

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Grammoptera* subgen. *Neoencyclops* Matsushita et Tamanuki, 1949 stat. n.**

Type species: *Grammoptera cyanea* Tamanuki, 1933.

The genus *Neoencyclops* Matsushita and Tamanuki, 1940 was established for a single species described as *Grammoptera cyanea* Tamanuki, 1933. The authors believed *Neoencyclops* close to the genus *Encyclops* Newman, 1838: "Diese neue Gattung mit der Gattung *Encyclops* nahe verwandt, ...". GRESSITT (1951) placed *Neoencyclops* in the tribe *Xylosteini* close to *Encyclops*. Earlier I showed

(DANILEVSKY, 1988) that the species was described once more as *Grammoptera plavilstshikovi* Heyrovsky, 1965 and I regarded it as true *Grammoptera* Serville, 1835. Recently *Neoencyclops debilipes* Holzschuh, 1991 was described, and the author believed *Neoencyclops* as a genus propriae with uncertain tribal position. According to HOLZSCHUH (1991), *Neoencyclops* differs from *Grammoptera* by a short frons, distinct (nearly straight) angle between the frons and the clypeus; the antennal insertion is situated close to the anterior eye margin, the long metathorax episterna, the acute but short hind angles of the pronotum, the flat and narrow body.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Legs very long and slender with very long tarsi; middle tarsus about as long as

middle tibia; hind femora two times longer than thorax.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The colour of the new species corresponds to the dark varieties of *P. obscurior*. Males: the head (excepting clypeus and mouthparts), the thorax, the abdomen, the middle and the hind tibia and tarsi, the distal parts of the hind femora and the elytral dessin are black; the front tarsi, the distal parts of the middle femora and the antennae are darkened; the clypeus and the mouth parts, the front femora and the tibia, the ground elytral colour, the proximal parts of antennae, the middle and the hind femora are yellow. The females are much darker than the males: the clypeus is nearly entirely black, the anterior legs (as well as the hind and the middle) and the elytrae are considerably darkened, the antennae are black from the 3rd or from the 5th article; but the posterior borders of the abdominal sternites are yellow. Male elytrae with basal marking absent, sutural markings fused with apical and postero-lateral markings, the latero-basal and the latero-median markings are elongate but not fused. Female elytrae just as in females of *P. obscurior* with all markings fused (basal, humeral, latero-basal, latero-median, postero-lateral, apical and sutural); each elytron with only small yellow marking near base, curved discal marking, preapical marking and narrow yellow border line.

Head a little shorter than in *P. obscurior*, eyes not so convex, apical maxillary articles less triangular, more elongate. Antennae as in *P. obscurior*: in male a little longer than the body, in females - shorter; in the male the 5th article much longer than the 3d, the 3d longer than the 4th, the 4th about equal in length to the 1st and the 2nd combined.

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

Elytral puncturation distinctly coarser than in *P. obscurior*; elytral pubescens a little longer.

Male pygidium with small indistinct emargination, nearly straight; in *P. obscurior* pygidial emargination rather distinct.

