

A NEW *FORMOSOTOXOTUS* HAYASHI, FROM EASTERN NEPAL
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

Eduard VIVES ^{(1)*} & Tatsuya NIISATO **

* Sant Antoni, 73. 08221, Terrassa (Barcelona) Spain. E-mail: eduard_vives@hotmail.com

** Bioindicador Co., Ltd., Yarai-chô 126, Shinjyuku, Tokyo, 162-0805 Japan

E-mail: niisato-t@bioindicador.co.jp

¹ (Notes on Lepturinae XII)

Abstract . A new species of the lepturine genus *Formosotoxotus* (Cerambycidae: Lepturinae) is described from eastern Nepal under the name of *nobuoi*. This is the first representative of the genus from the Himalaya region.

Resumen. Se describe una nueva especie de Cerambycidae: *Formosotoxotus nobuoi* n.sp. (Cerambycidae:Lepturinae) procedente del este de Nepal. Esta es la primera cita de este género para la región del Himalaya.

Key words. Coleoptera:Cerambycidae. *Formosotoxotus nobuoi*, new species, Nepal.

Introduction

Formosotoxotus Hayashi, 1960, was a genus described to include the Taiwanese species *Artelida asiatica* Matsushita, 1933 (= *Toxotinus auripilosus* Kano, 1933). This Xylosteini genus belonging to the Lepturinae is remarkable in its appearance that reminds a certain species of the Lepturinae from Madagascar. For this reason Matsushita (1933) placed the Taiwanese species within the Malagasy *Artelida* Thomson. Later, Hayashi (1977, 1979) described two new species from continental Malaysia, *F. malayanus* Hayashi, 1977, and *F. fulvopilosus* Hayashi, 1979. Finally, two additional species were described within the genus, namely *F. uenoi* Ohbayashi, 1995, from Kalimantan (Indonesia), and *F. takaoi* Niisato, 1996, from northern Vietnam.

We have recently received some cerambycid specimens from eastern Nepal for study, including one species belonging to *Formosotoxotus* very different from those known to date, which is described in the following lines.

Formosotoxotus nobuoi nov. sp. (Figs. 1 & 2)

Type series. Holotype male, Taplejung, ca. 2,000 m in alt., Nechi Province, E. Nepal, 13-18 June, 2000, local collectors. (E. Vives coll., Terrassa.). Length: 16.0 mm; width: 5.0 mm.

Paratypes: 8 males and 3 females, same date as the holotype (T. Niisato coll., Tokyo and E. Vives coll.); 1 female, eastern Nepal, August 2002, local collector (E. Vives coll.); 1 female, ditto (D. Heffern coll., Houston). Length: 16.0-18.0 mm (male) and 12.0-14.0 mm (female); width: 5.0-6.0 mm (male), 3.5-4.0 mm (female).

Description: Ground colour reddish brown, slightly paler on elytra, yellowish brown on antennae, tarsi and onychium. Body entirely covered with appressed golden yellow pubescence forming hair whirls, elytra partly with same pubescences and glabrous on the remain. The pubescence becomes longer towards the apices of tibiae, along the external margins of mandibles and on pygidium.

Head almost as broad as long, with short rostrum, slightly narrowed posteriad behind eyes, without conspicuous neck part. Mandibles long and protruding; with internal margins smooth and shining. Eyes small in size, thickly faceted. Antennae inserted into almost adjacent protuberant tubercles, only separated by a long and deep longitudinal furrow delimiting two small post-antennal lobes, shorter than elytral apices, reaching the



Fig 1

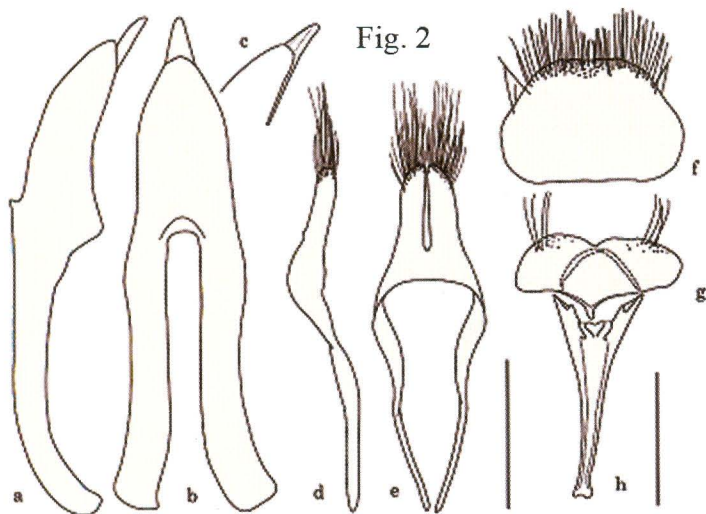


Fig. 2

Fig. 1. *Formosotoxotus nobuoi* Vives & Niisato, nov. sp., Holotype male.

