

The Genus *Rosalia* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from North Vietnam,
with Description of a New Species

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1 新種を含む北ベトナム産ルリボシカミキリ属について

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北ベトナム産ルリボシカミキリ属 (カミキリムシ科甲虫) の3種を記録した。うち1種は新種, *Rosalia (Eurybatus) kubotai* TAKAKUWA, sp. nov. で, 北インドから記載された *R. (E.) decempunctata* (WESTWOOD) と同一のグループに属するが, 触角の形状や中胸腹板突起に顕著な差が見出されるため, 別種関係として扱うべきと考えられる。また, この国から初めてタイワンベニボシカミキリ *R. (E.) formosa* SAUNDERS を記録するとともに, その亜種名を中国南西部から記載された subsp. *pallens* GRESSITT に充てた。

Abstract. Three species of the longicorn genus *Rosalia* from North Vietnam are recorded: *R. (s. str.) lameeri* BRONGNIART, *R. (Eurybatus) kubotai* sp. nov. which is closely allied to *R. (E.) decempunctata* (WESTWOOD), and *R. (E.) formosa pallens* GRESSITT which is new to fauna of that district.

Fortunately, I could catch two beautiful specimens of the subgenus *Eurybatus* of the genus *Rosalia* at the top of Mt. Tam Dao near Hanoi, North Vietnam in 1991. I immediately noticed that it is hitherto unknown species by the characteristic antennae, though it is closely allied to *decempunctata* (WESTWOOD) from North India. However, all the specimens caught are only two and also only female. I had been obliged to wait the description of new taxon.

Now, I will describe the beautiful cerambycid as a new species. Because, I was able to examine many materials of the strange species and that relatives by favour of some kind Japanese entomologists. In addition, two species of the same genus from North Vietnam, *Rosalia (Rosalia) lameeri* BRONGNIART and *R. (Eurybatus) formosa pallens* GRESSITT, are recorded, of which the latter is first recorded from the district.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Masanobu KUBOTA, Miss Rieko MURAMOTO and Messrs. Haruki KARUBE, Hiroshi FUJITA, Masao ITO and Tetsuro MIZUNUMA for their kindness supplying with valuable materials used in this paper, and to

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Key to the Vietnamese species of the genus *Rosalia*

1. Body clothed with bluish pubescence; antennae provided with a distinct tuft of black hairs at each apex of 3rd to 6th segments; mandibles of male apparently larger (*Rosalia* s. str.) ----- *lameeri*
- Body above clothed with vermilion pubescence; antennae without tufts of hairs; mandibles of male smaller (subgenus *Eurybatus*) ----- 2
2. Body beneath black, with prosternum vermilion excepting coxal borders; elytra without few long erect hairs, provided with 4 – 5 pairs of black spots; antennae of male less than 1.6 times as long as body, with a subrectangular inner projection at each apex of 3rd to 7th segments; mesosternal process of male fairly narrow, deeply concave, with apex rather appendiculately prolonged ; legs short and stout; tegmen of male genitalia shorter ----- *kubotai* sp. nov.
- Body beneath largely yellowish vermilion except for blackish head, mesosternum, posterior parts of prosternum and metasternum and last abdominal sternite; elytra densely clothed with long erect hairs, especially on basal part, with black transverse bands at base and just behind middle and 2 pairs of black spots between the bands; antennae of male more than twice as long as body, with an acute oblique inner spine at each apex of 3rd to 7th segments; mesosternal process of male tongue-shaped, with apex broadly rounded; legs long and sublineate; tegmen of male genitalia slender ----- *formosa pallens*

Rosalia (Rosalia) lameeri BRONGNIART

(Figs. 1, 2)

Rosalia Lameeri BRONGNIART, 1890, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (6)**10**: 243, pl. 10, figs. 7, 8 (Laos).

—GRESSITT, 1951, Longic., **2**: 212, 214 (Burma, Siam, Laos, Annam, SW China, Formosa?).

Rosalia lameeri var. *unireducta* PIC, 1937, Mel. exot. ent., **69**: 11 (Annam).

