowed posteriorly behind eyes, with a median fine furrow; labrum membraneous, the two lobes slightly developed, distinctly emarginate at apex; palpi medium sized, terminal joint a little strongly dilated, maxillary palpus very small; mandibles rather long, robust, curved, with a large tooth at middle of cutting edge on right mandible; antennal tubercles rather distinct, weakly distant; antennae longer than body, in male, rather stout, dilated apically, scape rather long, surpassing the hind margin of eye, weakly curved, third joint shorter than fourth, the succeeding joints subequal in

length, or distinctly abbreviated, these joints lightly concave and slightly angulate at inner angles; eyes large, produced, subfinely faceted, distinctly emarginate inside, broadly separated each other on dorsum and on beneath. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, furnished with large conical lateral tubercles at middle; five or four dull discal tubercles on disc, shortly cylindrically narrowed at apex, gradually narrowed from middle to base. Scutellum triangular. Elytra relatively short, not fully covering the abdomen, fairly broader than prothorax, at distinctly angulate humeri, narrowed posteriorly, sinuate laterally and separately rounded at apices, plane on disc with carinae. Legs relatively long, femora weakly thickened, posterior femora not arriving at elytral apex, tibiae straight, not dilated apically, tarsi elongate, first joint longer than the following two joints united together, third joint short, distinctly emarginate, but not to base, the lobes nor acute apically, brushes on beneath developed. Anterior coxae distinct, strongly angulate outward, prosternal process convex, not attaining the level of procoxae, procoxal cavities open posteriorly. In female, last abdominal segment is short and rounded at apex, intercoxal process sharply angulate.



Text-figure 2. Schematic view of head and prothorax of *Trypogeus aureopubens* (Pic)

This genus contains the following seven species at present: —

<i>Trypogeus albicornis</i> Lacordaire, 1869	Malaysia
<i>T. fuscus</i> Nonfried, 1894	Sumatra
<i>Toxotus aureopubens</i> Pic, 1903	Yunnan, China
<i>Toxotus superbus</i> Pic, 1922	Tonkin
<i>Trypogeus javanicus</i> Aurivillius, 1925	Java
<i>T. apicalis</i> Fisher, 1936	Java
<i>Paranthophylax sericeus</i> Gressitt, 1951	Fukien, China

1. Antennae decorated with white or pale apical joints (9-11).....2
- Antennae without white or pale apical joints.....4
2. Antennae black, bases reddish for median joints and apical joints white. Elytra yellowish brown covered with silvery pubescence, decorated with black markings on dorsum and black margins. 15 mm. Vietnam, Laos.....
..... *superbus*
- Antennal joints 1-2 yellowish brown, 3-8 black and 9-11 white.....3
3. Yellowish brown to brick coloured, covered with golden silky pubescence; abdomen scattered with yellow markings; prothorax with four discal tubercles. ♀. 15 mm. "Malasia".....*albicornis*
- ♀. similar to *albicornis*, but abdomen without yellow markings. 14-16 mm.; ♂. Black, covered with pale pubescence, antennal scape, labrum, clypeus, frons, elytra except lateral margins from humeri to apices black; coxae, frontal and median femora and bases of hind femora yellowish brown to brick coloured. 9-11 mm. Java..... *javanicus*
4. Prothorax with four discal tubercles..... 5
- Prothorax with five discal tubercles..... 6
5. Black, covered with yellowish brown pubescence; antennal joints 1-6 reddish brown. 17 mm. Sumatra.....*fuscus*
- Brownish or reddish yellow, elytra with black lateral and sutural margins; discal four elevations vague. 13 mm. Java..... *apicalis*
6. Red, mat, covered with greyish brown and golden pubescence; prothorax furnished with distinct lateral tubercles. ♀. 14 mm. Yunnan, China.....
..... *aureopubens*
- Reddish brown, blackish on mandibles, occiput, neck, inner sides of first 9 and upper sides of 4-11 antennal joints, borders, sides and median portions of prothorax, scutellum, parts of margins of elytra and most ventral surfaces except coxae and most of metasternum; covered with satiny silvery buff pubescence. 14 mm. Fukien, China.....*sericeus*

Trypogeus albicornis Lacordaire

Lacordaire, 1869, Gen. Col., IX: 236, foot note (Malasie) Aurivillius, 1912,
Junk's Col. Cat., 39: 159 (Penang); Boppe, 1921, Gen. Ins., 178: 44

Distribution: Malaysia.

Trypogeus fuscus Nonfried

Nonfried, 1894, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr.,: 209 (S. Sumatra) Aurivillius,
1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39: 159 (Sumatra); Boppe, 1921, Gen. Ins., 178
: 44 (Sumatra)

Distribution: Sumatra.

Trypogeus apicalis Fisher

Fisher, 1936, Tijdschr. voor Entom., 79: 171 (Mt. Tangkoaban, Prahoe,
Preanger, Java)

Distribution: Java.

Trypogeus aureopubens (Pic) Comb. nov. (Pl. 4, fig. 10)

Toxotus aureopubens Pic, 1903, L'Echange, 18 (221): 121 (Yunnan, China);

Pic, 1903, Mat. Long., 4 (2): 19

Stenocorus aureopubens: Aurivillius, 1912, Col. Cat., 39: 180

Toxotus (s. str.) *aureopubens*: Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II: 56, 57

Material examined: Holotype of *Toxotus aureopubens* Pic, (Paris Mus). The type specimen bears the following three labels; MUSEUM PARIS, YUNNAN, P. GUERRY 1924/HOLOTYPÉ on red/*Toxotus aureopubens* Pic n. sp. —1902, Yunnan hu, by pencil.

Distribution: China (Yunnan).

Trypogeus sericeus (Gressitt) Comb. nov.

Paranthophylax sericeus Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II: 50, pl. 2, fig. 1
(Fukien, China) (no sex designation) male

Remarks: Judging from the original description and the figure, the type species is a male, by the longer antennae and posteriorly narrowed elytra, etc.

Distribution: Fukien, China.

Trypogeus superbus (Pic) Comb. nov.

Toxotus superbus Pic, 1922, Mel. Exot. Ent., 36 : 22 (Tonkin) (no sex designation)

Toxotus superbus var. *innotatus* Pic, 1927, Mel. Exot. Ent., 50 : 16 (Hoa-Binh, Tokin) Apparently female

Paranthophylax superbus : Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24 : 34, fig. 7, i (Laos)

Distribution : Vietnam, Laos.

Trypogeus javanicus Aurivillius (Pl. 4, fig. 8♂, 9♀)

Trypogeus Javanicus Aurivillius, 1925, Ark. f. Zool., 17A (12) : 2 (Java)

Material examined : 1 male, G. Tangkoeban Drahoë Dreanger, Java, X 1936, F. C. Drescher leg. ; 1 female, G. Tangkoeban Drahoë Dreanger, Java, 4000-5000 Voet, VIII 1934.

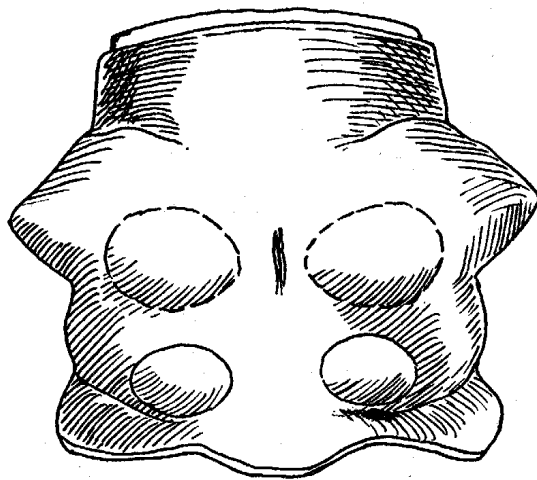
Distribution : Java.

Genus *Formosotoxotus* Hayashi

Hayashi, 1960, Niponius, I (6) : 1 (Type species : *Artelida asiatica* Matsu-shita, 1933-Taiwan) ; Hayashi, 1979, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Junior College, XIII : 2

Head abbreviated in front, gradually narrowed posteriorly from behind eyes, with a median deep furrow from frons through dully concave vertex to occiput, frons broad, short, separated from rather broad clypeus by a transverse or an arcuate groove, and by a pair of longitudinal carinae from genae ; maxillary palpus slender and long, about twice as long as labial palpus, the terminal joint weakly clavate or narrow elliptical with the truncate apex. Eyes rather small, coarsely faceted and emarginate inside. Antennae inserted before eyes, rather slender, longer than body in male, and only surpassing the middle of elytra in female, scape rather short, weakly curved, surpassing the posterior margin of eye, longer than third or fourth, third shorter than fourth, fifth the longest, the succeeding joints slightly thickened apically, but distinctly dilated nor compressed. Prothorax as long as broad or broader than long, distinctly

constricted behind apex, furnished with distinct conical lateral tubercles at middle and two pairs discal tubercles, apical pair is more distinct than basal pair. Scutellum trapezoidal. Elytra broader than prothorax at base, elongate, twice as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly in male, and almost parallel-sided in female, and truncate at apices; disc dully convex at base with certain costae. Legs rather short, hind femora surpassing elytral apex, tibiae dilated apically, tarsi broad, first hind tarsal joint as long as or longer than the following two joints united.



Text-figure 3. Schematic view of prothorax of *Formosotoxotus auripilosus* (Kano)

This genus contains the following three species at present:—

<i>Toxotinus auripilosus</i> Kano, 1933 January	Taiwan
= <i>Artelida asiatica</i> Matsushita, 1933 December	Taiwan
<i>F. malayanus</i> Hayashi, 1977	Malaysia
<i>F. fulvopilosus</i> Hayashi, 1979	Malaysia

1. Body entirely yellowish testaceous, covered with a dense pale golden or greyish hairs; head and apex of prothorax narrow; prothorax rather not strongly tuberculate laterally. 10–14.5mm. Montane Taiwan.....*auripilosus*
- Body brownish red or dark reddish brown, covered with fulvous appressed hairs; prothorax distinctly tuberculate laterally.....2
2. Body brownish red, covered with fulvous hairs; frons separated from clypeus by an arcuate groove; antennae shorter than body in male, gena shorter than eye-diameter, elytra about twice as long as the basal width,

- disc rather simple. 10–15 mm. West Malaysia.....*malayanus*
 — Body dark reddish brown, covered with pale fulvous hairs; frons separated from clypeus by a straight transverse groove; antennae fairly longer than body in male; gena as long as eye-diameter; elytra a little longer than twice as long as the basal width, disc with four discal costae. 17–21 mm. Montane West Malaysia *fulvopilosus*

Formosotoxotus auripilosus (Kano) (Pl. 5, fig. 11 ♂, 12 ♀)

Toxotinus auripilosus Kano, 1933, Kontyu VI (1) : 263 (Tattaka, 7300ft. near Musha, Central Formosa); Tamanuki, 1939, Fauna Nipponica, 10 8 14 : 69, fig. 25

Toxotus (Toxotinus) auripilosus : Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II : 56, 58

Formosotoxotus auripilosus : Hayashi, 1960, Niponius, I (6) : 2 (synonymized *Artelida asiatica* Matsushita to this species); Shimomura et Saito, 1979, Insects & Nature, 14 (12) : 23, 26, fig. 3 right (Ecology: flowering on shady *Prunus phaeosticta*, even in fine daytime, alt. 2,000 m., Taiwan)

Artelida asiatica Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., XXXIV (2) : 172 (Hozan); Tamanuki, 1939 : 62

Paranthophylax asiaticus : Gressitt, 1951 : 51

Material examined: Holotype of *Toxotinus auripilosus* Kano (Nat. Sci. Mus.); holotype of *Artelida asiatica* Matsushita (Zool. Mus.); one male and two females, Taiwan with no further data (Hayashi).
 Distribution: Montane Taiwan.

Formosotoxotus malayanus Hayashi (Pl. 5, fig. 13, ♂)

Hayashi, 1977, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., XII : 95 (Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia) Types (Hayashi, Shibata)

Distribution: Montane West Malaysia.

Formosotoxotus fulvopilosus Hayashi (Pl. 5, fig. 14, ♀)

Hayashi, 1979, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., XIII : 3 (Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia) Type (Shibata)

Distribution: Montane West Malaysia.

Rhamnusium-Generic Group

This generic group contains *Rhamnusium*, 1829, *Xenophyrama*, 1884 and *Neorhamnusium*, 1976.

1. Body mat; antennae slender and long, surpassing elytral apices in male; prosternum very narrow, almost invisible, hidden between much developed front coxae 2
- Body shining; antennae relatively short and stout; only arriving at the middle of elytra even in male; dentate ectapically from fifth to tenth joints; temples round in male, and rectangular in female; elytra gradually narrowed posteriorly in male, almost parallel-sided in female; prosternum narrow, but forming a strong process between well developed front coxae
..... *Rhamnusium*
2. Antennae simple, filiform; temples rectangular in male, angulately expanded in female; discal tubercles on pronotum convex at their tops; elytra parallel-sided in both sexes without longitudinal costae..... *Xenophyrama*
- Antennae dilated ectoapically from fifth to tenth joints; temples angulately expanded in male; discal tubercles on pronotum simple on tops; elytra dilated at apices in male, with two pairs of longitudinal costae on disc
..... *Neorhamnusium*

Genus *Xenophyrama* Bates

Xenophyrama Bates, 1884, Jl. Linn. Soc. London Zool., XVIII: 210 (Type species: *X. purpureum* Bates, 1884-Japan); Aurivillius, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39: 165; Boppe, 1921, Gen. Ins., 178: 16, 35; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins -Life Jap. 1: 7; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan in Color, 4: 9

Body stout; head quadrate, prolonged ahead, and strongly constricted posteriorly forming a distinct neck, temples elongate behind eyes, rectangularly and angulately expanded; vertex behind eyes depressed and bituberculate between them with a longitudinal canal; eyes subfinely faceted and produced. Antennal tubercles developed; antennae longer than body, in male surpassing elytral apices, and in female almost arriving at elytral apices, filiform, third and fourth joints strongly abbreviated. Prothorax narrowed at apex, strongly constricted just behind apex, then widened posteriorly with lateral prominent tubercles just before middle, and again constricted before base with hind angles rectangularly produced; disc furnished with a pair of big discal tubercles which concave at their tops. Elytra distinctly broader than prothorax, almost parallel-sided with broadly rounded apices; disc without distinct longitudinal costae. Prosternum between well developed front coxae very narrow, almost not seen from above. Legs long and slender, but not especially elongate in

hind pair, femora simply weakly thickened, tibiae weakly arcuate, tarsi rather short and not slender.

This genus contains only one species from Japan. Monotypic genus.

Xenophyrama purpureum Bates (Pl. 6, figs. 15♂, 16♀)

Xenophyrama purpureum Bates, 1884, loc. cit.: 210, pl. I, fig. 1 (Yuyama, Kyushu, Japan); Aurivillius, 1912, loc. cit.: 165; Boppe, 1921, loc. cit.: 35; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. -life Jap., 1: 8, pl. 3, fig. 7; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan in Color, 4: 10, pl. 2, fig. 18

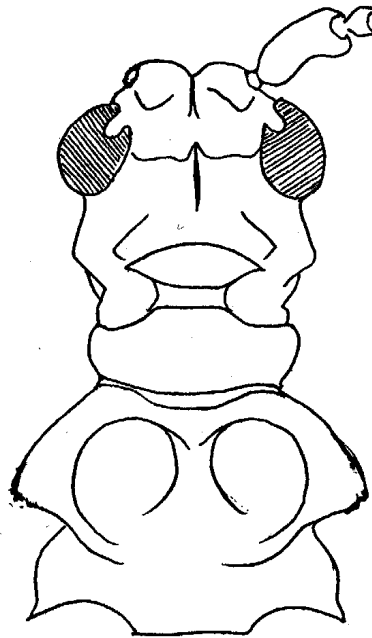
Distribution: Japan (Southwestern district).

Genus *Neorhamnusium* Hayashi

Hayashi, 1976, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., XI: 1 (Type species: *N. taiwanum* Hayashi et Ando, 1976-Taiwan)

Head rather small, narrowed in front, slightly broadened posteriorly behind eyes for some distance, then distinctly narrowed forming a neck; frons small, transverse trigonate, genae obliquely produced ahead, temples angulate, antennal tubercles well developed and closely set each other, forming a deep median longitudinal furrow between them on vertex, occiput broad, uneven. Eyes finely faceted and distinctly emarginate. Antennae inserted at just before eyes, rather slender and long, slightly surpassing elytral apex in male, scape thickened and curved, short, third and fourth joints strongly abbreviated, fifth strongly dilated ectoapically, sixth and the succeeding joints compressed and weakly dilated to apices and eleventh narrowed to apex. Prothorax broader than long, narrower at apex than base, strongly tuberculate laterally near middle and distinctly constricted behind apex and shallowly so before base; disc strongly but dully bituberculate dorsally, the tubercles ovate, and obliquely situated at middle. Scutellum triangular with round apex. Elytra long and broad, distinctly broad, distinctly broader than prothorax at base, once slightly narrowed to middle and again dilated posteriorly to broadly rounded apices; disc with two pairs of longitudinal costae. Prosternal process very narrow, between strongly produced and contiguous procoxae. Legs slender, and long, tibiae weakly dilated to

apices, tarsi relatively short, first hind tarsal joint longer than the following two joints united together.



Text-figure 4. Schematic view of Head and prothorax of *Neorhamnusium rugosipenne* (Pic)

This genus contains the following two species.

<i>Neorhamnusium taiwanum</i> Hayashi et Ando, 1976	Taiwan
<i>Rhamnusium rugosipenne</i> Pic, 1939	Shansi, China

1. Body light cinnabar brown, head and prothorax shining, scutellum and elytra dull; antennae, metasternum, abdomen and legs black, only excepting tarsal claws reddish. Body covered with long orange pubescence on elytra, with fulvous pubescence on the others, 21 mm.*taiwanum*
- Body light reddish, fifth and the succeeding antennal joints, body beneath and posterior legs black. Body scarcely covered with fulvous pubescence 17 mm.*rugosipenne*

Neorhamnusium taiwanum Hayashi et Ando (Pl. 6, fig. 17)

Hayashi et Ando, in Hayashi, 1976, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., XI: 2 (Taiwan, Male)

Material examinod: Holotype of this species (Hayashi).

Distribution: Taiwan.

Neorhamnusium rugosipenne (Pic) Comb. nov. (Pl. 6, fig. 18)

Rhamnusium rugosipenne Pic, 1939, L'Echange, 55 hors-texte : 2 (Tsi-Li-Yu, Chansi, China); Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II 2 : 55

Material examined : Holotype of *R. rugosipenne* Pic (Paris Mus). The male type specimen has six labels, CHANSI S. O. 28 VI 35/TSI LI YU 2, 100 m/584/Museum Paris, G. Q. E. Licent/Holotype on red paper / *Rhamnusium rugosipenne* n. sp. by pen.

Distribution : China. (Shansi).

Lepturini*Cornumutilla*-Generic Group

This generic group contains *Cornumutilla*, 1843, *Dokhtouroffia*, 1886, *Pyrrhona*, 1884 and *Ohbayashia*, 1958.

1. Third and fourth antennal joints strongly abbreviated, fifth longer than these two taken together..... 2
- Third and fourth antennal joints not so strongly abbreviated, fifth shorter than these two taken together..... 3
2. Prothorax distinctly narrowed anteriorly and collared; elytra unicolorous.....*Pyrrhona*
- Prothorax hardly narrowed anteriorly and cylindrical; elytra bicolored, longitudinally striped *Cornumutilla*
3. Head prolonged before eyes, genae long; hind angles of prothorax dull*Ohbayashia*
- Head abbreviated before eyes, genae very short; hind angles of prothorax more or less prolonged*Dokhtouroffia*

Genus *Pyrrhona* Bates

Pyrrhona Bates, 1884, Jl. Linn. Linn. Soc. London Zool., XVIII : 224 (Type species : *P. laeticolor* Bates, 1884-Japan); Aurivillius, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39 : 251; Boppe, 1921, Gen. Ins., 178 : 78; Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2) : 182, 184; Tamanuki, 1942, Fauna Niponica, 10, 8, 15 : 4, fig. 55; Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II : 76, 121; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins.-Life Japan, I : 21, 23; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan in Color, 4 : 23

Head moderately elongate in front before eyes, distinctly constricted a short distance behind eyes, forming an arcuate temples and

a distinct neck; eyes finely faceted. Terminal joint of palpus cylindrical. Antennae longer than body in male, and shorter in female; filiform, third and fourth joints abbreviated, fifth longer than these two joints united together. Prothorax relatively small, subcampnuli-form, constricted behind apex gradually widened posteriorly to bisinuate base, with hind angles acute and shallowly produced; disc convex. Elytra depressed, broader at base than prothorax, gradually narrowed posteriorly in male, and weakly so almost subparallel-sided in female to broadly rounded apices. Legs slender, femora weakly thickened.

