

Cerambycid Beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)
from Northern Vietnam

II. A New Species of the Genus *Bacchisa*
(Lamiinae, Astathini)¹⁾

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Abstract A new species of the cerambycid genus *Bacchisa* is described from Truong Yen in Son La Province of northern Vietnam, under the name of *Bacchisa* (*Bacchisa*) *kusamai*. It resembles *B. (B.) pallidiventris* (THOMSON) from Indochina and South China, but can be readily distinguished from the latter by the shorter elytra and the slightly depressed vertex and frons without protrusion in the male.

The second entomological expedition to northern Vietnam organized by Dr. S.-I. UÉNO and Dr. M. OWADA of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, was made in the spring of 1995. In the second part of this series of papers, I am going to describe one new species belonging to the genus *Bacchisa* of the subfamily Lamiinae.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kind reading and criticizing the original manuscript of this paper, to Mr. Masao TÔYAMA for supplying me with the literature, and also to all the members of the expedition 1995 for their kind support of my study. Deep gratitude is due to Dr. Jean J. MENIER of the Muséum National d' Histoire Naturelle, Paris, for his offering me every facility for reexamination of the holotypes of Vietnamese cerambycids.

The abbreviations used in the present paper are as follows: HW – maximum width of head, including eyes; PL – length of pronotum; PW – maximum width of pronotum; EL – length of elytra; EW – width of elytra across humeri.

This paper is dedicated to the memory of the late Professor Dr. Keiichi KUSAMA, the first president of our society, who greatly contributed to clarification of the cerambycid faunas of Japan and her neighbouring territories.

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Bacchisa (Bacchisa) kusamai A. SAITO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–7)

Length: male 8.0–8.5 mm, female 8.0–9.2 mm (from tip of head to elytral apices). Breadth: male 1.5 mm, female 1.4–1.8 mm (between humeral angles of elytra).

Male. Head entirely pale brown, with testaceous mandibles whose apical halves are black. Antennae brown, 1st to 3rd segments shiny brown, the remaining segments somewhat darkened towards apical segments.

Prothorax entirely shiny pale brown; prosternum entirely pale brown; mesosternum pale brown, mesosternal episternum brown to black, mesosternal epimeron brown; scutellum brown; ventral surface of metathorax almost black with paler part along the anterior margin.

Legs rather shiny testaceous, with tarsal spurs and claws dark brown.

Elytra shiny testaceous, somewhat paler than head and prothorax.

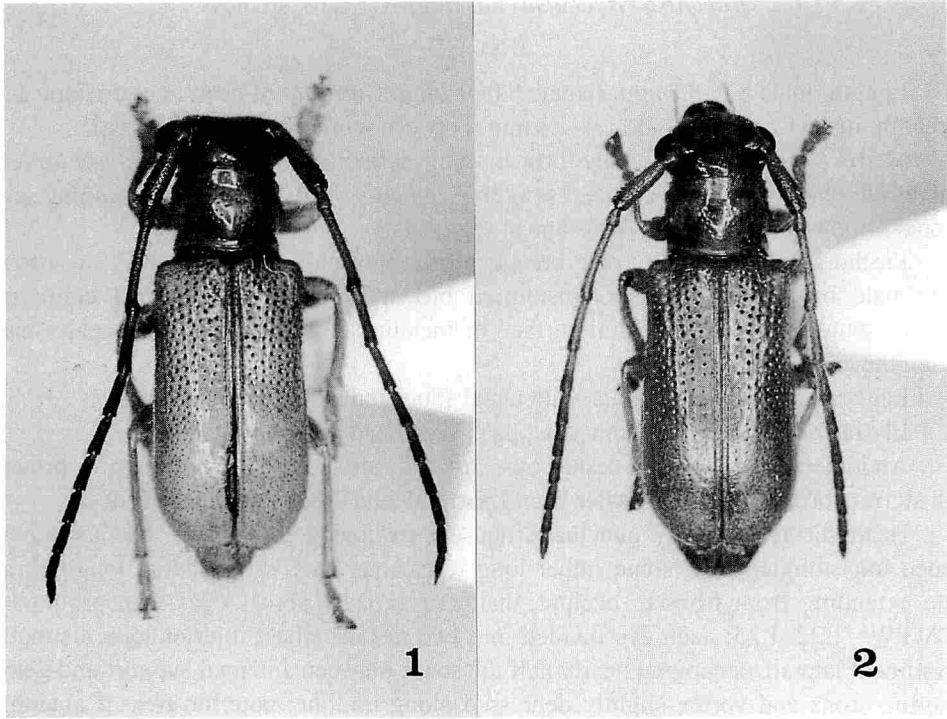
Abdomen dark brown to testaceous; 3rd and 4th sternites dark brown to brown, 5th sternite brown, each with paler lateral part, 6th and 7th sternites testaceous.