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Mt. Tam Dao, near Hanoi, 28. III. 1993, N. KATSURA leg.; Sapa, near Lao Cai: 1 ♂, 18. V. 1993, local col. leg.; 1 ♂, 30. V. 1993, same; 3 ♀ ♀, 2-5. VI. 1993, same.

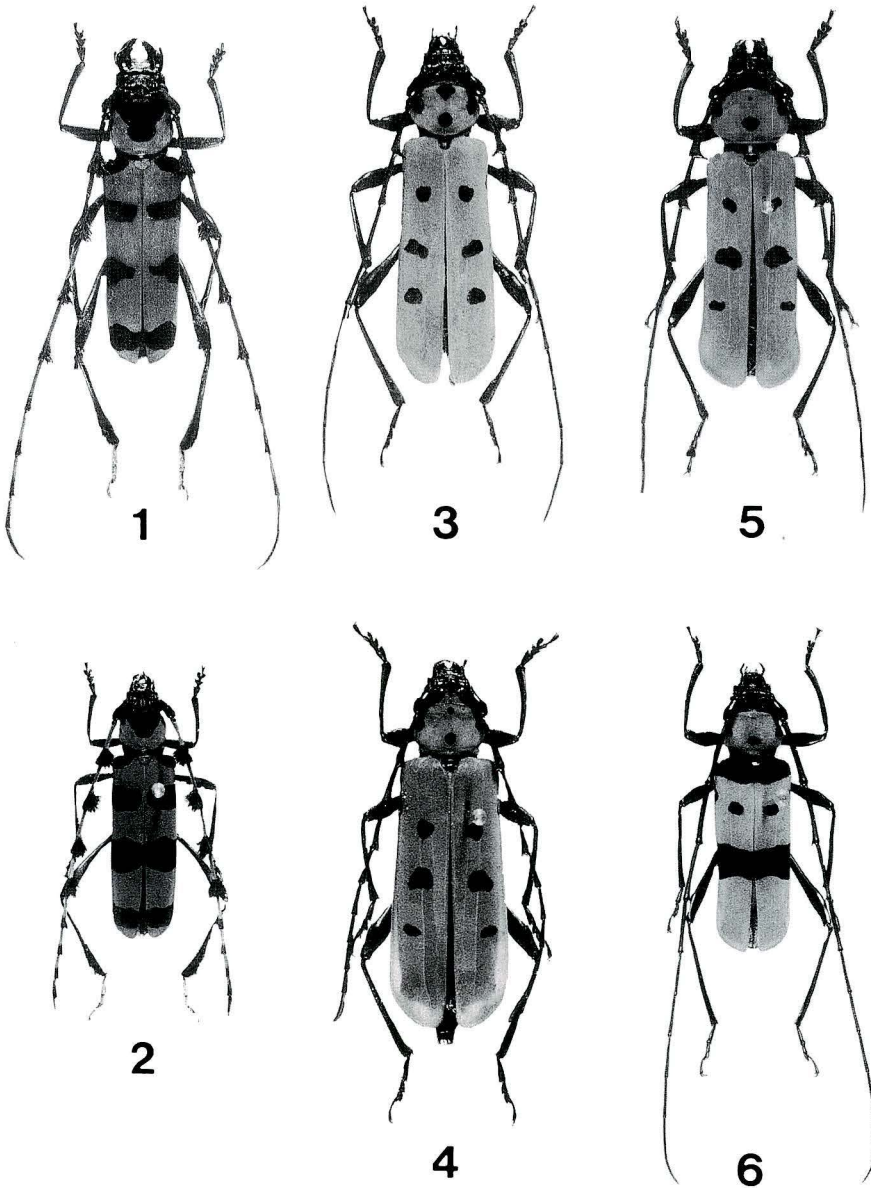
Distribution. Burma, Thailand, Laos, N. Vietnam, SW China and Taiwan?.

Rosalia (Eurybatus) kubotai sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 4, 8)

Rosalia (Eurybatus) decempunctata: GAHAN, 1900, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (7)**5**: 348.