This genus contains only one species from Japan.

Pyrrhona laeticolor Bates (Pl. 7, fig. 19♂, 20♀)

Pyrrhona laeticolor Bates, 1884, loc. cit., 224, pl. I, fig. 8 (Yuyama, Kyushu, Japan); Aurivillius, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39 : 251; Boppe, 1921, Gen. Ins., 178 : 77; Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2) : 184; Tamanuki, 1942, Fauna Nipon., 10, 8, 15 : 4, fig. 55; Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II : 121; Ohbayashi, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon. Color, II : 283, pl. 142, fig. 8; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. -Life Japan, I : 23, pl. 8, fig. 1; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan, 4 : 23, pl. 5, la

Pyrrhona laeticolor subsp. *takakuwai* Kusama, 1971, Ent. Rev. Japan, XXIII : 24 (Yakushima)

1. Body bright red, mat above, and black on others; in male almost all abdomen, tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown; in female almost black, parts of tarsi dark brown. (f. *typica*), 10-14 mm. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu.....*laeticolor*
- Body entirely black, 10-14mm. Kyushu.....f. *takakuwai*

Distribution : Western Japan.

Genus *Ohbayashia* Hayashi

Ohbayashia Hayashi, 1958, Ent. Rev. Japan, IX (1) : 4, fig. 4 (Type species: *Strangalomorpha nigromarginata* Hayashi, 1953-Japan); Nakane et Ohbayashi, 1959, Sci. Rep. Kyoto Pref. Univ., Nat. Sci. & Liv. Sci., 3 (1) : 64; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. -Life Japan, I : 21; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan in Color, 4 : 23

Head prologed ahead before eyes, strongly constricted behind temples, genae about a half length as long as the diameter of eye, temples short, distinctly shorter than genae. The last joint of maxillary palpus oblong and truncated at the apex. Antennae slightly

longer than body in male, a little shorter than body in female, third joint about equal to first and longer than fourth, fifth subequal to sixth, the longest. Prothorax longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, weakly constricted behind apex and rather weakly constricted before base, sides slightly rounded at the middle, hind angles dull. Scutellum triangular. Elytra elongate, narrowed posteriorly and a little dilated before apex which is rounded truncate. Legs long and slender, structure similar to those of *Pyrrhona*.

This genus contains two species in Japan and Taiwan.

1. Head, scutellum, elytra and breast dark metallic green; sides and undersides of head, prothorax excepting narrowly infusate apex and base, first to fourth antennal joints and abdomen yellowish ochre, legs dark brown excepting yellowish brown femora. 9 mm. Taiwan*fuscoaenea*
— Body black with yellowish brown parts and bands, or reddish yellow with black parts and markings; without metallic colored portion.....2
2. Body black, fore head, genae, sides of prothorax yellowish brown, elytra with a pair of yellowish longitudinal vittae and yellowish brown parts under humeri. Antennae yellow from sixth joint and darkened at apices from sixth to tenth, abdomen in male black, with apices of first to fourth, and base of fifth yellow, in female yellow in first to fourth, fifth black. 10-12 mm. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu.....*nigromarginata*
— Body largely reddish yellow, only remaining the blackish portions on occiput, eyes, antennal scapes, a pair of small and a pair of rather elongate markings on pronotum, metasternum, apical halves of mid- and hind femora; in female, a pair of lateral markings each on first to fourth abdominal segments, parts of antennae and parts of mid- and hind tibiae and all tarsi. 10 mm. Kyushu..... subsp. *rufoflava*.

Ohbayashia nigromarginata (Hayashi) (Pl. 7, fig. 21♂)

Strangalomorpha nigromarginata Hayashi, 1953, Ent. Rev. Japan, VI : 40, pl. 8, fig. 3 (Ohsugidani, Honshu; Mt. Asahimaru, Tokushima, Shikoku) Type (Hayashi)

Ohbayashia nigromarginata : Hayashi, 1958, Ent. Rev. Japan, IX (1) : 4, fig. 4; Nakane et Ohbayashi, 1959, loc. cit. : 64; Ohbayashi, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon. in color, II : 277, pl. 139, fig. 6; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins.-Life Japan, I : 23 pl. 8, fig. 2; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan in Color, 4 : 25, pl. 5, fig. 2a

Distribution : Western Japan.

Ohbayashia nigromarginata (Hayashi) subsp. *rufoflava*
Hayashi (Pl. 7, fig. 22♀)

Ohbayashia nigromarginata (Hayashi) subsp. *rufoflava* Hayashi, 1968, Ent. Rev. Japan, XXI (1) : 12 (Kyushu, Japan) ; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, I : 23, pl. 8, fig. 2a ; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan, 4 : 25, pl. 5, fig. 2b Type (Hayashi)

Distribution : Japan (Kyushu).

Ohbayashia fuscoaenea Hayashi (Pl. 7, fig. 23♂)

Ohbayashia fuscoaenea Hayashi, 1974, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., IX : 7 (Meifeng & Sungkang, Nantou, Taiwan) Type (Hayashi)

Distribution : Montane Taiwan.

Genus *Robustanoplodera* Pic, Status nov.

Anoplodera (*Robustanoplodera*) Pic, 1954, L'Echange, 70 (538) : 13 (Type species : *A. (R.) bicolorimembris* Pic, 1954-China)

Tamanukia Hayashi, 1960, Niponius, 1 (6) : 9 (Type species : *Anoplodera? tricolor* Gressitt, 1935-Taiwan) -**syn. nov.**-

Koichius Hayashi, 1966, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., 1 : 2 (n. n. for *Tamanukia* Hayashi, 1960, which was preoccupied by *Tamanukia* N. Baranov, 1935, a parasitic fly genus, Tachinidae, Diptera) -**syn. nov.**-

Body stout, head broad, nearly as broad as pronotal base, strongly constricted behind the short and weakly rounded temples; neck distinct; frons subvertical and quadrate, concave along a median groove; clypeus large; vertex convex, with a narrow sulcus at middle; eyes large, emarginate and finely faceted. Terminal joint of maxillary palpus elongate, broadest just behind subtruncate apex. Antennae inserted between eyes, nearly as long as body in male, shorter than body in female, scape short, curved and thickened to apex, third and fourth joints equal in length each other and to scape, fifth and the succeeding joints a little longer than fourth, fifth to tenth weakly angulate ectoapically. Prothorax narrowly campanulate, longer than broad, weakly broadened to base; base distinctly bisinuate, weakly biimpressed just before basal margin. Scutellum concave, triangular. Elytra broadest at base, almost straightly narrowed behind middle and slightly widened again before the transversely truncate apex in

male, and almost parallel-sided in female ; sutural angle nearly rectangle. Procoxae prominent, conical and contiguous; acetabula angulate externally; abdomen in male not arrived at elytral apex, fifth abdominal segment broadly concave with low vertical sides beneath in male and simple in female. Legs rather short, femora clavate, broadest before apex, hind ones with a pair of minute dents at the beneath of the clavate point in male, tibiae straight, first hind tarsal joint as long as second and third joints combined together, first to third tarsal joints densely pubescent beneath.

This genus contains the following six species at present: —

<i>Leptura viridipennis</i> Pic, 1923	Tonkin
<i>Leptura inauraticollis</i> Pic, 1933	Szechuan, China
<i>Anoplodera? tricolor</i> Gressitt, 1935	Taiwan
<i>Anoplodera (Robustanoplodera) bicolorimembris</i> Pic, 1954	Fukien, China
<i>Leptura lepesmei</i> Pic, 1956	Yunnan, China
<i>Robustanoplodera albopubescens</i> sp. nov.	Tonkin

Remarks: Judging from the morphological inspection of Taiwanese *R. tricolor*, there seems to be found rather wide individual variations and sexual dimorphism among the species in this genus. Therefore, above speciation is temporarily treated and should be changed to decrease numbers of species, after coupling of male and female correct connections for certain "species."

1. Antennae and legs entirely black.....2
- Antennae and legs yellow, reddish brown or bicolored4
2. Elytra cobalt blue ; body black, with metallic bluish green reflection on beneath ; body beneath covered with fine sericeous silver grey pubescence ; elytra closely, subfinely punctured, rugosely in transverse rows, 5-6 punctures seen at base in an unit square. ♂. 13 mm.....*albopubescens* sp. nov.
- Elytra metallic green.....3
3. Abdomen 1-4 segments orange, 5 black, covered with golden yellow pubescence ; body black with slight bluish green reflection ; elytra closely, somewhat subcoarsely, reticulately punctured, 3-4 punctures seen at base in an unit square. ♀. 15 mm.*viridipennis*
- Abdomen red, covered with grey pubescence ; 11 mm.....*inauraticollis*
4. Elytra metallic blue violet ; antennae yellow with apical 4 joints black ; legs

black with femora largely yellow at bases ; body beneath largely yellow, partly black on breast and the middle of last sternite. 16 mm. ♀

..... *lepesmei*

— Elytra metallic blue to green ; body covered with golden orange pubescence. 5

5. Antennae largely black, with undersides of 2-3 joints orange red ; prothorax orange red, narrowly margined with black at apex and base in ♀, almost black in ♂, abdomen black with last 2 segments orange red in ♂, entirely orange red in ♀ ; elytra almost parallel-sided in ♀, 4-5 punctures seen at base in an unit square in ♂. 13-17 mm. *tricolor*

— Antennae reddish brown ; prothorax testaceous, margined with black at anterior border and the middle of base ; abdomen 1-4 segments orange yellow ; elytra gradually narrowed posteriorly, not parallel-sided in ♀, 2-3 punctures seen at base in an unit square. 14 mm. *bicolorimembris*

Robustanoplodera viridipennis (Pic), Comb. nov. (Pl. 8, fig. 24♀)

Leptura viridipennis Pic, 1923, Mel. Exot. Ent., 38 : 12 Tonkin) (No sex designation)

Material examined: Type specimen of *L. viridipennis* (Paris Museum). This specimen bears the following four labels: — 2132 / TONKIN Chapa le 5. -VI.-1918 R. Vitalis de Salvaza / Type / *Leptura viridipennis* Pic by pen ; and is actually female.

Distribution: Montane Vietnam.

Robustanoplodera inauraticollis (Pic) Comb. nov.

Leptura inauraticollis Pic, 1933, Mel. Exot. Ent., 62 : 26 (Szechuan, China) ; Jiang et Yuwen, 1981, Jl. SW. Agr. Coll., No. 3 (Sichuan, China)

Leptura inauratipennis: Heyrovsky, 1935, Ent. Nachrichtenb., 9 (1) : 19 (erro. pro. *inauraticollis*) (Tatsienlu, Sikang)

Leptura (s. str.) *inauraticollis*: Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II : 93, 99 (Sikang ; Szechuan in original description is an error)

Distribution: Sichuan, Sikang, China.

Robustanoplodera tricolor (Gressitt) Comb. nov.

Anoplodera? *tricolor* Gressitt, 1935, Philip. Jl. Sci., 58 : 258 (Hassenzan, 2,000 m., Taiwan) male

Leptura (*Anoploderomorpha*) *tricolor*: Mitono, 1940, Cat. Col. Japon., 8 : 34 ; Tamanuki, 1942, Fauna Nipp., Lept., 2 : 72, fig. 105

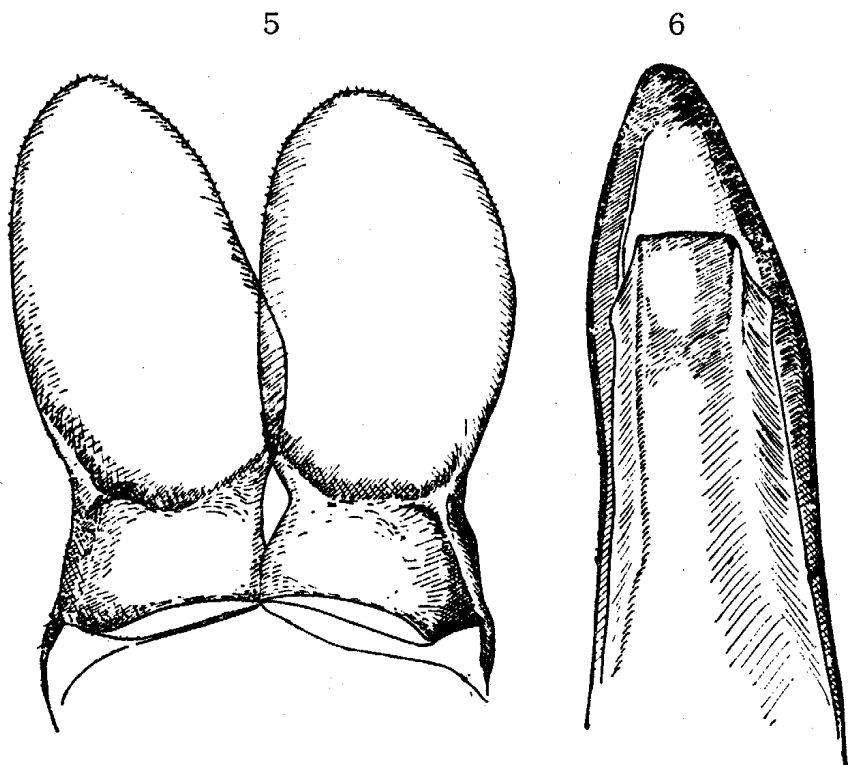
Anoplodera (Anoploderomorpha) tricolor Gressitt, 1951, Longcornia II : 82, 87

Tamanukia tricolor : Hayashi, 1960, Niponius, 1(6) : 9 (established a new genus, based on male characters)

Koichius tricolor : Hayashi, 1966, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., 1 : 2; Hayashi, 1974, Ioc. cit., 9 : 10 (Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, Eaiwan) (added female characters)

Material examined : 1 male, Puli, Central Taiwan, June 3, 1941 ; 1 female, Nanshanchi, Central Taiwan, May 3, 1971 (Hayashi) ; 1 male, Central Taiwan, April-May, 1959 ; 1 male, Nanshanchi, Central Taiwan, April 20, 1973 ; 1 female, Nanshanchi, April 19, 1972 ; 1 male, Lalashan, Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, May 21-24, 1980, H. Makihara leg. ; Type of ab. *nigrithoracica* Seki and type of ab. *rufiventris* Seki (Nat. Sci. Mus.).

Distribution : Taiwan.



Text-figure 5. Male genitalia (Parameres) of *Robustanoplodera tricolor* (Gressitt)
6. (Median lobe) of the same

Robustanoplodera bicolorimembris (Pic), stat. nov.
(Pl. 8, fig. 25♀)

Anoplodera (Robustanoplodera) bicolorimembris Pic, 1954, L' Echange, 70 (538) : 13 (China)

Anoplodera bicolorimembris : Breuning, 1956, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 7 (1-3) : 230 (Kuatun, Fukien, China)

Material examined : Type specimen of *A.(R.) bicolorimembris*. This specimen bears the following two labels: — Kuatun (2300 m) 27.40 n. Br. 117.40 ö L. L. Klapperich 21.6.1938 (Fukien) in violet paper/*Anoplodera (Robustanoplodera) bicolorimembris* mih. in white paper by pen. This is actually a female.

Distribution : China (Fukien).

Robustanoplodera lepesmei (Pic) Comb. nov.

Leptura lepesmei Pic, 1956, Longicornia III : 649, fig. 3 (Pe Yen Tsin, Yunnan, China) female

Koichius lepesmei : Hayashi, 1974, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., 9 : 11

Distribution : China (Yunnan).

Robustanoplodera albopubescens sp. nov. (Pl. 8, fig. 26 ♂)

Body black, shining, with metallic blue to green tint, elytra metallic cobalt blue. Body furnished with appressed red hairs on central portion of pronotum, with whitish hairs sparsely on head and prothorax, and with silvery white pubescence densely on breast, abdomen and on legs.

Head (incl. large eyes) broader than prothorax, clypeus coarsely punctured, separated from frons by a deep shining transverse groove, frons finely somewhat sparsely punctured, with a median longitudinal furrow extending backward into a deep channel between antennal tubercles and continuing to an impunctate median shining line at apical half of occiput, vertex narrow, punctured as on frons, occiput mat, coarsely very closely punctured and shallowly rugose, gena short, one fourth as long as an eye diameter, temples arcuately and strongly narrowed posteriorly, and neck coarsely but not so closely punctured. Antennae fully arrived at elytral apex in male, covered with pubescence from fifth joint. Prothorax campanuliform, slightly longer than the basal width, narrowed at apex, gradually and arcuately broadened posteriorly to strongly bisinuate base, roun-

ded laterally, distinctly narrowly constricted just behind apex and shallowly narrowed before base; disc coarsely partly transversely rugosely punctured, leaving a pair of large triangular impunctate shining portions laterally at middle. Scutellum triangular, finely punctured. Elytra 2.4 times as long as the basal width, broader than prothorax at base, distinctly narrowed posteriorly to apical one third, and slightly widened posteriorly to before apices which are broadly, almost transversely emarginate with sharp sutural angles; disc rather plane but convex premedially, closely subfinely punctured and rugosely so in transverse rows, 5-6 punctures seen in an unit square. Breast finely rugulosely punctured, abdomen finely punctured. Legs stout, femora clavate, hind pair with dull preapical dents, hind tibiae depressed and arcuate, front and middle pairs densely furnished with fulvous pubescence on beneath, tarsi relativey broad, densely covered with fulvous pubescence beneath of first to third joints.

Length, 13 mm.

Holotype, male, Chapa, Tonkin, Vietnam, April 26, 1918, Jeanvione leg. (Paris Mus).

This new species differs from *B. viridipennis* (Pic, 1923) from Tonkin, in having entirely black body (excl. metallic cobalt blue elytra), silvery white pubescent body beneath, metallic blue to green tint on black portions of body, dully bidentate beneath of hind femora.

Distribution: Montane northern Vietnam.