Fig. 2. Male reproductive organ of *Formosotoxotus nobuoi* Vives & Niisato, nov. sp.- a, median lobe, lateral view; b, ditto, dorsal view; c, ditto, apical part in laterodorsal view; d, tegmen, lateral view; e, ditto, dorsal view; f, tergite 8, dorsal view; g-h, sternite 8 and spiculum gastrale, ventral view. Scale 1 mm.

apical fifth in male and just apical third in female; 1st segment short and thick, slightly shorter than 3rd, 4th segment shorter than 3rd and as long as 5th, segments 6-11 nearly equal in length and slightly arcuate; male antenna thicker than in female, with enlarged five basal segments. Hypostome granulated anteriorly, smooth and glossy posteriorly.

Prothorax slightly wider than long (9/8), with a pair of conical lateral projections at middle, with apex slightly narrower than weakly sinuate base, margined both apex and base; disc convex, with two pairs of rounded anterior and transverse posterior swellings; surface entirely covered with recumbent golden pubescence, the pubescence is longer and thinner near the lateral projection and the basal margin. Fore coxae subconical and very prominent. Prosternal process thin and compressed medially, triangularly dilated apically. Scutellum subtriangular, bilobed apically, sparsely covered with golden pubescence.

Elytra long, parallel-sided, especially protruding in basal quarter; rounded apically, with finely marginate along suture; humeri prominent and rounded; epipleura narrow, glabrous; disc convex, rugose on surface, without conspicuous punctuation.

Ventral surface distinctly shagreened, densely covered with yellowish golden pubescence. Metasternum well convex posteriorly, provided with a conspicuous median longitudinal furrow. Last abdominal sternite weakly (male) or strongly (female) fossalated.

Tibiae markedly broadened towards apical halves, compressed laterally. Tarsi broad, flattened and shining in male, narrow and dull in female. Onychium long and conspicuously arcuate, considerably longer than 2nd and 3rd tarsal segments combined.

Male reproductive organ: Median lobe short and thick, feebly arcuate; ventral plate long and tapering apically, with apical part bluntly pointed and distinctly exposing in dorsal aspect (Fig. 2a, b and c); internal sac provided with weakly chitinous small scales, without other specialized structure. Tegmen short, rather narrow, with paramere rounded apically, densely provided with long setae (Fig. 2d, e).

Etymology: We name this new species after our friend and colleague Dr. Nobuo OHBAYASHI (Ehime University), great specialist of Asian Cerambycidae, celebrating his 60th birthday anniversary.

Notes. This species is similar to *F. fulvopilosus* Hayashi, 1979, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller size, the shorter antennae, and the shape of elytra, which are shorter and parallel-sided, without strong punctures on surface. It can be distinguished from *F. malayanus* Hayashi, 1977, by the larger body size, the shorter antennae, the more reddish colouration on elytra, which do not acuminate in male. Apart from the characters used in the key by Hayashi and VILLIERS (1985), the markedly parallel shape, the antennae shorter than body, the presence of small post-antennal lobes, long and shiny mandibles and robust male antennae are distinguish this new species from *F. uenoi* Ohbayashi and *F. takaoi* Niisato.

The current record of *Formosotoxotus* from eastern Nepal expands the knowledge of the range of the genus, since the other species have previously found from such continental islands as Taiwan and Borneo, or Eastern Indochina and the Malay Peninsula, and their habitus are isolated on higher altitude areas.

References

- HAYASHI, M., 1960. The study of Lepturinae (Col., Ceramb.). *Niponius*, Takamatsu, (6): 1-26.
 HAYASHI, M. 1977. Study on Cerambycidae from West Malaysia. *Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll.*, (12): 93-128.
 HAYASHI, M. 1979. Study on Cerambycidae from West Malaysia (Col.). Part II. *Ibid.*, (13):51-87.
 HAYASHI, M. & A. VILLIERS, 1985. Revision of the Asian Lepturinae (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) with special references to the type specimens' inspection, part I. *Ibid.*, (19/20): 1-75, pls. 1-15.
 KANO, T., 1933. New and unrecorded Longicorn-beetles from Japan and its adjacent territories. *Kontyû*, Tokyo, 6: 256-291, pl. 4.
 MATSUSHITA, M., 1933. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Cerambyciden des japanischen Reichs. *Jour. Fac. Hokkaido imp. Univ.*, Sapporo, 34: i-x, 157-445, pls. 1-5.
 NIISATO, T., 1996. Discovery of a new *Formosotoxotus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Indochina. *Jpn. Jour. syst. Ent.*, 2: 101-104.
 OHBAYASHI, N., 1995. A new species of genus *Formosotoxotus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Kalimantan. *Spec. Bull. Jpn. Soc. Coleopterol.*, Tokyo, (4): 437-440.