Head surface coarsely punctured, densely covered with short testaceous pubescence intermingled with some rather long testaceous one, with median longitudinal line extending from frons to occiput, distinctly broader across eyes than prothorax, HW/PW=1.22–1.25; each eye divided into two distant lobes; inferior lobe distinctly prominent laterad, occupying nearly half the space between antennal support and genal margin; frons and vertex slightly depressed along midline; anterior area of antennal hole produced above; vertex very steeply and almost angulately slanting from occiput which is almost flat; genae weakly concave. Antennae relatively stout, extending beyond elytral apices at the base of 9th segment, densely covered with short dark-brown pubescence except for inner side which bears long testaceous one, the first three segments shiny and densely punctured; scape gradually thickened to the apex, granulated apico-laterally, nearly 4/5 as long as 3rd segment; 2nd segment 1/3 as long as scape; 3rd segment 1.6 times as long as the 4th and 2.1 times as long as the 5th, 5th to 10th segments slightly decreasing in length towards apex, terminal segment of the same length as the 9th and somewhat pointed.

Pronotum shiny, coarsely punctured and covered with long pubescence on the surface, obviously constricted at basal third, weakly constricted at apical fifth, and laterally swollen at middle; PW/PL=1.27–1.28, PW/EW=0.72–0.75, PL/EL=0.31; disc tumid without puncture. Scutellum trapezoidal with long pubescence.

Elytra parallel-sided in basal halves, 1.9 times as long as width between humeral angles, slightly broadened behind the middle, and broadly rounded at each apex, with angular tip, somewhat raised along each suture to just before the apex, irregularly punctured, coarsely with long and short pubescence, punctures on basal halves rather deep though weak on apical halves, devoid of carina; disc slightly depressed along suture in basal half.

Ventral surface of thorax densely provided with short pubescence. Prosternal

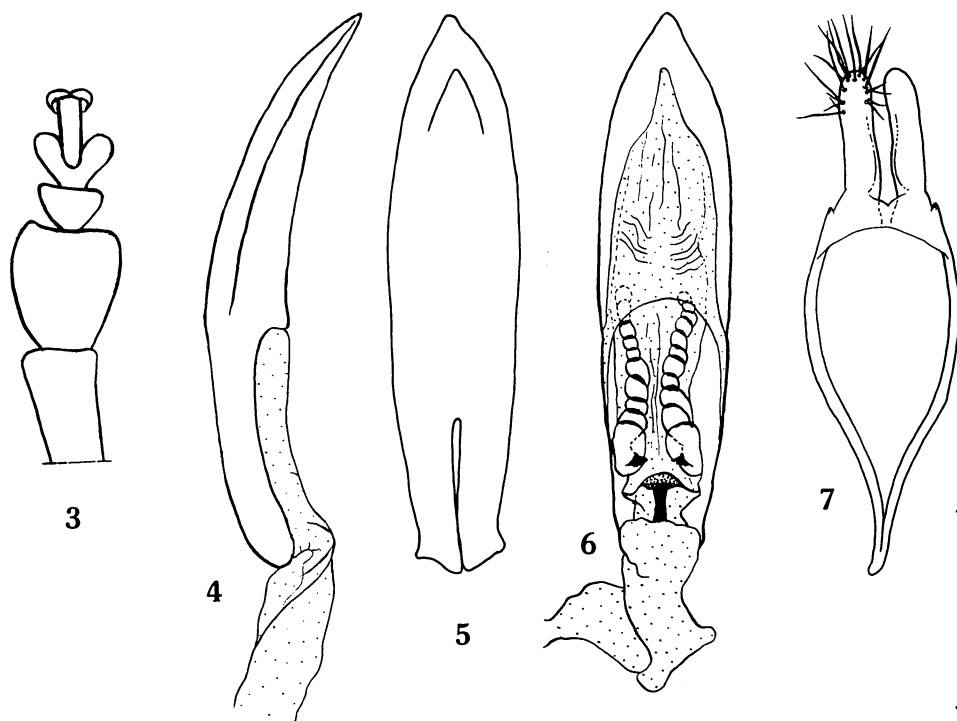


Figs. 1–2. *Bacchisa* (*Bacchisa*) *kusamai* sp. nov.; 1, holotype, male [NSMT]; 2, paratype, female [NSMT].

process very narrow. Mesosternum distinctly vertical before middle coxae, mesosternal process vertical in front, reaching the level of apical third of middle coxae, its posterior margin fitting the apex of the metasternal process which is somewhat pointed. Metasternum with a groove along each posterior margin of middle coxae, the groove being deepest and anteriorly curved at the centre.

Legs covered with rather long pubescence; tibiae with some setae at each end and a pair of spurs at the ventral side of each apex; first tarsal segments of fore (Fig. 3) and middle legs exceptionally longer and broader than 2nd segment, the former 2.3–2.5 times as long as and 1.50 times as wide as the latter in fore leg, 2.38–2.67 times as long as and 1.50–1.61 times as wide as the 2nd in the middle one.