Genus *Mimostrangalia* Nakane et Ohbayashi

Mimostrangalia Nakane et Ohbayashi, 1957, December, Sci. Rep. Saikyo Univ., Nat. Sci. & Liv. Sci. 2 (4) A; 49 (Type speices: *Strangalia kurosonensis* Ohbayashi, 1936-Shikoku, Japan); Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1: 28; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan, 4: 24

Strangalia (*Insularestrangalia*) Hayashi, 1961, Ent. Rev. Japan, XII (2): 40 (Type species: *Strangalia longicornis* Gressitt, 1934-Amami-Oshima, Ryukyu)

Strangalia (*Mimostrangalia*): Kusama et Hayashi, 1971, Rep. Fac. Sci., Shizuoka Univ., 6: 103

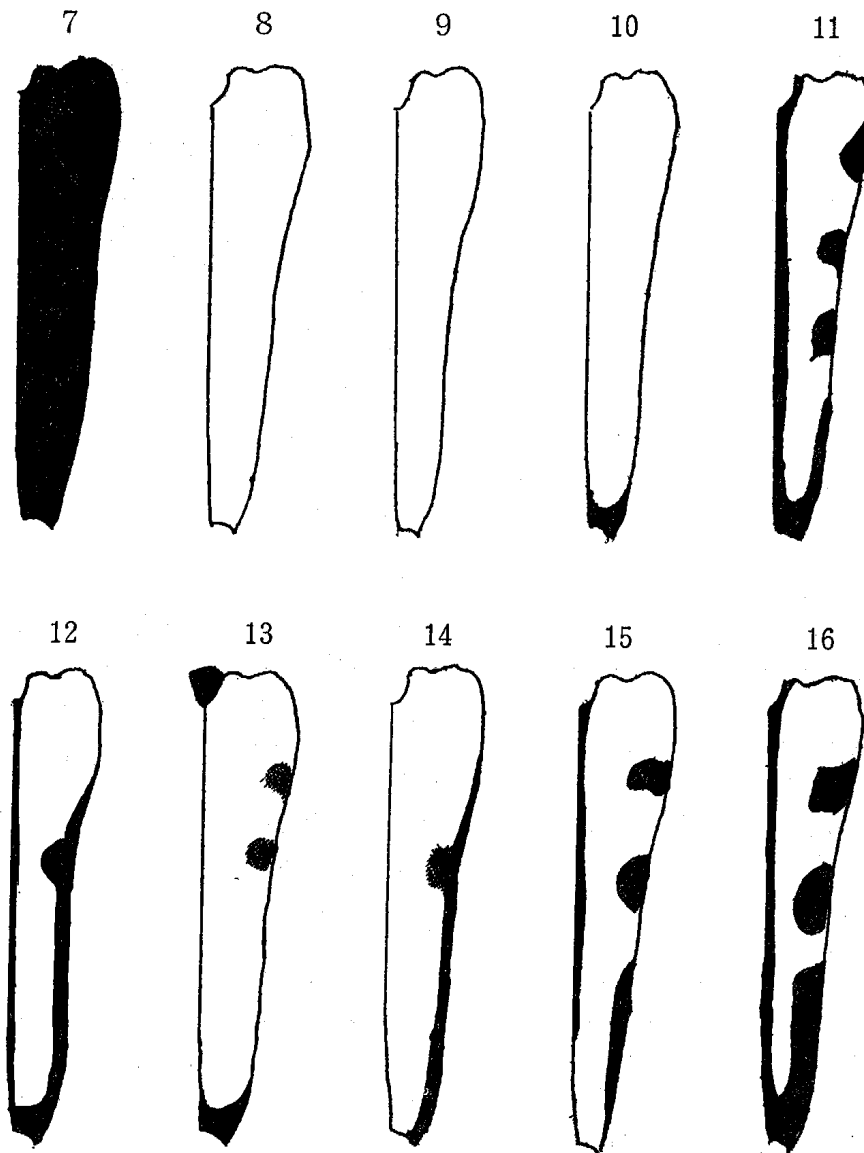
Body medium sized, slender; head abbreviated in front, fairly narrowed behind eyes, forming a distinct neck. Antennae in male longer than or as long as body, simple, without pits or impressions. Prothorax longer than basal width, narrowed apically, shallowly con-

stricted behind apex, roundly expanded laterally at middle, base bisinuate, with sharply angulated hind angles which not covered elytral humeri. Scutellum elongate triangular. Elytra long and slender, narrowed posteriorly, dehiscent at apical sutural margins, apices obliquely truncate or emarginate with sharp marginal and sutural angles. Legs long and slender, femora weakly thickened, hind tarsal joints sulcate beneath. Fifth abdominal sternite shallowly sulcated with row lateral plates. Male genitalia: parameres rather thickened, broad at base and gradually narrowed to rounded-acuminate apices with one or two long terminal hairs.

This genus contains the following thirteen species at present:—

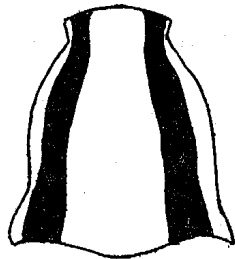
<i>Strangalia kurosonensis</i> Ohbayashi, 1936	Western Japan
<i>Strangalia dulcis</i> Bates, 1884	Western Japan
= <i>Strangalia (Typocerus) Kinoshitai</i> Kano, 1933	Japan
<i>Pygostrangalia kurosawai</i> Hayashi, 1966	Taiwan
<i>Mimostrangalia kiangsiensis</i> Hayashi et Villiers sp. nov.	Kiangsi, China
<i>Strangalia (Typocerus) Kappanzanensis</i> Kano, 1933	Taiwan
= <i>Strangalia</i> (s. str.) <i>mitonoi</i> Gressitt, 1951	Taiwan
<i>Strangalia inlateralis</i> Pic, 1955	Tonkin
<i>Strangalia indiferens</i> Pic, 1955	Tonkin
<i>Leptura (Strangalia) lateripicta</i> Fairmaire, 1895	Tonkin
<i>Strangalia lateripicta loimailia</i> Gressitt, 1940	Hainan
<i>Strangalia (Strangalina) longicorne</i> Gressitt, 1934	Amami-Oshima, Ryukyu
<i>Strangalia longicorne obscura</i> Gressitt, 1940	Hainan
<i>Mimostrangalia gressitti</i> Hayashi et Villiers sp. nov.	Laos
<i>Strangalia vittaticollis</i> Pic, 1926	Tonkin

1. Body without markings or bands; black to red.....2
- Body testaceous, sometimes decorated with black bands or markings.....4
2. Body black and/or red; body long and slender, elytra more than three times as long as the basal width, straightly narrowed posteriorly; legs long and slender, hind tarsal joint fairly longer than the corresponding tibia; body black, prothorax red, elytral humeri and apices rufescens (f. *typica*); allied to f. *typica*, but elytra rufescens along suture (f. *suturalis* Ohbayashi); prothorax black, elytra red (f. *kinoshitai* Kano); prothorax and elytra

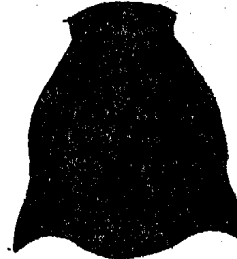


Text-figures 7 to 16. Elytral patterns of *Mimostrangalia*-species: - 7. *M. dulcis* (Bates) 8. *M. kurosonensis* (Ohbayashi) 9. *M. kappanzanensis* (Kano) 10. *M. inlateralis* (Pic) 11. *M. indiferens* (Pic) 12. *M. longicornis* (Gressitt) 13. *M. obscuricolor* (Gressitt) 14. *M. lateripicta* (Fairmaire) 15. *M. loimailia* (Gressitt) 16. *M. gressitti* Hayashi et Villiers sp. nov.

17



18

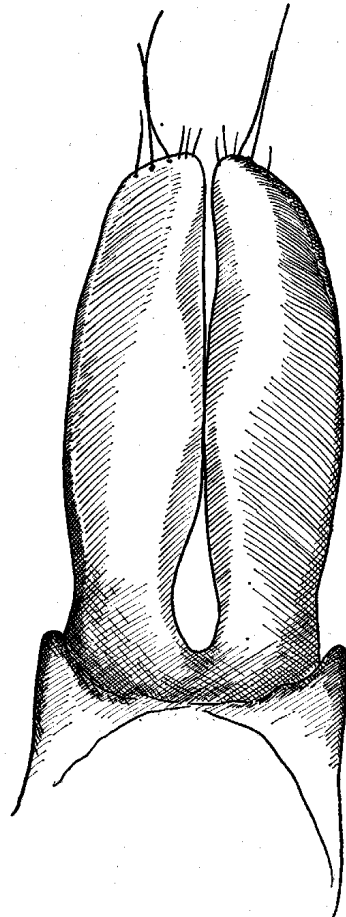


Text-figures 17 & 18. Prothorax of *Mimosrangalia*. 17. *M. lateripicta* (Fairmoire), *M. vittaticollis* (Pic) and *M. loimailia* (Gressitt). 18. *M. dulcis* (Bates), *M. indiferens* (Pic), *M. longicornis* (Gressitt), *M. obscuricolor* (Gressitt) and *M. gressitti* Hayashi et Villiers sp. nov.

- entirely red (f. *sanguinea* Matsushita et Tamanuki); body black, sides of pronotal base, elytral humeri and apices dark red (f. *amanoi* Ohbayashi) 14-15 mm. *dulcis*
- Body black in male, and elytra red in female; elytra three times as long as or less than so the basal width..... 3
3. Elytra 2.8 times as long as the basal width in female; in male 3.6 times; first hind tarsal joint relatively long against second and third united together (ratio, 5.5 : 3.2); male entirely black. 15 mm. *kurosawai*
- Elytra three times as long as the basal width in female; first hind tarsal joint relatively short against second and third united together (ratio, 5.5 : 4). 15 mm. *kiangsiensis* sp. nov.
4. Prothorax black 5
- Prothorax testaceous or testaceous red, with or without a pair of black longitudinal vittae on disc..... 7
5. Elytra with black sutural vittae..... 6
- Elytra without black vittae; with two lateral markings and apices black; scutellum black; antennae dull brownish basally, seventh and eleventh nearly black, eighth to tenth buffy white in female; abdomen ochraceous, dull brown on last two segments and apices of first three; legs dull castaneous, apices of hind femora and posterior sides of hind tibiae and first tarsal joints blackish. 13 mm. *obscuricolor*
6. Elytra with three small black markings and apical lateral short vittae which prolonging to apices. Antennae in male black basally and lighter in apical four joints. 18 mm. *indiferens*
- Elytra with two big black markings and broad apical lateral vittae which prolonging to apices. Antennae in male black basally and lighter in apical joints; in female black, with preapical three joints white. 14-18 mm. *gressitti* sp. nov.

- Elytra with one black marking just before middle of lateral vittae which started from a short distance behind humeral inflation and prolonging to and covering apices. Antennae with first seven and eleventh joints black, eighth to tenth joints white. 16-18 mm. *longicornis*
- 7. Prothorax with a pair of longitudinal black vittae 8
- Prothorax unicolor, without longitudinal vittae 10
- 8. Elytra without black narrow sutural vittae and apices, and with a pair of narrow marginal vittae starting from a short distance from humeri, vaguely dilated inward before middle; in male prothorax longer, with a pair of black longitudinal vittae on disc; second and third abdominal segments at bases and fifth entirely black, which is emarginate at apex and laterally developed and produced; apical halves of hind femora and apices of hind tibiae black; antennae first three joints, the rest flavo-testaceous with apices black; in female prothorax shorter, without black vittae; black markings and lateral marginal vittae on elytra developed; last ventral segment simple, subtruncate at apex; antennae black. 13 mm. *lateripicta*
- Elytra with black narrow sutural vittae and apices 9
- 9. Elytra with incomplete narrow sutural vittae; elytra yellowish ochraceous, suture, external margins and apices narrowly black, three black markings extending from margin to middle of elytron, basal two markings squarish, last longitudinal; metathorax, abdomen, coxae and femora yellowish testaceous; last abdominal segment and apical third of hind femora and tibiae black. 13-14 mm. *loimailia*
- Elytra with narrow but complete sutural vittae and apices black; elytra reddish yellow, suture, external margins and apices narrowly black, additionally with an oblique vague marking post basally and a round black marking just before middle near margin; abdomen with black last pygidium (f. *typica*); posterior halves of sutural vittae and apical bands of elytra vanished; premedian black lateral marking developed, forming an elongate band (f. *subbrevelineata* pic); anterior (basal) marking of elytra vanished (f. *phungi* Pic= male of f. *typica*). 17 mm. *vittaticollis*
- 10. Elytra with apices black; body light reddish brown, apical joints of maxillary palpi, eyes, undersides of antennal scapes, apices of third, fourth and fifth, and extreme apices of sixth to eighth, apical halves of ninth and the succeeding joints black; lateral bases of first to fourth abdominal segments and fifth darkened; apical third of hind femora and hind tibiae and hind tarsal joints excepting extreme base of first joint reddish yellow, the rest of legs yellowish. 14 mm. *inlateralis*
- Elytra without apices black 11
- 11. Body yellowish brown; inner sides of antennal scapes and second blackish brown, third and the succeeding joints black at apices; apices of hind femora and tibiae black; fifth abdominal segment black. 15-18 mm.

- *kurosonensis*
— Body reddish yellow; eyes, antennae excepting scapes and all the tarsi black.
12.5 mm. *kappanzanensis*



Text-figure 19. Male genitalia (parameres) of
Mimostrangalia dulcis (Bates)

Mimostrangalia dulcis (Bates) (Text-figs. 7, 18, 19)

Strangalia dulcis + Variat 1 & 2 Bates, 1884, Jl. Linn. Soc. London Zool., XVIII; 222 (Wadatoge, Honshu; Yuyama, Kyushu, Japan); Tamanuki, 1942, Fauna Nippon., 10, 8, 15 : 193, 195, fig. 208

Strangalia (Strangalina) dulcis Aurivillius, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39 : 241; Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., XXXIV (2) : 218, 220

Strangalina dulcis : Boppe, 1921, Gen. Col., 178 : 102

Strangalia (Typocerus) Kinoshitai Kano, 1933, Kontyu, 6 : 265, (Aburazaka, Gifu, Honshu, Japan)

Strangalia (Strangalina) dulcis Bates abb. *atricollis* + *sanguinea* Matsushita et Tamanuki, 1935, Ins. Mats., X (1-2) : 3 (Honshu, Japan)

Mimostrangalia dulcis : Nakane et Ohbayashi, 1957, loc. cit., : 243 ; Ohbayashi, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon. II : 283, pl. 142, figs. 2 a, b ; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, I : 36, pl. 12, fig. 6 ; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan, 4 : 35, pl. 7, fig. 19 a, b

Mimostrangalia dulcis Bates mm. *amanoi* + *suturalis* Ohbayashi, 1959, Ent. Rev. Japan, X (1) : 2 (Kyushu, Honshu, Japan)

Material examined: Type of *S. Kinoshitai* Kano (Nat. Sci. Mus.).

Remarks: Bates' Variat 1 = f. *sanguinea* (Matsushita et Tamanuki). f. *kinoshitai* (Kano) = f. *atricollis* (Matsushita et Tamanuki). Bates' Variat 2 is quite similar with f. *amanoi* Ohbayashi.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yakushima).

Mimostrangalia kiangsiensis sp. nov. (Pl. 10, fig. 31)

Leptura rubripennis : Gressitt (nec Pic), 1939, Lingnan Sci. Jl., 18 : 8, pl. 1, fig. 2 (Kwantung, China)

Leptura (s. str.) *rubripennis* : Gressitt (nec Pic), 1951, Longicornia 2 : 102

Slender species; body black, shining, elytra dark red, body furnished with fine black pubescence and elytra covered with sparse dark hairs, arisen from punctures respectively.

Head narrower than pronotal base, finely densely punctured, abbreviated in front, frons triangularly impressed, separated from clypeus by a dull transverse impression, vertex narrow, dull triangularly concave between rather low antennal tubercles, set closely each other, occiput broad, with a deep median longitudinal furrow continuing from vertex to base of occiput. Antennae in female fully surpassing elytral middle, slender and filiform. Prothorax campanuliform, narrowed at apex, broadened posteriorly with premedian lateral dull protuberances, once slightly narrowed just behind middle and again distinctly broadened towards triangularly produced hind angles of distinctly bisinuate base; disc not so strongly convex, finely closely punctured, excepting a median shining longitudinal line and apical transverse and prebasal bisinuate impressions. Scutellum triangular, punctulate. Elytra broader than pronotal base, about 3 times as long as the basal width, rounded at humeri, shallowly narrowed to before middle, then nearly parallel-sided for one third of elytral length, and gradually narrowed posteriorly towards broadly obliquely emarginate

apices; disc finely, but not so closely punctured. Body beneath finely closely punctured, the punctures shallow and elongate, carrying a light fulvous short hair each; shining, and denser on breast than on abdomen. Legs long and slender, hind femora scarcely arriving just before apex of abdomen, not touching far from elytral apices; first hind tarsal joint longer than second and third joints united together (ratio, 5.5 : 4).

Length, 15 mm., width, 4 mm.

Holotype, female, Kiangsi, China, 1901, C. L. Gonon leg.; ex. coll. R. Oberthur (Paris Mus.).

This new species differs from the closest ally, *M. kurosawai* (Hayashi), Comb. nov. from Taiwan in having slenderer and longer antennae, longer elytra with somewhat rugulose punctures and relatively shorter first hind tarsal joint against the following two joints united together (ratio in the latter species, 5.5 : 3.2).

Distribution: East China.

Mimostrangalia kurosawai (Hayashi) Comb. nov.
(Pl. 9, fig. 27♂)

Pygostrangalia kurosawai Hayashi, 1966, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., I : 4 (Puli, Central Taiwan) male

Strangalina dulcis ab. *kinoshitai* : Mitono (nec Kano), 1944, Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Taiwan, 34 (250) : 258 (Musha) —**syn. nov.**—

Material examined: Type (male) (Nat. Sci. Mus.). 1 female, 1 male, Nanshanchi, Taiwan, April 9, 1971, H. Nomura leg. (Hayashi).
Distribution: Taiwan.

Mimostrangalia kurosonensis (Ohbayashi)
(Pl. 9, fig. 29♂; Text-fig. 8)

Strangalia kurosonensis Ohbayashi, 1936, Tr. Kansai Ent. Soc., VII : 11, pl. II, fig. 1 (Kuroson, Shikoku)

Strangalia (*Sphenalia*) *kurosonensis* : Mitono, 1940, Col. Cat. Japon., VII : 51

Strangalia (*Pedostrangalia*) *kurosonensis* : Tamanuki, 1942, Fauna Nippon., Lept., 2 : 190, fig. 206

Mimostrangalia kurosonensis : Nakane et Ohbayashi, 1957, Sci. Rep. Saikyo Univ. Nat. Sci. Liv. Sci., 2 (4) A : 49 (new genus established based on this species) ; Ohbayashi, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., II : 283, pl. 142,

fig. 1 (Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima) ; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, I : 36, pl. 12, fig. 5 (Honshu, Izumikurashima, Amami-Oshima) ; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan, 4 : 35, pl. 7, fig. 18

Material examined: 1 male, Kuroson, Kochi, Shikoku, Japan, July 25, 1961, H. Maruoka leg. (Hayashi). Type of *S. kurosonensis* Ohbayashi (Ohbayashi).

Distribution : Japan (W. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izumikurashima, Tsushima, Yakushima), Ryukyu (Amami-Oshima).

Mimostrangalia kappanzenensis (Kano)

(Pl. 9, fig. 30♂ ; Text-fig. 9)

Strangalia (*Typocerus*) *kappanzenensis* Kano, 1933, Kontyu, 6 : 265 (Sozan, Taiwan)

Strangalia (*Sphenalia*) *kappanzenensis* : Mitono, 1940, Cat. Col. Japon., 8 : 51

Strangalia (*Pedostrangalia*) *kappanzenensis* : Tamanuki, 1942, Fauna Nipp., 2, Lept., : 191 non fig.

Strangalia (s. str.) *kappanzenensis* : Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II : 116 part. (Key in p. 109 indicates female of *Idiostrangalia sozanensis*)

Strangalia (s. str.) *mitonoi* Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia 2 : 117, pl. 3, fig. 1 (Sozan, Taiwan) female -**synonym**-

Strangalia (s. str.) *mitonoana* Gressitt, 1953, Ent. Rev. Japan, 6 (4) : 28 (n. n. for *mitonoi* Gressitt, 1951)

Mimostrangalia kappanzenensis : Hayashi, 1959, Ent. Rev. Japan, 10 (2) : 61 (Syn. et comb. nov.)

Material examined: Type (Nat. Sci. Mus.); 1 male specimen, near Ssuling, 900 m. Taoyuan Pref., Taiwan, April 3, 1981, T. Shimomura leg. (Hayashi).

Distribution : Taiwan.