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

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

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

Xylotrechus yanoi Gressit, 1934

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

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

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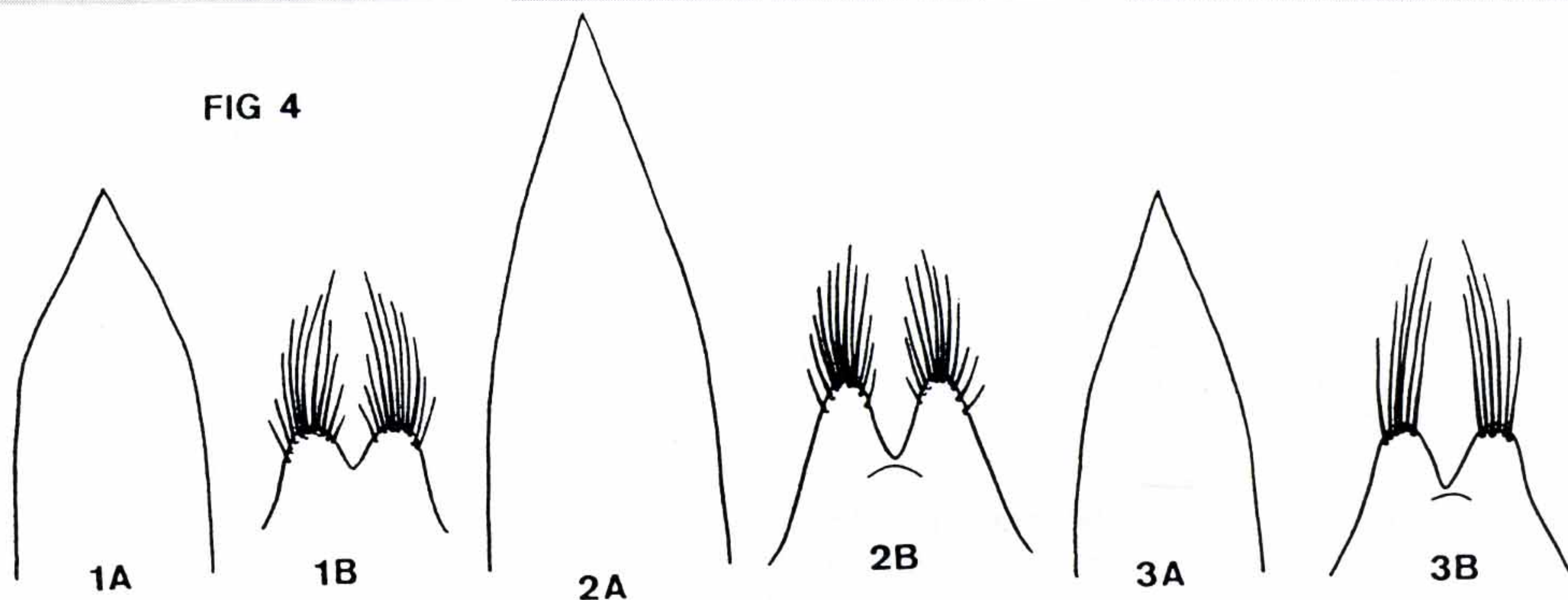
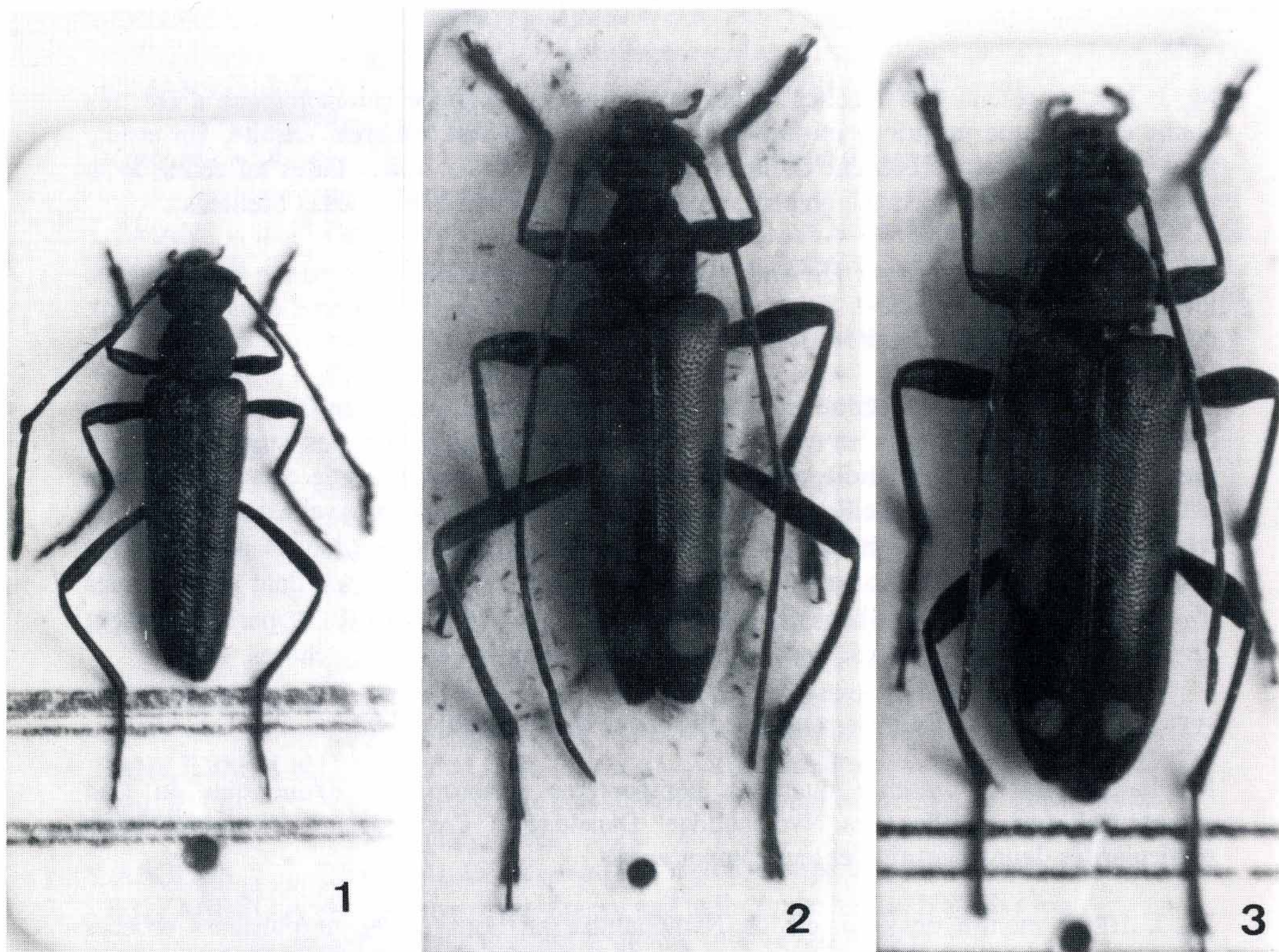


Fig. 1. *Grammoptera querula* sp. n., male (holotype). **Fig. 2.** *Pidonia propinqua* sp. n., male (holotype) **Fig. 3.** *Pidonia propinqua* sp. n., female (paratype). **Fig. 4.** Male genitalia of *Pidonia querula* sp.n. (1a,b), *P. obscura* (2a,b), *P. amurensis* (3a,b); a - apical part of aedeagus,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