—KABAKOV & MURZIN, 1992, Syst. Ecol. Ins. Vietnam, p. 64 (N. Vietnam). —HUA et al., 1993, Longic. Beetl. Hainan & Guangdong, p. 94, pl. 10, figs. 125a, 125b (Hainan).



Figs.1-6. *Rosalia* spp. —1. *R. (Rosalia) lameeri* BRONGNIART from N. Vietnam, ♂, 2. same, ♀, 3. *R. (Eurybatus) kubotai* sp. nov., ♂(holotype), 4. same, ♀(paratype), 5. *R. (Eurybatus) decempunctata* (WESTWOOD) from N. India, ♂, 6. *R. (Eurybatus) formosa pallens* GRESSITT from N. Vietnam, ♂.

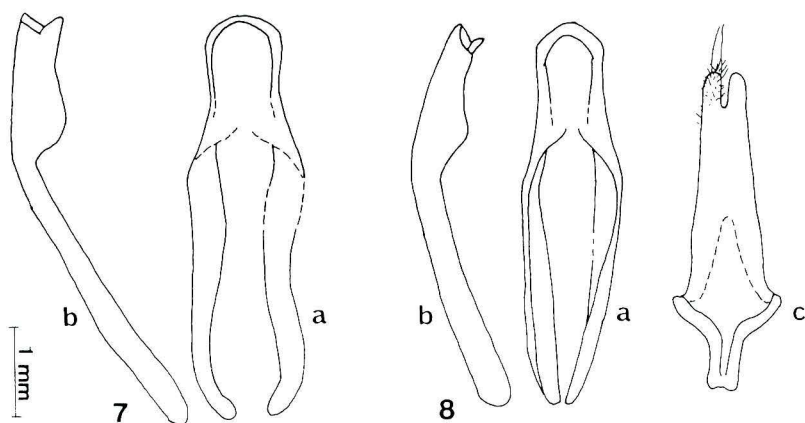


Fig.7-8. Male genitalia of *Rosalia (Eurybatus)* spp. —7. *R. (E.) decempunctata* (WESTWOOD) from N. India, 8. *R. (E.) kubotai* sp. nov. a: median lobe in ventral view; b: same in lateral view; c: lateral lobes in ventral view.

Male. Body above vermilion to reddish vermilion excepting almost all parts of head, scutellum and maculate spots on pronotum and elytra where are black, beneath almost entirely black excepting reddish prosternum; antennae and legs black; male genitalia darkened amber.

Head entirely black, lustrous, very densely, rather finely punctate on dorsum, densely clothed with short erect pubescence, with large reddish mark of pubescence on occiput; vertex with a median longitudinal furrow; eyes comparatively large, each apparently shorter than the shortest gena before it; mandibles slenderer than in *decempunctata*, each gently rounded at external side. Antennae rather thick, exceeding elytral apex at 8th or 9th segment, beneath with long oblique hairs in basal 6th which become sparser apicad in 3rd to 6th; relative lengths of segments of the holotype as follows: 4.5:1:7.3:7.1:7.3:6.7:6.1:5.4:5.1:4.8:8.1; scape fully clavate, nitid, rather sparsely, deeply punctate; 3rd to 5th or 6th each with a blunt inner spine which is more or less obliquely projected and gradually becomes smaller towards 6th. Pronotum globose at sides, about 1.4 times as wide as long, widest behind middle, indistinctly constricted at base, always maculated with 4 black spots, 2 median and 2 lateral; disc flattened, very sparsely with long erect hairs on the base; a pair of lateral tubercles large and dull. Scutellum tongue-shaped, not haired. Elytra about 2.8-2.9 times as long as basal width, very sparsely provided with long erect hairs at basal part, each with 4 or 5 black spots: one bordering on scutellum, often disappearing, 2nd sited laterally at basal $2/11$, the remainders arranged on disc, varied in the size and shape, 3rd placed at basal $2/9$, 4th somewhat obliquely transverse usually, placed at just middle between 3rd and 5th or more or less adjacent to the latter which is placed at apical $1/3$; sides slightly broadened posteriad in basal $5/6$, then nearly straightly convergent towards apices which are moderately rounded. Prosternum reddish excepting coxal borders; process spoon-shaped. Mesosternal process fairly narrow, deeply