Mimostrangalia longicornis (Gressitt)

(Pl. 9, fig. 28♀ ; Text-figs. 12, 18)

Strangalia (*Strangalina*) *longicorne* Gressitt, 1934, Philip. Jl. Sci., 55 : 382 (Amami-Oshima, Ryukyu)

Strangalina longicorne Mitono, 1940, Cat. Col. Japon., 8 : 54 *Strangalia* (s. str.) *longicorne* : Tamanuki, 1942, Fauna Nippon., 10, 8, 15 : 201

Strangalia (s. str.) *longicornis* : Gressitt, 1951, Philip. Jl. Sci., 79 (2) : 207

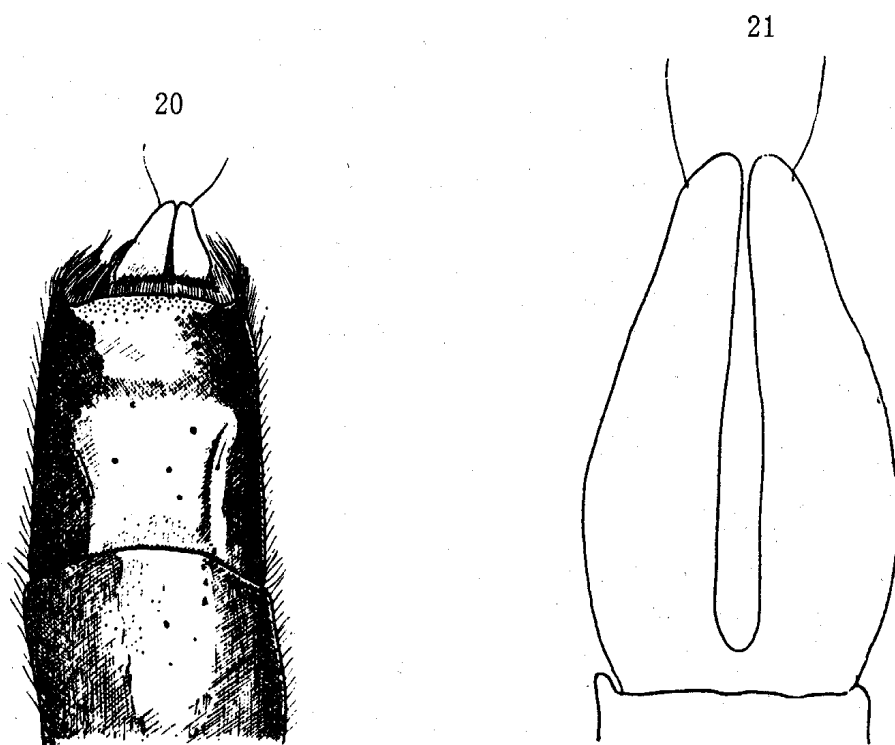
Mimostrangalia longicornis : Ohbayashi, 1960, Ent. Rev. Japan, XI (1) : 7 ; Ohbayashi, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., II : 283, pl. 142, fig. 3 ; Kojima et

Hayashi, 1969, *Ins. Life Japnn*, I : 35, pl. 12, fig. 7 ; Hayashi, 1984, *Col. Japan*, 4 : 35, pl. 7, fig. 20

Strangalia (Insularestrangalia) longicornis : Hayashi, 1961, *Ent. Rev. Japan*, XIII (2) : 40, pl. 9, figs. 8, 14, 17 ; Samuelson et Gressitt, 1965, *Pacific. Ins.*, 7 (1) : 56

Material examined : Types of *S. longicorne* Gressitt (Washington Mus. ; Calif. Acad. Sci.) ; Numerous male & female specimens from Amami-Oshima, Ryukyu, Japan.

Distribution : Ryukyu (Amami-Oshima, Tokunoshima, Okinawa).



Text-figures 20 & 21. 20. Fifth abdominal segment beneath of *Mimosrangalia longicornis* (Gressitt). 21. Male genitalia (parameres) of *M. longicornis* (Gressitt).

Mimosrangalia obscuricolor (Gressitt) (Text-figs. 13, 18)

Strangalia longicorne obscura Gressitt, 1940, *Philip. Jl. Sci.*, 72 (1-2) : 33, 34 (Tai-pin-ts'uen, near Lai-mo-Ling, Hainan)

Strangalia (s. str.) *longicornis obscuricolor* : Gressitt, 1951, *Longicornia* II : 109, 116 (nom. nov., because the name of *obscura* is preoccupied)

Strangalia (Insularestrangalia) obscura : Hayashi, 1961, *Ent. Rev. Japan*, XIII (2) : 40 (stat. nov.)

Distribution: China (Hainan Island).

Mimostrangalia inlateralis (Pic) Comb. nov.

(Pl. 10, fig. 34; Text-fig. 10)

Strangalia inlateralis Pic, 1955, L'Echange, 72 (541): 10 (Mt. Mauson, Tonkin)

Material examined: The type specimen of *S. inlateralis* Pic, 1 female etiqueted by three labels, Tonkin Montes Mauson Apr.- Mai 2-3000' H. Fruhstorfer, printed on white; Type, by pen on pink; *inlateralis* mihi, by pen on red paper.

"Voisin du précédent (*Strangalia semilateralis* Pic), mais plus petit, en ayant les élytres seulement brièvement marqués de noir au sommet, les antennes, particulières, longuement testacées avec les 1^{ers} articles diversement foncés au sommet, le 9^e bicolore et les deux derniers noirs; l'abdomen est brièvement marqué de noir, les pattes sont claires, les cuisses postérieures seulement noires au sommet ainsi que les tibias, et les tarsi foncés. L. 14 m. M^{ts} Mauson." (Original description)

Distribution: Montane northern Vietnam.

Mimostrangalia indiferens (Pic) Comb. nov.

(Pl. 10, fig. 33; Text-figs. 11, 18)

Strangalia indiferens Pic, 1955, L'Echange, 72 (541): 9 (Mt. Mauson, Tonkin)

Material examined: The type specimen of *S. indiferens* Pic, 1 female, etiqueted by two labels, Tonkin Montes Mauson April-Mai 2-3000' H. Fruhstorfer, printed in white; *indiferens* mihi, by pen on pink paper.

"Allongé, étroit, élytres élargis vers les épaules, presque progressivement atténués postérieurement, à pubescence blanchâtre fine et couchée, noire, élytres jaunes ayant chacu 3 macules externes avec le somme noirs. Antennes noires à 4 derniers articles clairs, celles-ci longues. Pattes noires avec les cuisses rougeâtres. L. 18 m. Tonkin: M^{te} Mauson.-Voisin du précédent (*Strangalia sexalbonotata* Pic), mais avec une coloration très différente." (Original description)

Distribution: Montane northern Vietnam.

Mimostrangalia lateripicta (Fairmaire) Comb. nov.
(Pl. 10, fig.32; Text-figs. 14, 17)

Leptura (*Strangalia*) *lateripicta* Fairmaire, 1895, Ann. Soc. ent Belg., 39 : 178 (Tonkin) male, female

Strangalia (s. str.) *lateripicta fukiensis* + ab. *decipiens* Tippmann, 1955, Kol. Rundschau, 33 : 98, 99 (Fukien, China)

Material examined: Type specimens of *L. (S.) lateripicta*. Head and antennae are absent, etiqueted by three labels; male specimen, Langson by pen; Museum Paris 1906 Coll. Leon Fairmaire Printed; *Stenura lateripicta* Fair. Langson by pen; 1 female.

Male: Body golden yellow-brick-coloured, decorated with black as the following manner:— Antennae with first three joints piceous, the succeeding joints infusate at apices. Prothorax with two somewhat oblique black vittae on disc. Elytra margined with black from antemedially to apices, somewhat dilated at the bases inwardly. Abdomen, bases of second and third, and terminal segment entirely black. Posterior femora and tibiae black at thier apices.

Slender and elongate species; head (incl. eyes) largely broader than prothorax, convex, frons plane; prothorax elongate, longer than basal width, narrower than elytral base, with rather acute hind angles; elytra sufficiently angulate at humeri, arcuately narrowed posteriorly to obliquely sinuate-truncate apices which dehiscent at suture; disc densely punctured. Apical joint of abdomen concave beneath with low lateral plates. Legs slender, posterior legs longer than the other, but the femora not arriving at elytral apex. 13 mm.

Female: Antennae darkened. Prothorax shorter than in male, immaculate. Elytra finely punctured, marginal black vittae developed, but not prolonged ahead from anterior markings. Apex of abdomen truncate. Posterior femora reddish basally, posterior tibiae infuscated.

Distribution: Montane northern Vietnam; Fukien, China.

Mimostrangalia loimailia (Gressitt) Comb. & Stat. nov.
(Pl. 10, fig. 36; Text-fis. 15, 17)

Strangalia lateripicta loimailia Gressitt, 1940, Philip. Jl. Sci., 72 (1-2) : 33 (Lai-mo-Ling Mt., central Hainan)

Strangalia (s. str.) *lateripicta loimailia* : Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, II : 110, 116 ; Tippmann, 1955, Kol. Rundschau, 33 : 98 (Fukien, China)

Material examined: Paratype of *S. l. loimailia* Gressitt (Calif. Acad. Sci.).

Female: Body ochraceous. Head narrower than prothorax. Antennae first five segments largely ochraceous brown, with inner sides and apices brownish black; sixth and seventh brownish basally, and 8-11 entirely black. Prothorax decorated with a pair of black longitudinal vittae on disc even in female. Elytral black markings developed, sutural margins black, and marginal black vittae lacking. Tibiae reddish ochraceous, hind pair tipped with black. 13-14 mm.

Distribution: China (Hainan Is.; Fukien).

Mimostrangalia gressitti sp. nov.

(Pl. 10, fig. 35; Text-figs. 16, 18)

Strangalia (s. str.) *abdominalis*: Gressitt et Rondon (nec Pic), 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24: 39, fig. 8, e (Phou Khao Khoay & Ban Van Heua, 1,000 m. Vientiane Prov., Laos) 14-18 mm. Male

Body black, antennae in male black basally and lighter apically; in female black with preapical white two or three joints. Elytra yellowish brown with three lateral markings and sutural margin black, first small quadrate behind humeri, second larger than first, semicircular, before middle and third elongate behind middle to apices, relating with sutural black vittae forming a short apical band. Legs light reddish, mid and hind tibiae black.

Material examined: Holotype, 1 female, among the series of Dr. Gressitt's Laos collection, under the name of *S. abdominalis* Pic (Bishop Mus).

This species is closely allied to *M. loimailia* Gressitt from Hainan, however, it differs from the latter in having entirely black pronotum, instead of yellowish brown with two lateral black vittae on disc, and terminally tipped hind femora with black, etc.

This new species was once recorded as *Strangalia abdominalis* Pic by Dr. Gressitt, however, comparing with the true *abdominalis* (type specimen deposited in Mus. nat. d'Hist. natur., Paris) this new species stouter and larger (14-18 mm) (in *abdominalis*, 8 mm.), prothorax longer, and elytra with three lateral black markings, instead of four markings, etc.

Distribution: Laos.

22



23



Text-figure 22. *Mimostrangalia vittaticollis* (Pic) Type

Text-figure 23. *M. vittaticollis* (Pic) forma *phungi* (Pic) Type.

Mimostrangalia vittaticollis (Pic) Comb. nov. (Text-figs. 22, 23)

Strangalia vittaticollis Pic, 1926, Mel. Exot. Ent., 45 : 22 (Tonkin)

Strangalia vittaticollis Pic var. *subbrevelineata* Pic, 1928, Mel. Exot. Ent., 51 : 27 (Tonkin)

Strangalia vittaticollis Pic var. *Phungi* Pic, 1930, Mel. Exot. Ent., 55 : 15 (Tonkin)

Strangalia (*Strangalina*) *vittaticollis* Pic s. esp. *brevioripennis* Pic, 1955, L' Echange, 72 (541) : 10 (Locality uncertain)

Strangalia (s. str.) *vittaticollis* : Tippmann, 1955, Kol. Rundsch, 33 : 98 (Fukien, China)

Material examined: Type of *S. vittaticollis* Pic (Paris Mus.). This specimen bears the following 5 labels: —301/Hoa Binh Tonkin/Type on yellow paper/HOLOTYPE on red paper/*Strangalina vittaticollis* n. sp. by pen/. Type of v. *Phungi* Pic (Paris Mus.). This specimen bears the following 4 labels: — Hoa Binh on white paper/Type on yellow paper/*vittaticollis* Pic var./v. *Phungi* Pic.

Body reddish yellow, decorated with black as the following manner: — Head with two short vittae just insides of eyes; antennae

with apical four joits black; prothorax with two oblique vitta, which are laterally sinuate and dilated to base, on disc; elytra narrowly black at extreme base between scutellum to insides of humeral elevations; suture narrowly margined and apex narrowly black, additionally with an oblique dark marking post basally and a round black marking just before middle near margin: abdomen with black last pygidium.

Body slender, narrow; head abbreviated in front, suddenly constricted behind eyes, forming a distinct neck, temples almost not developed. Antennae shorter than body. Prothorax longer than broad, narrowed at apex than base, gradually broadened posteriorly, constricted just behind apex, once scarcely narrowed at middle and broadened to base and weakly narrowed just before base, with not developed minute posterior angles. Elytra a little broader than pronotal base, about three times as long as the basal width, narrowed posteriorly to obliquely emarginate apices, with sharp marginal angles. 17 mm.

forma *subbrevelineata* Pic

Posterior half of sutural black vitta and apical short black markings entirely vanished. Premedian round black marking developed, forming elongate band.

forma *Phungi* Pic

Anterior elytral black marking vanished. Abdomen bicolored, 1-4 yellowish brown, 5 black, with lateral long plates. It may be a male of nominal form.

subspecies *brevioripennis* Pic

Body shorter than typical species, elytra shorter and more narrowed at base, lacking sutural black vitta. Prothorax with not attained discal two vittae to base. 13 mm.

Remarks: It is doubtful to belong to *S. vittaticollis* Pic.

Distribution: Montane Vietnam; China (Fukien).

Genus *Pygostrangalia* Pic

Strangalia (*Pygostrangalia*) Pic, 1957, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 8 (1): 76 (Type species: *Strangalia invittaticollis* Pic-Fukien, E. China)

Pygostrangalia: Hayashi, 1960, Niponius, I (6): 18 (part.)

Body relatively large (17-21 mm.), long and slender; head prolonged more or less in front, constricted just behind well developed eyes

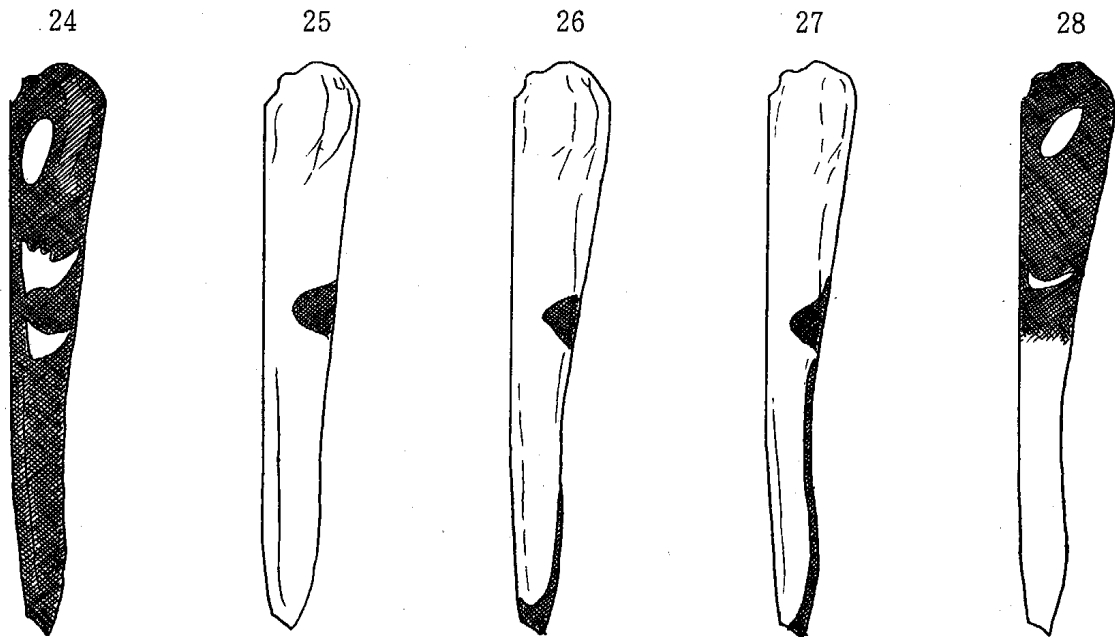
forming a distinct neck; gena shorter than eye diameter. Antennae nearly as long as or shorter than, body in male; slender, but apical joints impressed at apices and terminal appendiculate; third fairly longer than scape or fourth, Prothorax campanuliform, longer than broad, with hind angles sharply produced, but not covering elytral humeri, and not so widened to base, narrowed at apex shallowly constricted a short distance behind apex, weakly arcuately inflated laterally and base bisinuate. Scutellum triangular. Elytra long, about three times as long as the basal width, broader than pronotal base at base, narrowed posteriorly, once narrowed medially in male, almost straightly narrowed in female to truncate apices, with a minute marginal angles; disc arcuately impressed at base, inside of humeri and having a pair of lateral dull carinae, not fully covering abdomen. Legs slender, hind femora arriving at the middle of fourth abdominal segment. Fifth abdominal sternite (male) concave with lateral sides developed forming a vertical plates.

Remarks: Monsieur Pic (1954) had once proposed a division *Pygostrangalia* under the genus *Strangalia*, based on *Strangalia vittaticollis* Pic as the type of the division. And later, he had again described the subgenus *Pygostrangalia* nov. under the genus *Strangalia* based on *Strangalia invittaticollis* Pic. Unfortunately the both type species are not congeneric, and the former species should belong, at the present sense, to *Mimostrangalia* Nakane et Ohbayashi (1957). The present authors would like to treat his Division *Pygostrangalia* Pic (1954) is nom. nud. and has no priority for Subgenus *Pygostrangalia* Pic (1957), because of unique his "subgeneric" character, the fifth abdominal sternite less so strongly concave in *S. vittaticollis*, than *S. invittaticollis*, as frequently found supergenerically.

This genus contains the following four species at present: —

<i>Strangalia kwangtungensis</i> Gressitt, 1939	Kwangtung, China
= <i>Strangalia (Pygostrangalia) invittaticollis</i> Pic, 1957	Fukien, China
<i>Strangalia semilateralis</i> Pic, 1955	Tonkin
<i>Pygostrangalia kurodai</i> Hayashi, 1976	Taiwan
<i>Strangalia (s. str.) silvestrii</i> Tippmann, 1955	Fukien, China

1. Body largely black with reddish brown portions or yellowish brown markings.....2



Text-figures 24 to 28. Elytral patterns of *Pygostrangalia*-species. 24. *P. kurodai* Hayashi male. 25. *P. kurodai* Hayashi female. 26. *P. kwangtungensis* (Gressitt) 27. *P. semilateralis* (Pic) 28. *P. silvestrii* (Tippmann)

- Body largely yellowish brown or reddish testaceous with black markings...3
- 2. Elytra shining black at basal half and reddish brown at apical half, with two pairs of strawyellow markings on black portion; first an oval at centre near base, and second a transverse band just before middle, not touching suture and lateral sides; and epipleurae with a narrow yellowish brown marking. (male) 17 mm. *silvestrii*
- Elytra black with four pairs of dark orange markings, on basal half of disc; an oblong pair just inside of humeri, an elongate pair behind scutellum along suture, a sagittal pair at apex of basal one fourth, the inner branch of which prolonging narrowly to base along suture and indistinctly related to the posterior point of the second elongate ones, and the lateral branch gradually narrowed to the side and ending far from the margin, and the fourth triangular just before middle, its inner angle of which directed basally and narrowly related to the posterior angle of the third and the inner side of which along suture but far from both suture and margin; body largely black above and light orange brown beneath (male); body light orange brown, decorated with black as the following manner: — short oblique pair of vittae on occiput, a pair of ill-defined longitudinal vittae on pronotum, elytra narrowly margined at the inner halves of base and along

- sides of scutellum and extreme base of suture, a pair of trigonate or quadrate lateral markings before middle of disc, ill-defined longitudinal vittae on centre of basal one fourth; large part of eighth, ninth and the following antennal joints black; second and the following tarsal joints infuscated (female). 19 mm. *kurodai*
3. Elytra yellowish brown (brownish ochroceous), with an internally round black marking on each a little before middle, followed by a less distinct brownish spot, sides brownish on apical three-fifths, and apices piceous; antennae pitchy black, with basal three joints brownish beneath; abdomen with last segment and bases of second to fourth black; hind tibiae entirely, and middle tibiae and tarsi partly black, hind femora black on apical two-fifths. 19 mm. (male).....*kwangtungensis*
- Elytra reddish testaceous, with suture partly narrowly black, a semicircular dark marking on each a little before middle, and sides gradually broadened margined with black on posterior half and apical borders; abdomen black and yellow partly; four anterior legs yellow, hind legs black on apical halves of femora; antennae dark brownish black with first two joints lighter beneath, 19 mm. *semilateralis*

Pygostrangalia kwangtungensis (Gressitt)

(Pl. 11, fig. 39; Text-fig. 26)

Strangalia kwangtungense Gressitt, 1939, Lingnan Sci. Jl., 18 : 9 (Lungtau Shan, Kwangtung, China)

Strangalia (s. str.) *kwangtungensis* : Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II : 109, 116, pl. 3, fig. 2 (Shaowu, Fukien, China) ; Tippmann, 1955, Kol. Rundschau, 33 (1-6) : 97 (Kuatun, Fukien)

Pygostrangalia kwangtungensis : Hayashi, 1960, Niponius, I (6) : 20 (Comb. nov.)