Abdomen pubescent throughout, with long pubescence at the lateral parts, weakly narrowed posteriad from 3rd to 6th segments, abruptly narrowed in the 7th; 3rd sternite a little longer than the following two combined, and also a little longer than the 7th. Median lobe of genitalia (Figs. 4–6) rather strongly sclerotized, ventrally curved throughout, flat and wide; ventral plate abruptly narrowed apicad, with bluntly pointed apex in dorsal view; dorsal plate shorter than ventral plate, also bluntly pointed at apex; median struts less than one-third the length of median lobe. Internal sac as shown in Fig. 6. Tegmen (Fig. 7) rather weakly sclerotized, somewhat shorter than me-



Figs. 3–7. *Bacchisa (Bacchisa) kusamai* sp. nov. — 3, Tarsus of the right fore leg, dorsal view; 4, median lobe in lateral view; 5, median lobe in dorsal view; 6, median lobe and internal sac in ventral view; 7, tegmen in dorsal view; 3–7, holotype, male [NSMT]. (Scale: 0.1 mm.)

dian lobe, widest at about apical third of basal lobe, abruptly narrowed towards the base in dorsal view, with small projections at each external side of the base of basal lobe; lateral lobes rather long, broad and almost straight, with a depression at each inner side, and provided with irregular-sized setae at apical parts.

Female. Different from male in small inferior lobes of eyes, shorter antennae, slightly darker colour of elytra, and the first tarsal segments of fore and middle legs, which are of moderate size.

Head broader across eyes than prothorax, $HW/PW=1.15-1.17$; each eye divided into two distant lobes; inferior lobe obviously prominent laterad, a little smaller than in male, occupying nearly 40% of the space between antennal support and genal margin; frons barely depressed; vertex slightly depressed along midline; genae only slightly concave; occiput almost flat. Antennae shorter than in male, extending beyond elytral apex at the end of 10th segment. Pronotal ratios: $PW/PL=1.33$, $PW/EW=0.71-0.75$, $PL/EL=0.27-0.28$. Elytra 1.93–2.00 times as long as width between humeral angles. Tarsi not so peculiar as in male, first tarsal segments of fore and middle legs of moderate size, first segment 1.39–1.77 times as long as and 0.85–0.96 times as wide as 2nd

segment in fore leg, 1.55 times as long as and almost the same in width as 2nd segment in the middle one. Abdomen weakly narrowed posteriad from 3rd to 6th segments, abruptly narrowed in the 7th segment; 7th sternite longer than in male, about 1.3 times as long as 3rd sternite.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Truong Yen, 950 m in altitude, in Son La Province, 1-V-1995, A. SAITO leg. [NSMT]. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype [NSMT, CBM-ZI 76757~76758].

The holotype is preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo [NSMT]. The paratypes are preserved in the above collection and the collection of the Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba [CBM].

Distribution. Northern Vietnam.

Notes. This species evidently belongs to the genus *Bacchisa*, because the mesosternal process is short and the metasternal process does not overlap the apex of the mesosternal process. It belongs to the subgenus *Bacchisa*, because the scape is shorter than the 3rd antennal segment, the elytra are almost parallel-sided, and so on. It exhibits a remarkable feature in the first tarsal segments of the fore and middle legs in the male, which are much longer and wider than the second segment.

It is similar to *B. (B.) pallidiventr* (THOMSON, 1865), recorded from Vietnam, Laos, Hainan Is. and Yunnan of China, in the colour of body, the absence of carina on the elytra, and so on. However, according to my reexamination of the holotype of the latter species, preserved in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, this species can be readily distinguished from the latter by the shorter elytra, and slightly depressed vertex and frons without protrusion in the male. In view of the cephalic peculiarity, this new species seems to belong to a lineage different from that of *B. (B.) pallidiventr*.

Part of the specimens collected was flying around tree-tops, about 6 meters above the ground, of an unidentified broadleaved tree at the collecting site, Truong Yen near Moc Chau in Son La Province. The tree grew at the edge of a narrow natural forest standing on limestone, about 300 m apart from the national road. Since additional specimens were collected by sweeping of that tree, they probably fed on its leaves.

要 約

齊藤明子：北ベトナムのカミキリムシ類. II. *Bacchisa* 属の1新種. — 1995年に実施された学術調査によって、ベトナム北部のソン・ラー県でルリカミキリ族の一種が採集された。この種は、中胸の形態などから *Bacchisa* 属 *Bacchisa* 亜属に含まれるもので、頭部の形態、雄の前中脚の付節第1節が第2節より長く幅広いなどの特徴から明らかに新種であることがわかった。それで、*Bacchisa (Bacchisa) kusamai* と命名してここに記載し、故草間慶一博士に捧げた。体全体の色彩や上翅に隆起線がないことなどの点で、ベトナム、ラオス、中国の海南島、雲南省から記録のある *B. (B.) pallidiventr* (THOMSON) に似ているが、鞘翅がより短く、頭頂部が弱く窪み突起がない点で容易に区別できる。

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