concave, parallel-sided or gently convergent posteriorly and abruptly, often appendiculately attenuate near apex. Abdomen apparently attenuate apicad with curving sides; 7th sternite rectangular with rounded apex; 8th gently attenuate apicad, broadly emarginate at apex. Pygidium strongly rounded at apex. Legs comparatively stout, densely clothed with minute pubescence; femora subclavate.

Genitalia rather slender, considerably variable in the shape. Median lobe relatively thin; ventral plate arcuately reflexed, rounded or dully pointed at apex. Tegmen fully bent ventrad near middle; lateral lobes parallel-sided, gently rounded at each apices.

Female. Head and prothorax smaller. Antennae stouter, exceeding elytral apices at 10th or last segments; 3rd to 6th segments each dilated and subspinosa at apex. Elytra about 2.6–2.8 times as long as wide. Mesosternal process triangularly attenuate apicad. Seventh abdominal sternite longer, with apex widely and slightly rounded. Pygidium rather narrowly truncate or more or less emarginate at apex. Legs somewhat shorter.

Body length: 17–33mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Tam Dao, near Hanoi, 14–17. V. 1992, M. KUBOTA leg. Paratypes: same locality as the holotype: 2 ♀ ♀, 16–23. V. 1991, M. TAKAKUWA leg.; 1 ♂ 2 ♀ ♀, 14–17. V. 1992, M. KUBOTA leg.; 1 ♀, 4. VI. 1992, M. ITO leg.; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3–28. V. 1993, N. KATSURA leg.; 11 ♂ 11 ♀ ♀, 1–31. V. 1993, local col. leg.; 1 ♀, 4. VI. 1993, S. NAKAMURA leg.

Specimen examined besides the type series: 1 ♂, Mt. Taihei, Tongshi, Hainan Is., S. China, 28–30. III. 1991.

Distribution. N. Vietnam and Hainan Island of China.

This new species is closely similar to *R. (E.) decempunctata* from North India, but apparently differs from the latter in the following characteristics: elytra with very few long erect hairs on basal part (without long erect hairs in the latter); body above vermilion to reddish vermilion (red in the latter); antennae of male with 3rd to 5th segments more thickened, with spines of 3rd to 5th or 6th segments more or less obliquely projected (right-angled in the latter); antennae of female usually exceeding elytral apex (shorter than body in the latter), with 3rd to 6th segments dilated and subspinosa at each apex (each dilated apicad in the latter); mesosternal process of male narrower, deeply concave, abruptly attenuate near apex (shallowly concave, gradually attenuate apicad in the latter); pygidium of male strongly rounded at apex (weakly so in the latter); 8th abdominal sternite of male gently attenuate apicad, broadly emarginate at apex (abruptly attenuate apicad, rather bilobed at apex in the latter); median lobe of male genitalia slenderer and thinner, with ventral plate arcuately reflexed (bent before middle in the latter); and so on.

Rosalia (Eurybatus) formosa pallens GRESSITT

(Fig. 6)

Rosalia (Eurybatus) formosa pallens Gressitt, 1945, Lingnan Soc. J., **21**: 124. — 1951, Longic., **2**: 213, 215, pl. 8, fig. 2. (SW China)

Specimens examined. 2 ♂ ♂, Mt. Tam Dao, near Hanoi, 15–20. IX. 1992.

Distribution. SW China and N. Vietnam.

Specimens of North Vietnam are well allied to those of the nominotypical subspecies from North India in a first sight, but surely differ from them in the following respects: basal black band of elytra partly touching external margins, more or less emarginate at the median; postmedian black band of elytra more or less oblique at anterior margin; elytral apices obliquely, broadly, rather truncate; mesosternal process broadly rounded at apex; apex of 7th abdominal sternite truncate. They should be rather included in subsp. *pallens* from SW China.

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