Strangalina invittaticollis Pic, 1957, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 8 (1) : 76 (Kuatun, Fukien, China) - **syn. nov.** -

Material examined: Type of *S. invittaticollis* Pic (Paris Mus.). This specimen carries the following three labels: — Kuatun (2, 300 m) 27, 40 n., 117, 40 ö, L. J. Klapparich 18.6.1938 (Fukien) on violet paper/Type on pink paper/Paratype, *Strangalia invittaticollis* Pic on red paper/.

Distribution: South East China (Kwangtung, Fukien).

Pygostrangalia silvestrii (Tippmann) Comb. nov. (Text-fig. 28)

Strangalia (s. str.) *silvestrii* Tippmann, 1955, Kol. Rundschau, 33 (1-6) : 99, fig.8 (Kuatun, Fukien, E. China)

Distribution: South East China (Fukien).

Pygostrangalia kurodai Hayashi
(Pl. 11, figs. 37♂, 38♀; Text-figs. 24, 25)

Pygostrangalia kurodai Hayashi, 1976, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., XI: 5 Juisui, Hualien Hsien, Taiwan)

Distribution: Montane Taiwan.

Pygostrangalia semilateralis (Pic) Comb. nov.
(Pl. 11, fig. 40; Text-fig. 27)

Strangalia semilateralis Pic, 1955, L'Echange, 72 (541): 9 (M^{te} Mauson, Tonkin)

Material examined: Type of *S. semilateralis* Pic (Paris Mus.). This specimen bears the following 3 labels: — Tonkin, Montes Mauson, April-Mai 2-3000', H. Fruhstorfer / Type on pink paper/*semilateralis* mihi on pink paper/.

Distribution: northern Vietnam.

Gnathostrangalia Gen. nov.

Body long and stout; head small, prolonged ahead and fairly constricted just behind well developed eyes forming a distinct neck, gena more or less longer than eye diameter. Antennae not shorter than body in male, slightly dilated apically. Prothorax campanuliform, distinctly broadened posteriorly, especially from middle, narrowed to apex, distinctly constricted just behind apex and shallowly so before base, weakly arcuately inflated laterally at middle, distinctly bisinuate at base, middle of which distinct, with hind angles sharply produced laterally, but scarcely arriving at insides of elytral humeri. Elytra long, fairly straightly narrowed posteriorly from rather broad base to truncate or emarginate apices with sharp marginal angles. Fifth abdominal segment of male deeply excavated beneath, and of female rather simple. Legs slender and long, hind pair longest, hind femora arriving at elytral apex.

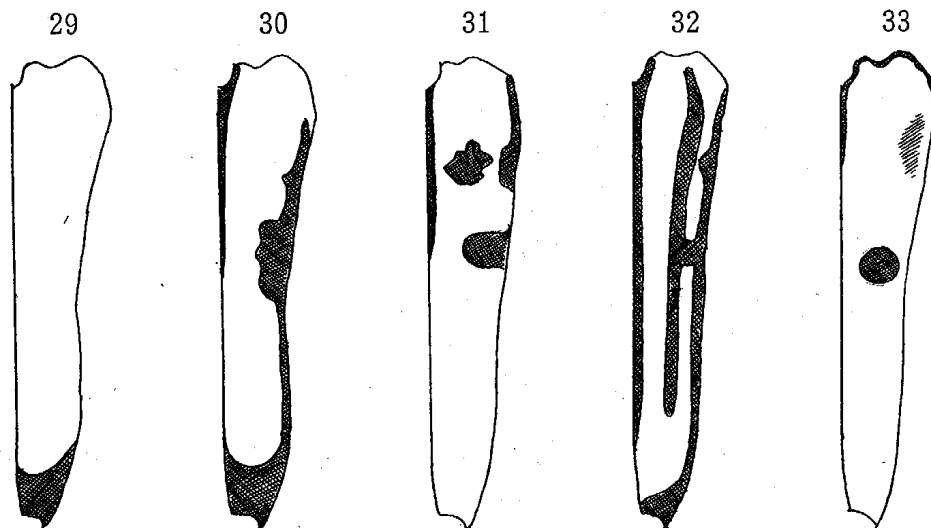
Type species: *Strangalia aurivillei* Pic, 1903 — Tonkin.

This new genus is somewhat allied to *Pygostrangalia* Pic, however, it differs from the latter in having longer forehead, broader

prothorax with more developed hind angles, broader elytra at base and rather straightly narrowed posteriorly.

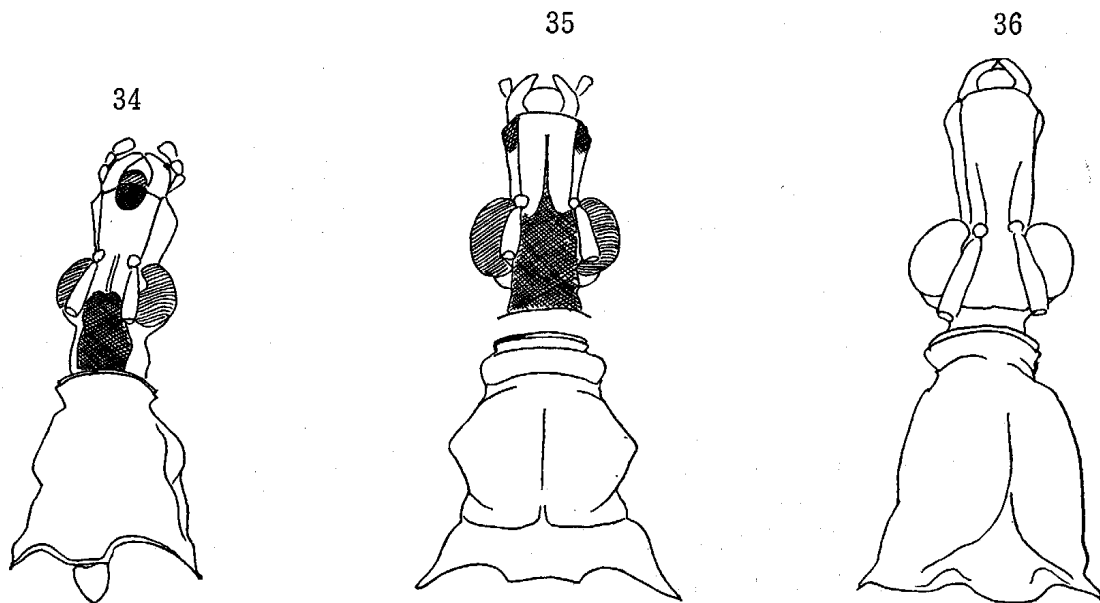
This genus contains the following five species by the examination of their holotypes, and original descriptions.

<i>Strangalia rufovittata</i> Pic, 1922	Tonkin
<i>Leptura bilineatithorax</i> Pic, 1922	Tonkin
<i>Parastrangalis valeria</i> Pic, 1930	Tonkin
<i>Strangalia tienmushana</i> Gressitt, 1939	Chekiang, China
<i>Strangalia longiceps</i> Aurivillius, 1913	Borneo



Text-figures 29 to 33. Elytral patterns of *Gnathostrangalia*-species.
 29. *G. aurivillei* (Pic), 30. *G. aurivillei* (Pic), f. *valeria* (Pic), 31. *G. bilineatithorax* (Pic), 32. *G. rufovittata* (Pic), 33. *G. tienmushana* (Gressitt).

1. Body black, elytra yellowish brown, decorated with black as the following manner: - narrow vittae on suture and disc, which are incomplete at apical portion, and a complete marginal vittae which covered apices, two small black markings, first basal quarter on marginal, and near middle between discal and marginal vittae; antennae black, ninth, tenth and base of eleventh white; abdomen and legs partly yellowish brown. 17 mm. *rufovittata*
- Body testaceous or reddish testaceous, with or without black markings or vittae.....2
2. Prothorax entirely reddish ochraceous, without black markings; elytra tipped with black at apices; head with black on clypeus, central portion of vertex and occiput; antennae largely black; legs blackish at all the tarsi and hind



Text-figures 34 to 36. Head and prothorax of *Gnathostrangalia*-species. 34. *G. aurivillei* (Pic), 35. *G. aurivillei* (Pic) forma *valeria* (Pic), 36. *G. rufovittata* (Pic). 34 & 36 Perspective views



Text-figures 37 to 38. Prothorax and fifth abdominal segment beneath of *G. bilineatithorax* (Pic).

- tibiae (f. *typica*); head tipped with black on apical halves of genae, vertex and occiput; elytra narrowly margined at basal halves of suture, lateral margins behind humeri to apices, and sinuate markings at middle of lateral vittae. (f. *valeria* Pic) 20 mm.....*aurivillei*
- Prothorax with a pair of oblique black vittae on disc.....3
3. Testaceous; elytra black with narrowly at base, basal quarter of suture, a round black spot on disc slightly before middle and some feeble pitchy marks along basal half of lateral margin; antennae ochraceous on middle portions, on apical three and a half antennal joints black; prothorax margined with narrow black on apex, base and procoxal suture, scutellum black.

- 21 mm. *tienmushana*
 — Light reddish testaceous; elytra yellowish brown, decorated with lateral longitudinal vittae a short sutural vittae on basal half, and with three markings on basal half, a semicircular and a quadrate ones at basal quarter, and a larger transverse one before middle of side; body beneath partly black; antennae pale yellow. 28 mm. *bilineatithorax*

Gnathostrangalia aurivillei (Pic) Comb. nov.
 (Pl. 12, figs. 41, 42; Text-figs. 29, 30, 34, 35)

- Strangalia aurivillei* Pic, 1903, Mat. Longic., IV (2) : 29 (Mt. Mauson, Tonkin); Aurivillius, 1912, Junks' Col. Cat., 39 : 241
Parastrangalia valeria Pic, 1930, Mel. Exot. Ent., 56(20) : 14 (Tonkin)
Strangalia aurivillii v. *valeria* (Fr.) Pic, 1943, Opuscula Martialia, XI : 6 (Tonkin) (Pl. 11, fig. 38; Text-figs. 30, 35)
Strangalia aurivillei v. *testaceiceps* Pic, 1943, Opuscula Martialia, X : 1 (Tonkin)

Material examined: Type of *S. aurivillei* Pic (Paris Mus.). This type specimen bears the following 6 labels: — Tonkin, Montes Mauson, April-Mai, 2-3000', H. Fruhstorfer/White plain label/*Strangalia aurivillei* /Type/HOLOTYPÉ on red paper/*Parastrangalis Aurivillei* Pic/. Type of *S. valeria* Pic (Paris Mus.). This specimen bears the following 3 labels: — Tonkin, Montes Mauson, April-Mai 2-3000', H. Fruhstorfer/HOLOTYPÉ on paper/*Strangalia valeria* Fruhstorfer written by Fruhstorfer, additionally V. Pic by Pic's pen/. Type of var. *testaceiceps* Pic (Paris Mus.). This specimen bears the following 4 labels: — Tonkin, Chapa, 4 VI 1918, JEANVOINE/Type, written by pen on red paper/HOLOTYPÉ on red paper/v. *testaceiceps* Pic by pen/. f. *testaceiceps* Pic. Median tibiae partly black.

Distribution: Montane northern Vietnam.

Gnathostrangalia bilineatithorax (Pic) Comb. nov.
 (Pl. 12, fig. 43; text-figs. 31, 37, 38)

- Leptura bilineatithorax* Pic, 1922, Mel. Exot. Ent., 36 : 22 (Tonkin)

Material examined: Type specimen of *L. bilineatithorax* Pic (Paris Mus.). This specimen bears the following 4 labels: — Hoa Binh, Tonkin/type/*bilineatithorax* Pic n. sp./HOLOTYPÉ on red paper/.

Distribution: Montane northern Vietnam.

Gnathostrangalia rufovittata (Pic) Comb. nov.

(Pl. 12, fig. 44; Text-fig. 32, 36)

Strangalia rugovittata Pic, 1922, Mel. Exot. Ent., 37 : 10 (Tonkin)

Material examined : Type of *S. rufovittata* Pic (Paris Mus.).
Type specimen bears the following 4 labels : — 79/Tonkin, Chapa le
Mai 1916, R. Vitalis de Salvaza/Lectotype/*Leptura rufovittata* n. sp./.

Distribution : Montane northern Vietnam.

Gnathostrangalia tienmushana (Gressitt) Comb. nov.

(Text-fig. 33)

Strangalia tienmushana Gressitt, 1939, Notes d'Ent. Chinoise, VI (4) : 93,
95 (Tien-mu Shan, Chekiang, E. China)

Distributon : E. China.

The following species should belong to this genus.

Gnathostrangalia longiceps (Aurivillius) Comb. nov.

Strangalia longiceps Aurivillius, 1913, Arkiv f. Zool., 8/22 : 1 (near Batu
Lawi, Borneo)

Male : Antennae inter oculos prope marginem anticum oculorum insertae, medium elytrorum superantes, apice leviter incrassatae; scapus marginem posticum oculorum vix attingens. Oculi semiglobosi, intus leviter emarginati. Caput valde elongatum, pronoto fere longius, pone oculos fortiter constrictum, genae e oculos vix breviores; mandibulae longae porrectae. Prothorax conicus pone apicem sat profunde ante basin leviter constrictus, utrinque medio paullo rotundatus, ad basin utrinque profunde emarginatus lobo medio distincto; anguli postici breviter dentati humeros haud attingentes. Pedes postici valde elongati; femora apicem elytrorum attingentia; tarsi tibiis fere longiores. articulus 1:us reliquis simul sumtis longior, 2: us 3° et 4° simul samtis longior; calcaria longa.

Fulvo-testecea, prothorace et pectore dense aureo-sericeo-tomentosis; vitta geneli, macula frontis, fronte inter oculos labro, margine postico capitis, antennerum articulis 1-4, linea articuli 5: i et articulis 8-11 infra, scutello, signatulis elytrorum, fasciis latis basalibus segmentorum 2-4 abdominis, segmento 5: o fero toto tibiis, tarsi et

apice femorum nigris; pronoto inter stricturm apicalem et basalem depressione lata elongata dorsali instucto; scutello elongato aureo-piloso; elytris confertim punctulatis, apicem versus sensim fortiter angustatis, apice oblique truncatis et bidentatis angulo exteriori multo magis producto, testaceis et aureo-sericeis, linea suturali; ante latiore basin et humeros cingente, vitta laterali nec humeros nec apicem omnino attingente, vitta lata discali pone basin, medium haud attingente, macula subquadrata media cum margine late conjuncta suturam autem non attingente fasciaque transversa communi paullo pone medium nigris et nigro-pubescentibus; abdomine punctulato minus dense aureo-sericeo segmento ultimo sulco triangulari apicem versus latiore et multo profundiore instructo. Long. corporis 16 mm.

Borneo: bei Batu Lawi.-Reichsmuseum in Stockholm. Erinuert durch Farbe und Zeichnung recht viel an *S. conicollis* Auriv., hat aber einen ganz verschiedenen Kopf und ein abweichend gebildetes Halsschild. (Original description).

Distribution: Borneo.

Paranaspia-Generic Group

This Generic Group contains *Paranaspia*, 1940 and *Pseudoparanaspia*, 1977 at present. The group also has the Neotropical counterparts, *Charisalia* Casey, 1913, *Megachoriolaus* Linsley, 1970, *Choriolaus* Bates, 1885, *Lycochoriolaus* Linsley et Chemsak, 1976, *Orthochoriolaus* Linsley et Chemsak, 1976 and *Euryptera* Serville, 1825.

1. Body narrow and slender; antennae more or less dilated from third to tenth joints; elytra more than three times as long as the basal width, with marginal sharp angle at apex *Pseudoparanaspia*
- Body relatively broad; antennae dilated from fifth to tenth joints; elytra less than 2.5 times as long as the basal width, with marginal angles rounded *Paranaspia*

Genus *Paranaspia* Matsushita et Tamanuki

Strangalia (*Paranaspia*) Matsushita et Tamanuki, 1940, Ins. Mats., XV (1-2): 5 (type species: *Strangalia anaspoides* Bates, 1873-Japan); Tamanuki, 1942, Fauna Nippon., 10, 8, 15: 182; Kusama et Hayashi,

1971, Rep. Fac. Sci. Shizuoka Univ., 6 : 102

Paranaspia : Nakane et Ohbayashi, 1957, Sci. Rep. Saikyo Univ., Nat. Sci. & Liv. Sci., 2 (4) A : 242 (stat. nov. by male genitalia and other features) ; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, I : 22, 34 ; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan in Col., 4 : 24

Body small sized and parallel-sided; head rather small, transverse, abbreviated in front, narrowed posteriorly behind eyes, forming a dull angled temples, and strongly constricted at a short distance from eyes, forming a neck; antennae relatively stout, longer than body in male and surpassing middle of elytra in female, fourth joint the shortest, longer than one half of third, sixth and seventh the longest and nearly as long as each other and longer than fifth which as long as ninth; terminal joints of maxillary and labial palpi elongate, not widened apically. Prothorax campanuliform, strongly narrowed apically and broadened posteriorly to well developed hind angles of distinctly bisinuate base; disc strongly convex at centre to apex, with a pair of deep impressions at base just insides of hind angles. Elytra parallel-sided, not fully covering abdomen, dully truncate and roundly produced at marginal apices. Last abdominal sternite broadly obtusely truncate at apex. Posterior tarsus shorter than the corresponding tibia.

This genus contains the following four species at present: —

<i>Strangalia anaspidoidea</i> Bates, 1873	Japan
= <i>Leptura mikadoi</i> Pic, 1906	Japan
<i>Strangalia (Pedostrangalia) coccinea</i> Mitono, 1936	Taiwan
<i>Paranaspia yayeyamensis</i> Hayashi et Yokoyama, 1974	Iriomote, Ryukyu
<i>Strangalia frainii</i> Fairmaire, 1897	Sikhim, British Bhutan
= <i>Strangalia reductipennis</i> Pic, 1928	Yunnan, China

1. Body elongate, elytra more than 2.5 times as long as the basal width; body black to red..... 2
- Body abbreviated, elytra about 2 to 2.2 times as long as the basal width; body testaceous red, with or without a black band at elytral apex..... 4
2. Body black, elytra black in male (f. *mikadoi* Pic) and blackish red in female (f. *typica*). covered with long appressed pubescence. Prothorax covered with fulvous pubescence. 9-13 mm. *anaspidoidea*
- Body carmin red or red above, black on others..... 3

3. Prothoracic base broad, with sharp hind angles fully reaching elytral humeri ; punctures on prothorax and elytra finer, smaller than the interspaces ; third and fourth antennal joints not so abbreviated, fifth and the succeeding not so strongly thickened (ratio, of each joint ; 12 : 3 : 12 : 8.4 : 12 : 15 : 15 : 13.5 : 12 : 11.4 : 12) ; Body carmin red, antennae, metasternum, abdomen and legs black. 10 mm. *coccinea*
- Prothoracic base not so broad, with not sharp hind angles not fully reaching elytral humeri ; punctures on prothorax and elytra more coarsely closely larger than the interspaces ; third and fourth antennal joints strongly abbreviated, fifth and the succeeding strongly thickened (ratio of each joint ; 12 : 3.2 : 7.2 : 6.4 : 12 : 16 : 16 : 15.2 : 14 : 13.2 : 16) ; body red above, black beneath, excepting mouth-parts, genae, temples and antennal tubercles reddish black, abdomen blackish brown and tarsi reddish. 7.5 mm. *yayeyamensis*
4. Head and prothorax testaceous red, elytra yellowish testaceous with a transverse black band at apex ; metathorax, first three abdominal segments, tarsi and apices of tibiae black, rest of the undersides and legs testaceous. 10-11 mm. *frainii*
- Body entirely testaceous red to yellowish testaceous, except eyes and legs black, without femora largely testaceous. 9 mm. f. *reductipennis*

Paranaspia anaspidoidea (Bates)

(Pl. 13, figs. 45, 46) (Pl. 14, fig. 49)

Leptura anaspidoidea Bates, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) XII : 196
(Japan) female

Strangalia (s. str.) *anaspidoidea* : Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2) : 212

Strangalia (*Pedostrangalia*) *anaspidoidea* : Mitono, 1940, Cat. Col. Japon., 8 : 42

Paranaspia anaspidoidea : Matsushita et Tamanuki, 1940, Ins. Mats., XV (1-2) : 5 ; Tamanuki, 1942, Fauna Nippon., 8, 10, 15 : 183, figs. 200, 201 ; Nakane et Ohbayashi, 1957, loc. cit. : 48 ; Ohbayashi, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., II : 282, pl. 141, fig. 9 ; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, I : 34, pl. 11, fig. 14 ; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan, 4 : 36, pl. 8, fig. 1

Leptura mikadoi Pic, 1906, Mat. Longic., 6 (1) : 16 (Japan) (Pl. 14, fig. 49)

Material examined : Type of *Leptura mikadoi* Pic (male) (Paris Mus.) This specimen bears the following labels : — Japan/Lepturirole (ex Belon)/Type/*Mikadoi* Pic/Lectotype on red paper/*Leptura mikadoi* Pic, Lectotype, A. Villiers det. 1974.

Distribution : Japan (Hokkaido to Kyushu) ; Korea, North China.

Paranaspia coccinea (Mitono) (Pl. 13, fig. 47)

Strangalia (*Pedostrangalia*) *coccinea* Mitono, 1936, Tr. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 26 : 423 (Sozan, N. Taiwan); Mitono, 1940, Cat. Col. Japon., 8 : 42

Strangalia (*Paranaspia*) *coccinea* : Tamanuki, 1942, Fauna Nippon., 10, 8, 15 : 165, fig. 202

Leptura (*Pedostrangalia*) *coccinea* : Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II : 102

Paranaspia coccinea : Hayashi, 1974, Ent. Rev. Japan, XXVI (1/2) : 13

Material examined : 1 male, Mandaisha, Nokogun, Taichung, Taiwan, May, 1941, K. Hayashi leg. (Hayashi)

Distribution : Taiwan.

Paranaspia yayeyamensis Hayashi et Yokoyama (Pl. 13, fig. 48)

Paranaspia yayeyamensis Hayashi et Yokoyama, in Hayashi, 1974, Ent. Rev. Japan, XXVI (1/2) : 12 (Iriomote, Ryukyu) ; Hayashi, 1984, Col. Japan, 4 : 36, pl. 8, fig. 2

Strangalia (*Paranaspia*) *coccinea* : Tamanuki (nec Mitono), 1942, loc. cit. : 165 (part) ; Gressitt, 1951, Philip. Jl. Sci., 79 (2) : 207 (part.)

Material examined : The male holotype of *P. yayeyamensis*. (Hayashi).

Distribution : Southern Ryukyu (Iriomote).

Paranaspia frainii (Fairmaire) Comb. nov. (Pl. 14, figs. 50-52)

Strangalia Frainii Fairmaire, 1897, Notes Leyden Mus., XVIII : 239 (Sikhim, British Bhutan) ; Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India, Col., I : 86 (Sikhim, British Bhutan) ; Aurivillius, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39 : 241 ; Boppe, 1921, Gen. Ins., 178 : 99

Leptura reductipennis Pic, 1928, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. : 156 (Yunnan, China) -**syn. nov.**- (Plate, 14, fig. 51)

Leptura (s. str.) *reductipennis* : Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia II : 93, 101 (Pl. 14, fig. 52)

Material examined : 1 specimen (British Mus.) (fig. 50)/British Bootang, Maria Batsti, L. Dural/Brit. Mus. 1931-96. Another specimen (Paris Mus.) (fig. 48) ; Type of *L. reductioennis* Pic (Paris Mus.). This type specimen carries the following five labels : — Djokoula, Yunnan, Coll. de Touzalin/*Leptura reductipennis* Pic, by Pic's pen/HOLOTYPIC on red paper/Museum Paris 1946/and Coll. de Touzalin/.

Distribution : Sikhim, NE. India ; Bhutan ; S. China (Yunnan).

Genus *Pseudoparanaspia* Hayashi

Pseudoparanaspia Hayashi, 1977, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll.,
XII : 98 (Type species : *P. parallelipennis* Hayashi, 1977-Malaya)

Body minute, relatively long and slender. Head broader than long, abbreviated in front, oblique, and abruptly constricted at a short distance behind large eyes, frons short, vertex rather broad, occiput fairly convex, temples distinct, dully angulate ; eye large, finely faceted, a little emarginate inward. Antennae inserted between anterior portions of eyes, somewhat stout, fusiform, depressed and dilated apically, shorter than body even in male, third joint distinctly longer than scape and a little longer than fourth. Prothorax campanuliform, a little shorter than the bisinuate basal width, narrowed at apex, distinctly constricted just behind apex, gradually broadened to base, with moderately developed hind angles, almost covering the base of elytra ; disc moderately convex, not so strong in *Paranaspia*. Elytra elongate and slender, parallel-sided or weakly dilated apically, and truncate at apices, with minute but sharp marginal angles ; disc convex along suture, sloped down laterally. Procoxae strongly conical, carinate and angulate laterally, fairly contiguous each other. Pre-sternal process narrow. Abdomen of male with last sternite usually simple and plain. Legs long and slender, hind pair the longest, first hind tarsal joint longer than second and third joints united together, third joint incised to the middle of its length.

This genus contains the following five species at present : —

<i>Pseudoparanaspia nigra</i> Hayashi, 1977	West Malaysia
<i>Pseudoparanaspia laticornis</i> Hayashi, 1977	West Malaysia
<i>Pseudoparanaspia semiephies</i> Hayashi, 1977	West Malaysia
<i>Pseudoparanaspia parallelipennis</i> Hayashi, 1977	West Malaysia
<i>Ephies lepturoides</i> Pascoe, 1869	Singapore
= <i>Ephies bicoloriceps</i> Pic, 1943	West Malaysia

1. Body almost entirely black..... 2
- Body bicolored. black and reddish carmin 3
2. Body narrow and slender ; antennae long and slender, arriving at apical one sixth of elytra in male ; elytra 4 times as long as the basal width in male, covered with fine fulvous pubescence. 7.25 mm. *nigra*
- Body relatively broad ; antennae short and thick, arriving at middle of elytra in male ; elytra 3.7 times as long as the basal width in male, covered with

- silky black appressed hairs. 11 mm. *semiephies*
3. Body slender, black only excepting elytra bicolored, carmin red and black ; elytra 3.5-3.6 times as long as the basal width 4
- Body stout, body dorsum reddish carmin, body beneath black only excepting apical two sevenths of elytra black ; antennae in female fusiform, 3rd to 10th flattened, broad. 11 mm. *laticornis*
4. Elytra almost entirely red ; body beneath and legs black. 9.5 mm. *parallelipennis*
- Elytra with dark reddish triangular elongate markings on basal halves, remaining black on epipleurae and apical halves ; body beneath black with gula, coxae and bases of femora pale yellow. 8-8.4 mm. *lepturoides*

Pseudoparanaspia lepturoides (Pascoe) Comb. nov. (Pl. 15, fig. 53)

Ephies lepturoides Pascoe, 1869, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, (3) III : 560 (Singapore) ; Aurivillius, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39 : 249 ; Boppe, 1921, Gen. Ins., 178 : 106 Type examination, British Mus.

Ephies bicoloriceps Pic, 1943, L'Echange, 59 (494) : 14 (Pahang, Malaysia)

—syn. nov.—

Material examined: Syntype of *E. lepturoides* Pascoe (British Mus.). This type specimen carries the 6 labels, Syntype/Type/Singapore light blue oval paper/*Ephies lepturoides* Pasc. Type/*Ephies lepturoides* Singapore/and Pascoe Coll. 93-60/.

Distribution: Singapore ; West Malaysia.

Pseudoparanaspia parallelipennis Hayashi (Pl. 15, fig. 56, 57)

Pseudoparanaspia parallelipennis Hayashi, 1977, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., XII : 99, 104 (Ulu Bendol, Kuala Pilah, Malaysia) Types (Hayashi, Shibata)

Distribution: West Malaysia

Pseudoparanaspia semiephies Hayashi (Pl. 15, fig. 55)

Pseudoparanaspia semiephies Hayashi, 1977, loc. cit. : 102, 104 (Tanah Rata, Pahang, Malaysia) Types (Hayashi & Shibata)

Distribution: West Malaysia.

Pseudoparanaspia nigra Hayashi (Pl. 15, fig. 54)

Pseudoparanaspia nigra Hayashi, 1977, loc. cit. : 100, 104 (Tanah Rata,

Pahang, Malaysia) Types (Hayashi & Shibata)

Distribution: West Malaysia.

Pseudoparanaspia laticornis Hayashi (Pl. 15, fig. 58)

Pseudoparanaspia laticornis Hayashi, 1977, loc. cit. : 101, 104 (Ulu Bendol, Kuala Pilah, Malaysia) Types (Hayashi & Shibata)

Distribution: West Malaysia.

(To be continued)

Explanation of Plates

Plate 1 Dr. & Mrs. A. Villiers, Heian Shrine in back ground, when XVIth International Congress of Entomology was held in Kyoto, August, 1980. (Photo by Hayashi)

Plate 2 Fig. 1 *Leptura cordis* Hayashi et Villiers, sp. nov. Fig. 2 *Leptura fruhstorferi* Hayashi et Villiers sp. nov. Fig. 3 & Fig. 4 *Parastrangalis oberthuri* Hayashi et Villiers sp. nov. male, & female. Fig. 5 *Strangalia puguismontana* Hayashi et Villiers sp. nov.

Plate 3 Fig. 6 *Caraphia lepturoides* (Matsushita) Fig. 7 *Caraphia reducitipennis* (Pic) comb. nov. type.

Plate 4 Fig. 8 *Trypogeus javanicus* Aurivillius, male; Fig. 9 *T. javanicus* Aurivillius, female; Fig. 10 *Trypogeus aureopubens* (Pic) comb. nov. type.

Plate 5 Fig. 11 *Formosotoxotus auripilosus* (Kano) male Fig. 12 *F. auripilosus* (Kano) female Fig. 13 *F. malayanus* Hayashi male type. Fig. 14 *F. fulvopilosus* Hayashi female type.

Plate 6 Fig. 15 *Xenophyrama purpureum* Bates male Fig. 16 *X. purpureum* Bates female Fig. 17 *Neorhamnusium taiwanum* Hayashi et Ando male type. Fig. 18 *N. rugosipenne* (Pic) Comb. nov. type.

Plate 7 Fig. 19 *Pyrrhona laeticolor* Bates male Fig. 20 *P. laeticolor* Bates female. Fig. 21 *Ohbayashia nigromarginata* (Hayashi) male. Fig. 22 *O. nigromarginata* (Hayashi) subsp. *rufostava* Hayashi female type. Fig. 23 *Ohbayashia fuscoaenea* Hayashi male. type

Plate 8 Fig. 24 *Robustanoplodera viridipennis* (Pic) comb. nov. female type. Fig. 25 *R. bicolorimembris* (Pic) comb. nov. female type. Fig. 26 *R. albopubescens* Hayashi et Villiers sp. nov. male type.

Plate 9 Fig. 27 *Mimostrangalia kurosawai* (Hayashi) comb. nov. male
 Fig. 28 *M. longicornis* (Gressitt) male Fig. 29 *M. kurosonensis* (Ohbayashi) male
 Fig. 30 *M. kappanzanensis* (Kano) male.

Plate 10 Fig. 31 *Mimostrangalia kiangsiensis* Hayashi et Villiers, sp. nov.
 female type. Fig. 32 *M. lateripicta* (Fairmaire) comb. nov. male type. Fig. 33
M. indiferens (Pic) comb. nov. male type. Fig. 34 *M. inlateralis* (Pic) comb.
 nov. female type. Fig. 35 *M. gressitti* Hayashi et Villiers sp. nov. male type.
 Fig. 36 *M. loimailia* (Gressitt) comb. nov. male type.

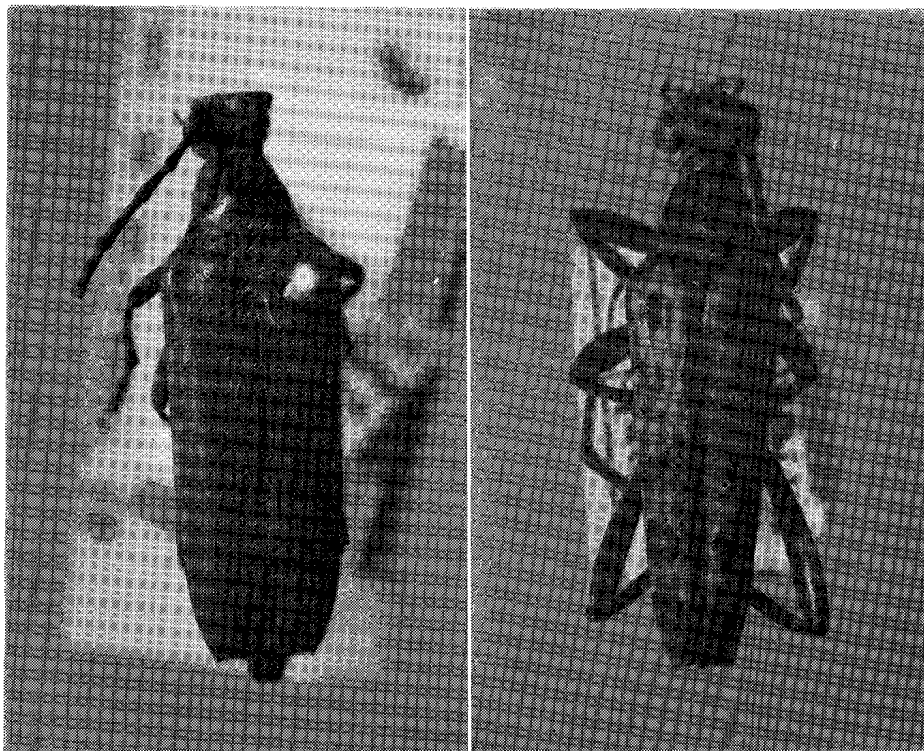
Plate 11 Fig. 37 *Pygostrangalia kurodai* Hayashi male type. Fig. 38 *P.*
kurodai Hayashi female type. Fig. 39 *P. kwangtungensis* (Gressitt) comb. nov.
 female type. Fig. 40 *P. semilateralis* (Pic) comb. nov. male type.

Plate 12 Fig. 41 *Gnathostrangalia aurivillei* (Pic) comb. nov. type. Fig.
 42 *G. aurivillei* (Pic) f. *valeria* (Pic) comb. nov. type. Fig. 43 *G. bilineatithorax*
 (Pic) comb. nov. type. Fig. 44 *G. rufovittata* (Pic) comb. nov. type.

Plate 13 Fig. 45 *Paranaspia anaspidoidea* (Bates) male Fig. 46 *P. anaspidoidea*
 (Bates) female Fig. 47 *P. coccinea* (Mitono) male Fig. 48 *P. yayeyamensis*
 Hayashi et Yokoyama male type.

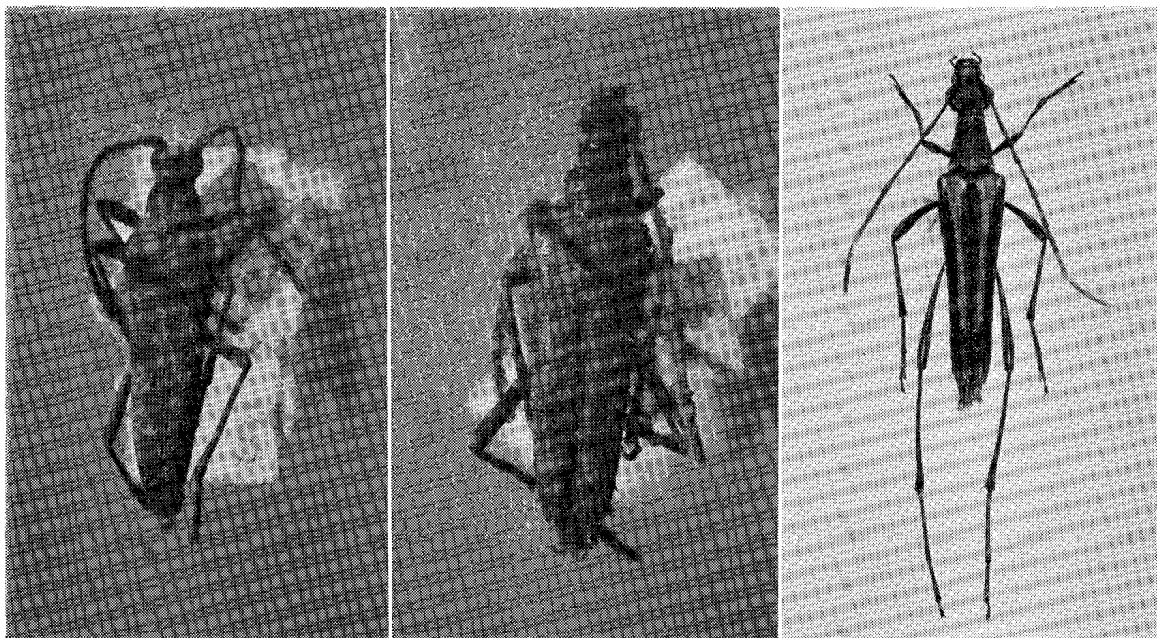
Plate 14 Fig. 49 *Leptura mikadoi* Pic type. Fig. 50 *Paranaspia frainii*
 (Fairmaire) Fig. 51 *P. frainii* (Fairmaire) form. Fig. 52 *Leptura reductipennis*
 Pic type.

Plate 15 Fig. 53 *Pseudoparanaspia lepturoidea* (Pascoe) Comb. nov. type.
 Fig. 54 *P. nigra* Hayashi type. Fig. 55 *P. semiephies* Hayashi type. Figs. 56 &
 57 *P. parallelipennis* Hayashi type. Fig. 58 *P. laticornis* Hayashi type.



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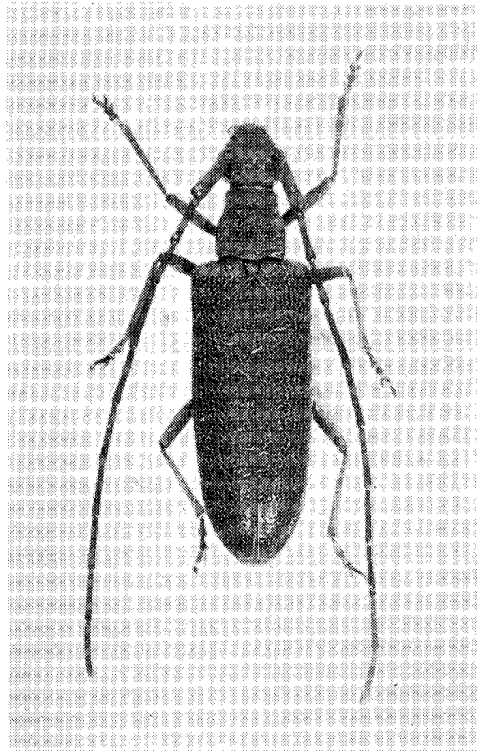


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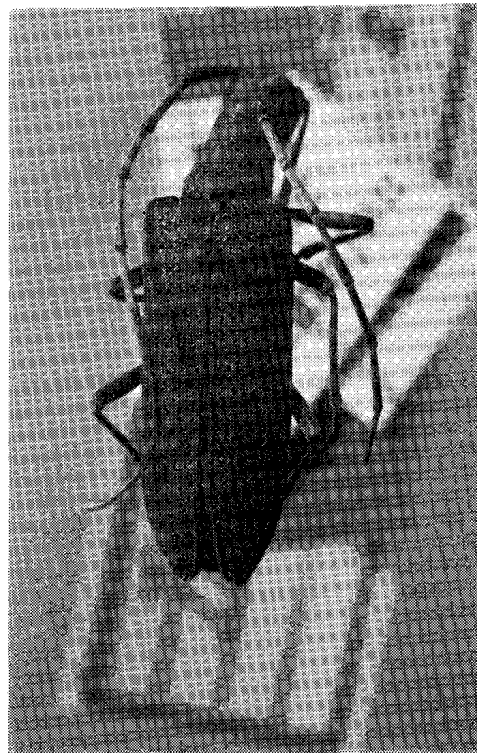
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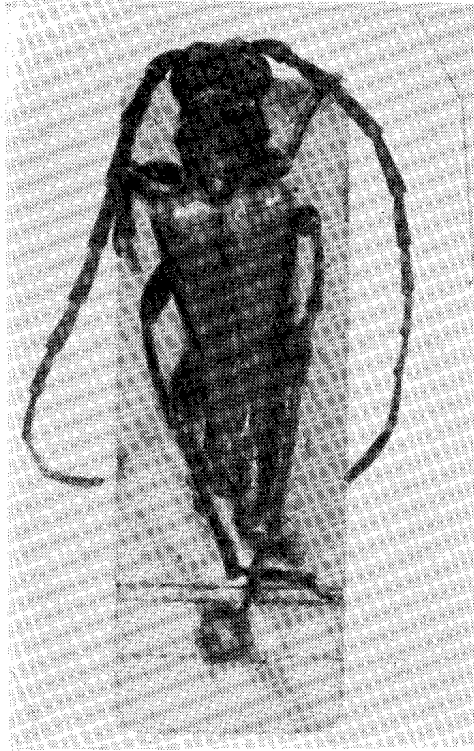


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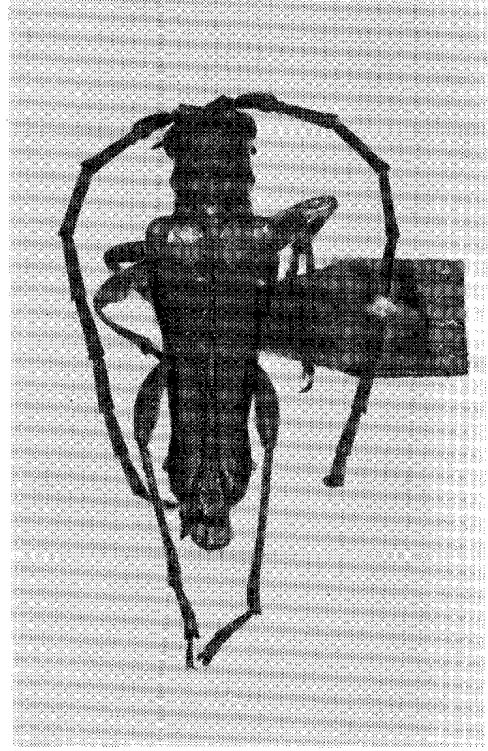


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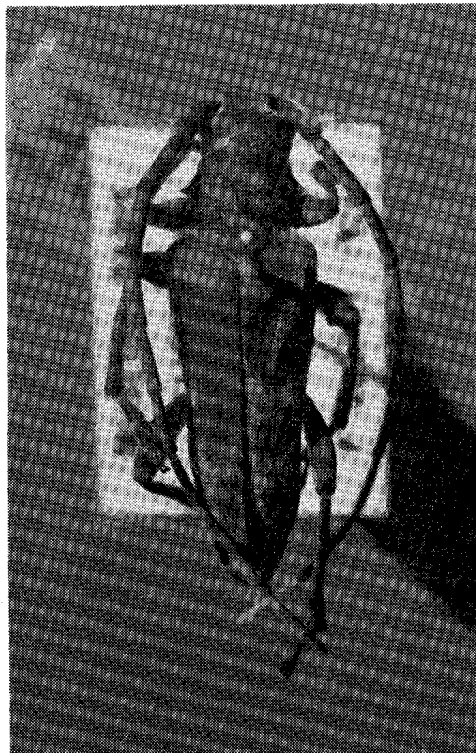
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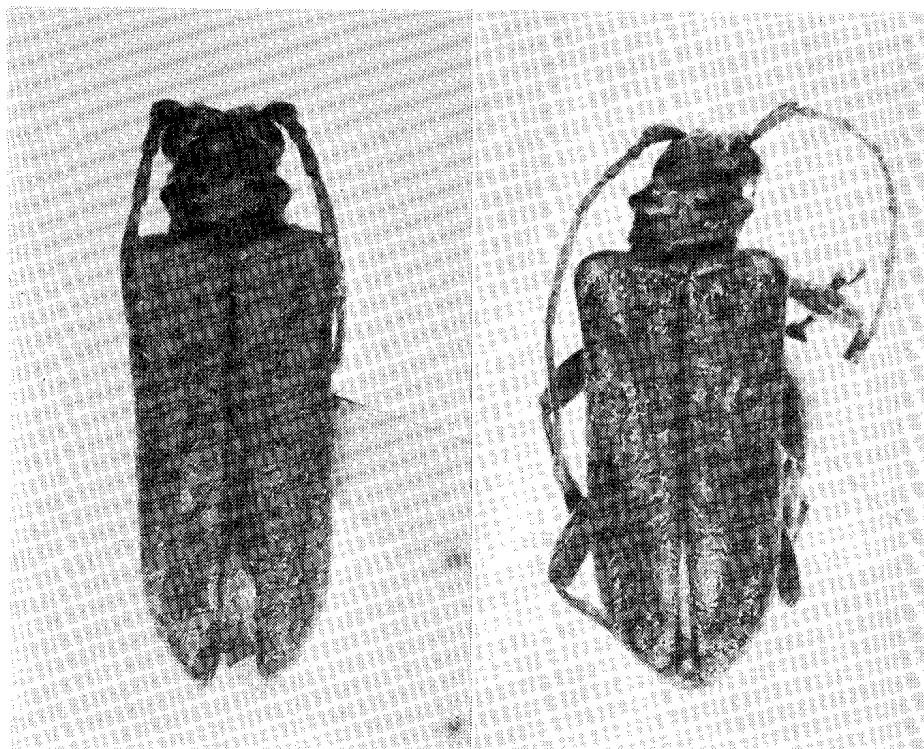


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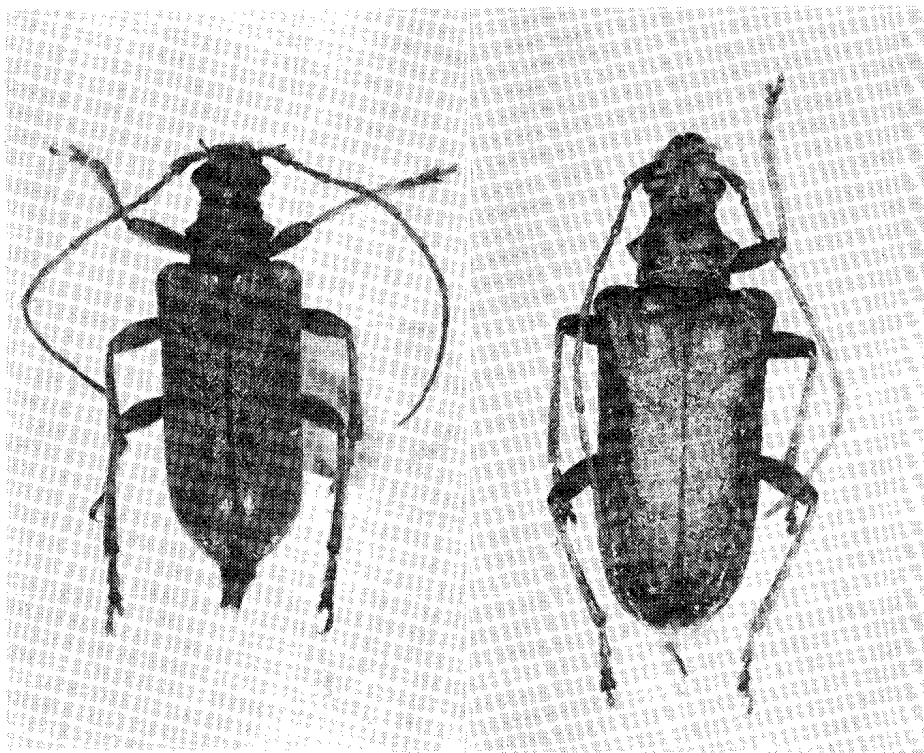
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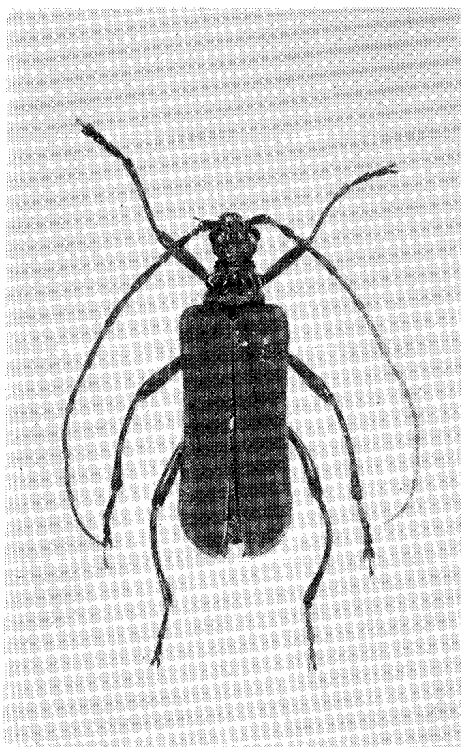
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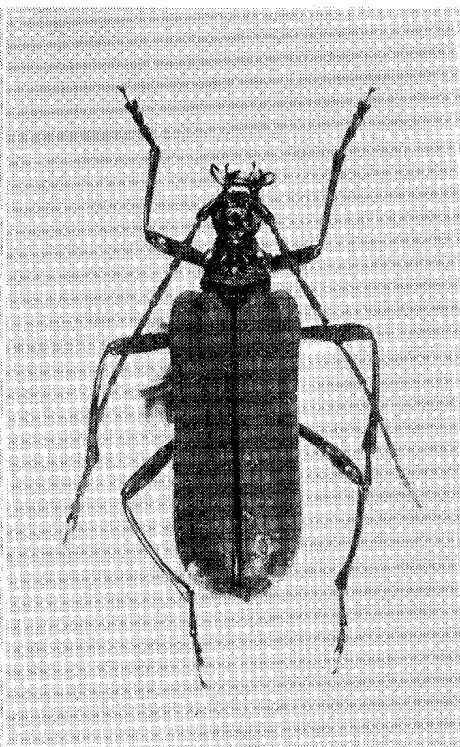
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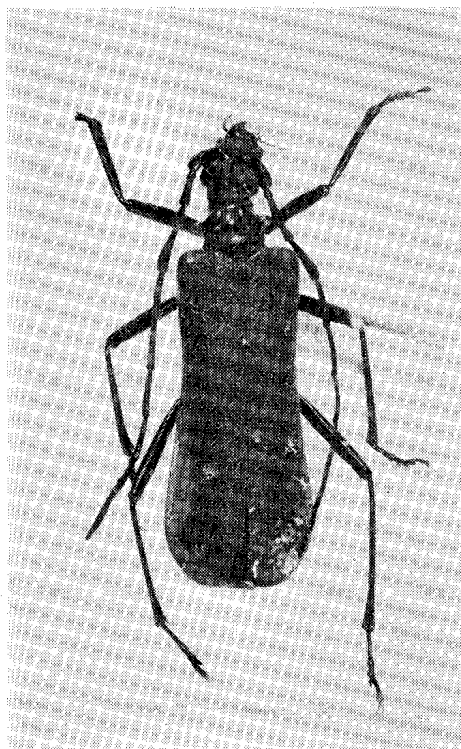
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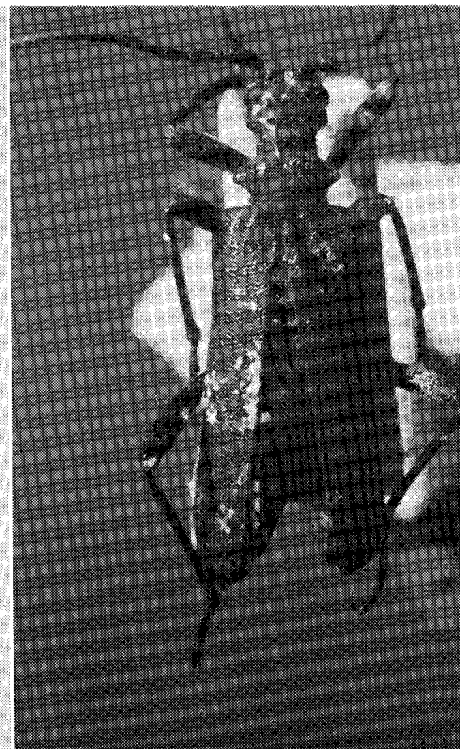
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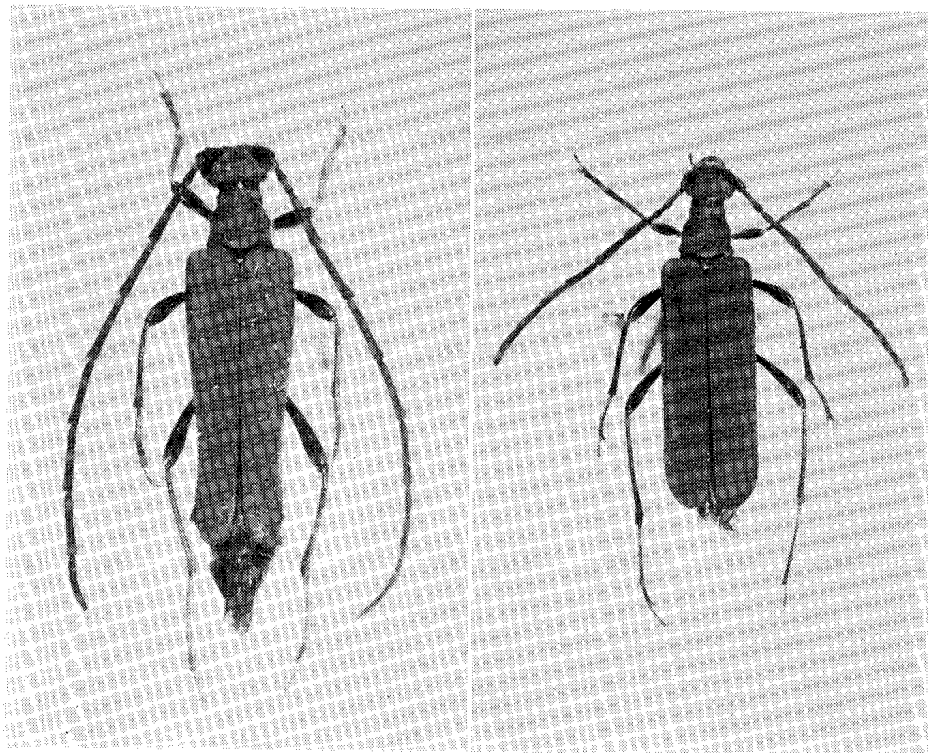


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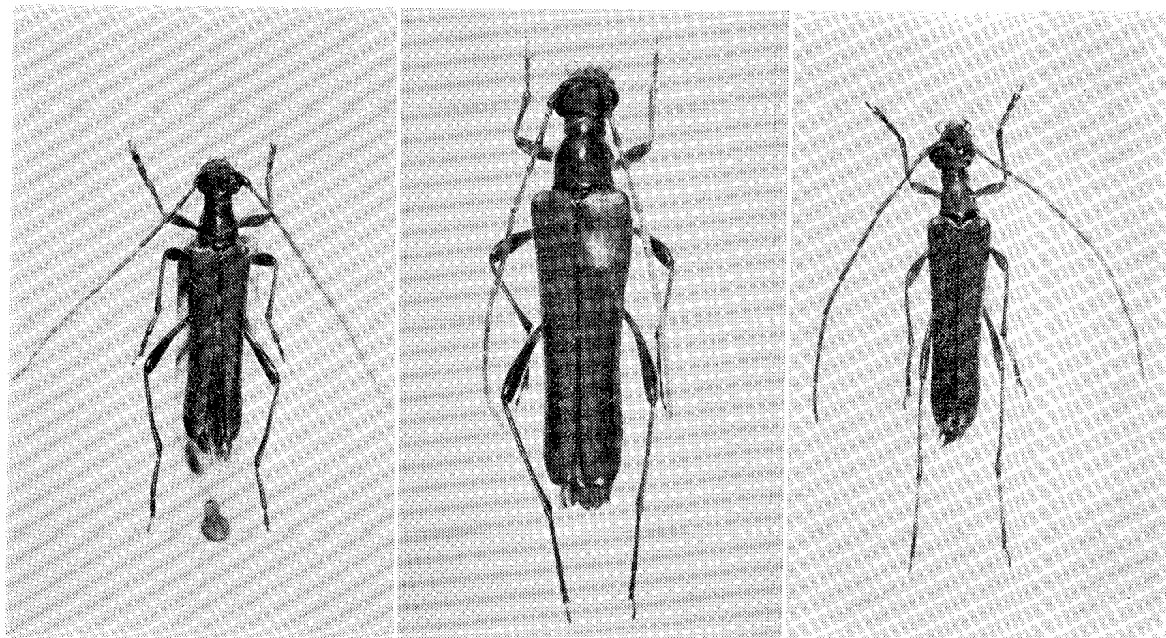
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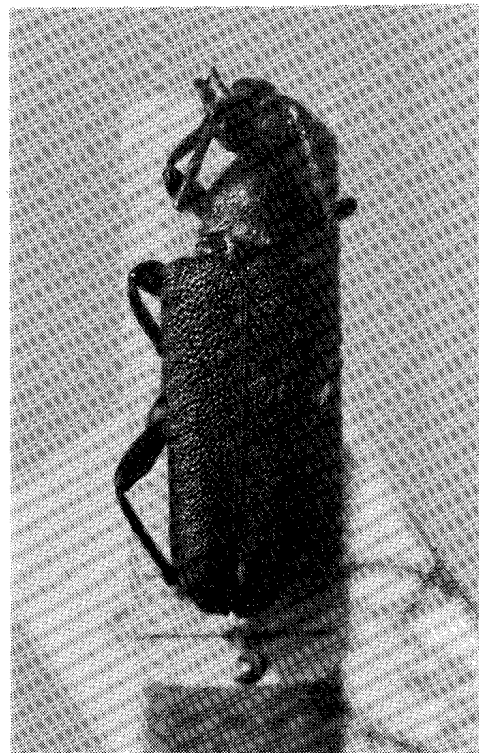
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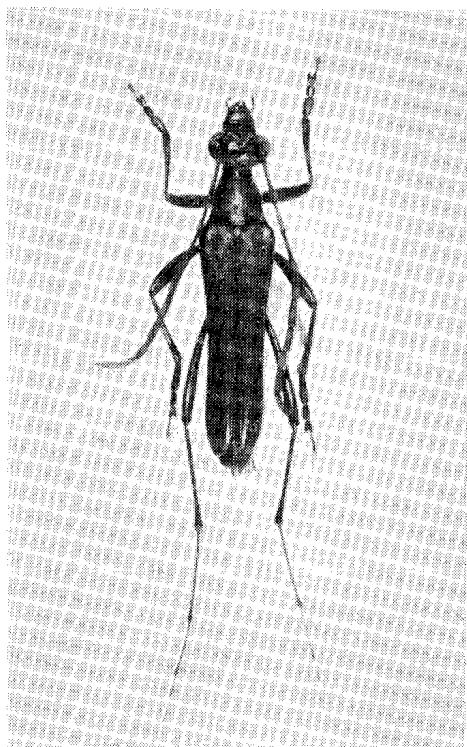


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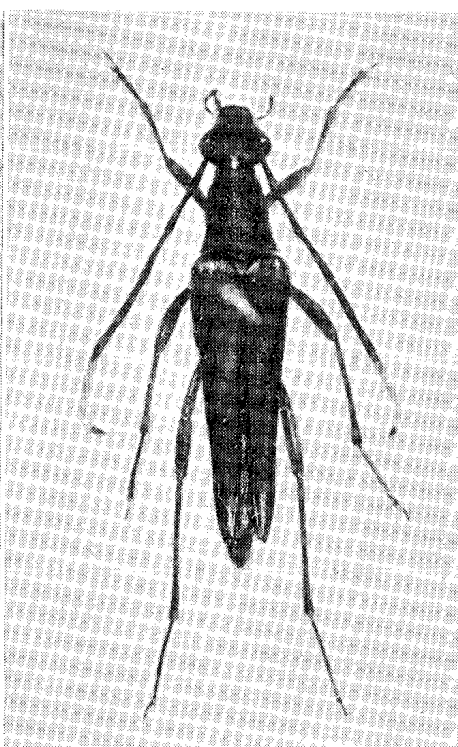


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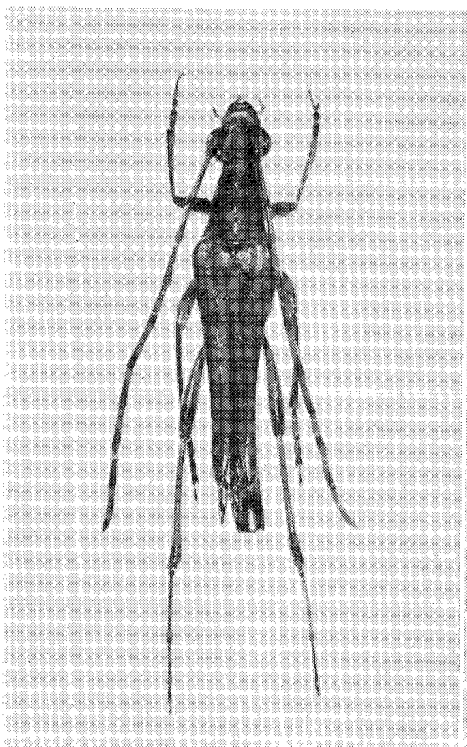
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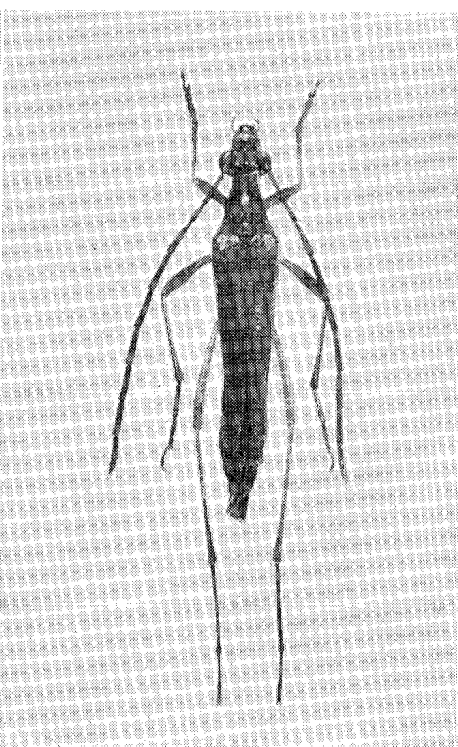
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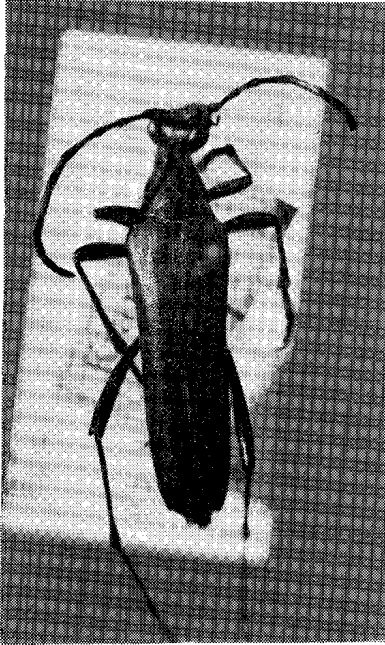


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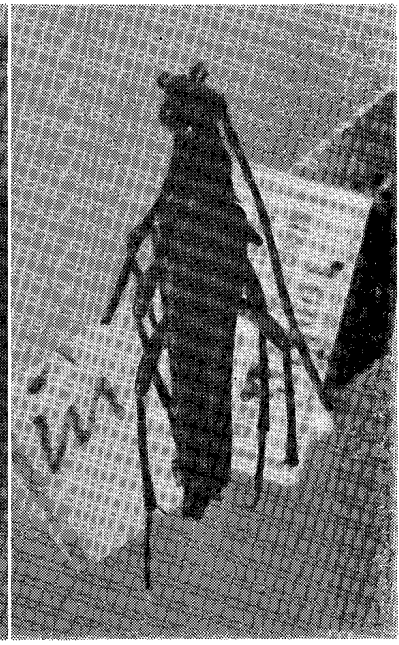
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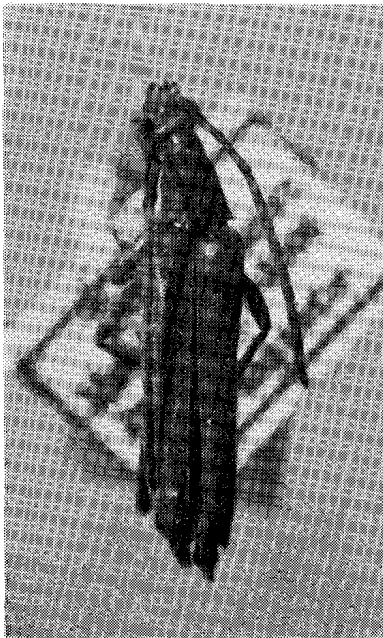
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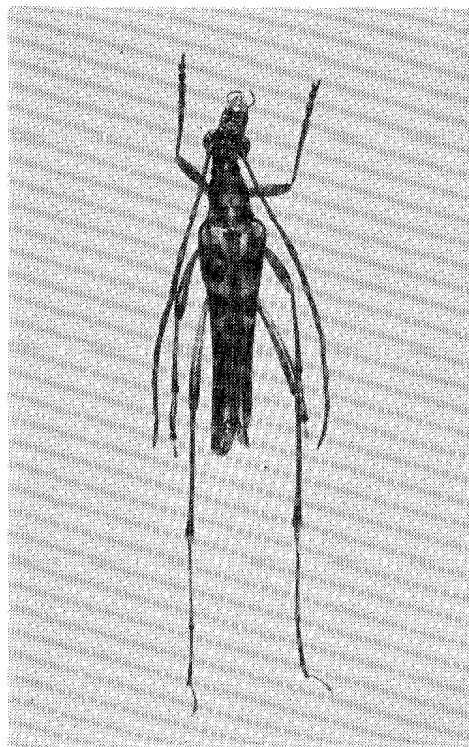


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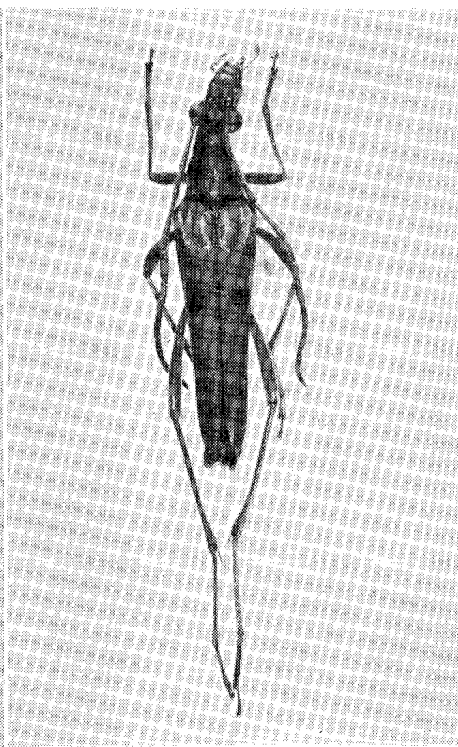


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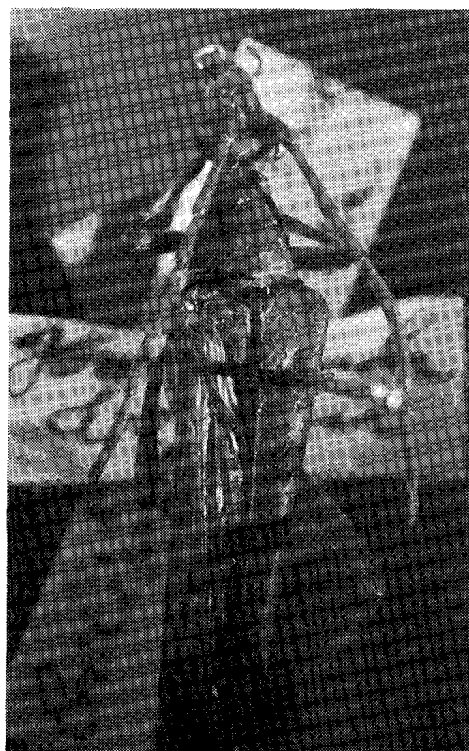
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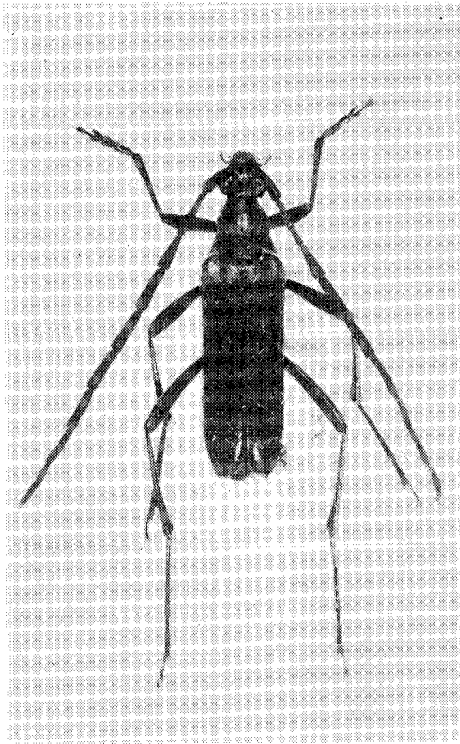


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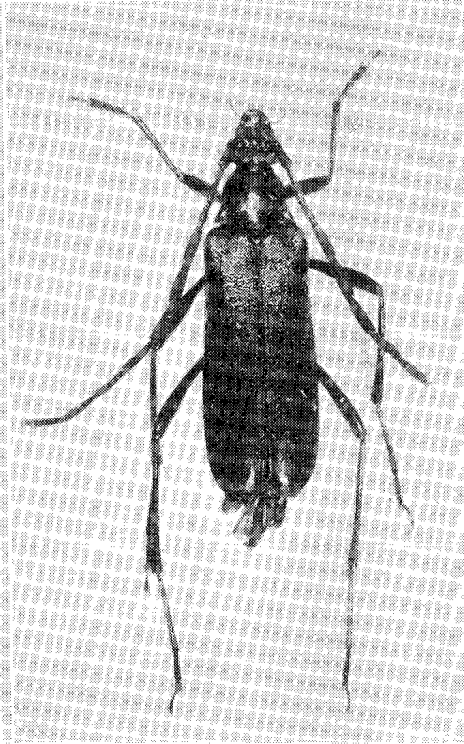


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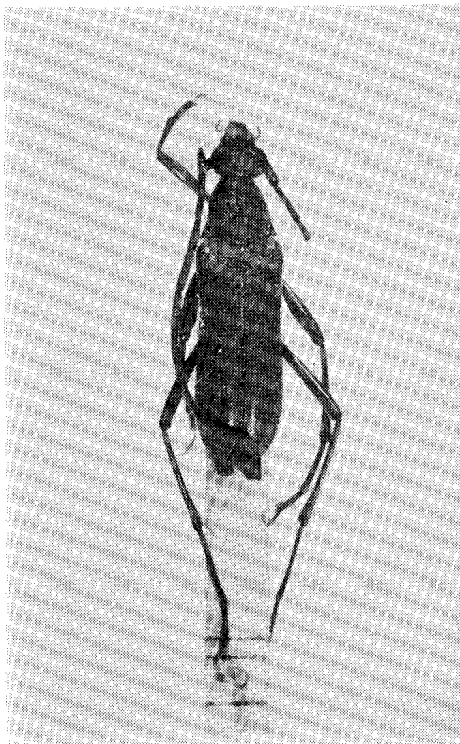
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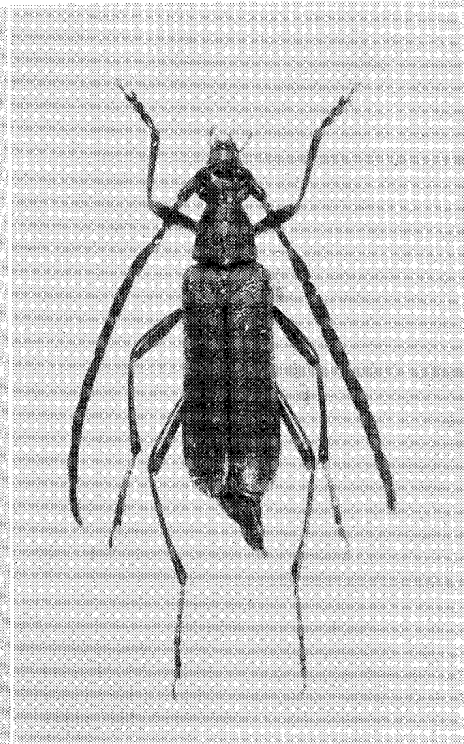
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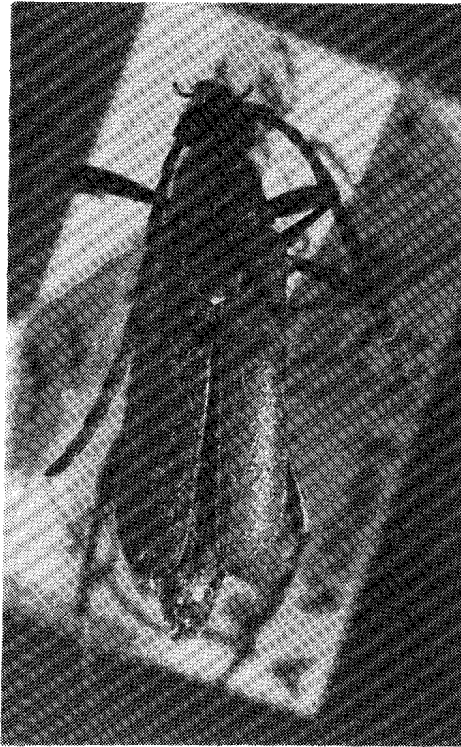


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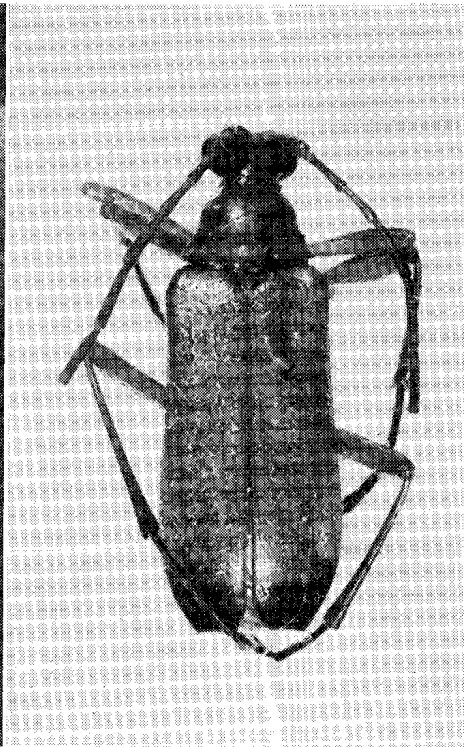


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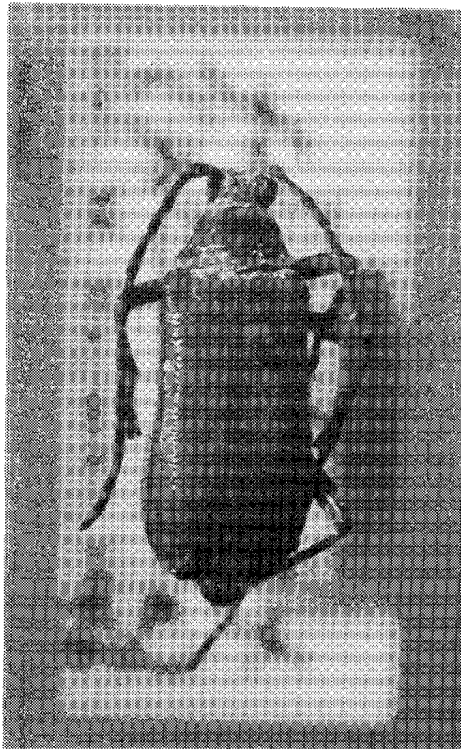
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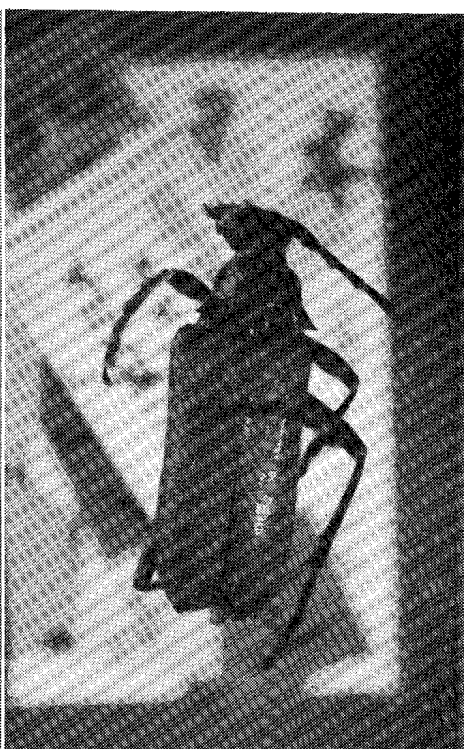
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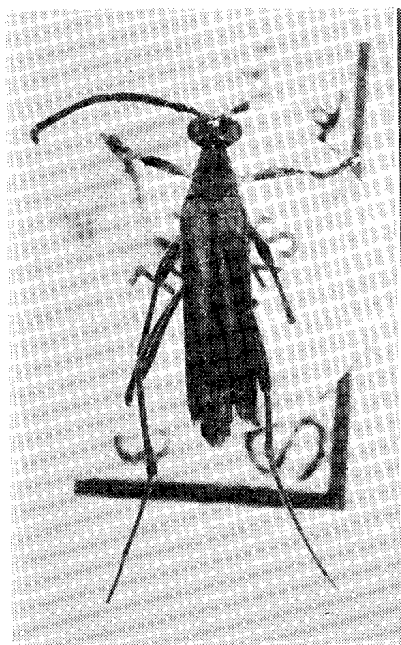


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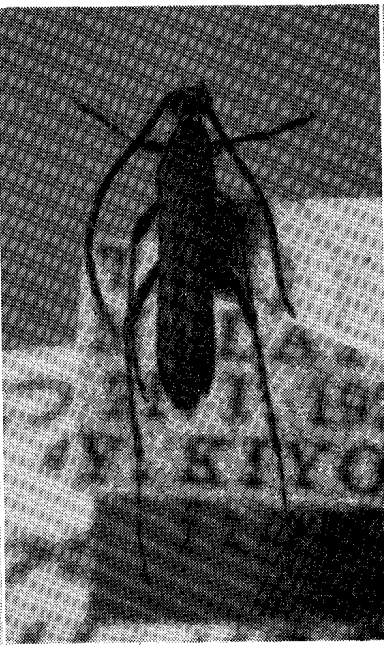


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