# NEW PRIONINAE. GENUS *DRUMONTIANA* FROM S-E ASIA (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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**Abstract**. *Drumontiana* gen. nov., based on *D. lacordairei* (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1927) comb. nov. from Tibet, Yunnan and North Vietnam, is characterized by 9-jointed filiform antennae and apterous females.
**Résumé.** *Drumontiana* gen. nov., basé sur *D. lacordairei* (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1927) comb. nov. du Tibet, Yunnan et Nord Vietnam, est caractérisé par des antennes filiformes composées de 9 articles et par des femelles aptères.
**Key words**: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, *Drumontiana* gen. nov., China, Vietnam.

Recently I received from my friends several very strange Prioninae females (Figs 2-4). Careful investigation of this material as well as consultations with a number of colleagues lead to the establishment of a new genus.

## Drumontiana, gen. nov. (Figs. 1-4)

**Type species**: *Drumontiana lacordairei* (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1927), **comb. n**.

The description of the type species was based on a male, which was wrongly identified by Lameere (1916) as the male of *Casiphia thibeticola* Fairmaire, 1894, a species originally described on a female. This male was after described in 1927 like a new species, *Casiphia lacordairei*, by Semenov-Tian-Shanskij. In fact, it has no connection with genus *Casiphia* Faimaire, 1894.

My attribution of the previously unknown females to same species with the male mentioned above is based first of all on unique 9-jointed filiform antennae with striated joints, and then on rather special leg structure, similar form of head, prothorax and so on.

**Description** : The genus is characterized by so strongly expressed sexual dimorphism that male and female characters must be described separately.
Male (Fig. 1). Body short and wide, strongly narrowed posteriorly, with well developed wings and long legs.

Head about as long as wide; with lateral sides nearly straight, converging posteriorly. Frons depressed, strongly transverse, fused with clypeus and labrum; anterior margin nearly straight, with small middle tubercle; frontal suture deep, evenly curved, slightly angulated in the middle. Cranium depressed between antennae, epicranial suture distinct; antennal insertions strongly approached to mandible base, with distinct tubercle in between; with short, strongly raised carinae between antennal insertions and epicranial suture; genae relatively long; subfossal process distinct, angulated; gular region strongly depressed. Eyes with moderately large facets, strongly transverse, narrow, with deep anterior emargination, a little longer than temples. Mandible short, acute, with acute internal tooth near apex. Maxillari palpi relatively short. Labial palpi very short, not visible from above.

Antennae 9-segmented, filiform; 3rd-9th joints slightly depressed, strongly striated; apical 9th joint is the longest, longer than 7th-8th joints united, but no traces of joint fusion observed.

Prothorax transverse; with distinctly bordered lateral margin, without any traces of teeth; sides finely angulated behind middle, posterior lateral angles slightly pronounced. Intercoxal process strongly raised above coxae, strongly produced posteriorly beyond its hind border (to about middle of middle coxae, reaching hind border of mesosternal process), margined laterally, with high longitudinal elevation in the middle near sharped apex.

Process of mesosternum relatively wide, but very short. Posterior coxae closely approached.

Scutellum big, triangular, about as long as wide, widely rounded apically.

Elytrae strongly narrowed posteriorly, but totally cover abdomen, with distinct internal angles, with widely rounded external angles; elytral costae hardly visible, nearly indistinct. Wings seem to be normally partly exposed beyond elytral apices.

Legs long and thin, with long and narrow tarsi.

Female (Figs 2-4). Body short and wide, strongly enlarged near middle, wingless, with very long legs.

Head elongated or about as long as wide; with lateral sides nearly straight, slightly converging posteriorly. Frons depressed, strongly transverse, fused with clypeus and labrum; anterior margin concave, usually with small middle tubercle; frontal suture deep, half-rounded or slightly angulated. Cranium strongly depressed along middle, epicranial suture very deep; antennal insertion strongly approached to mandible base, with distinct tubercle in between; large tubercle presents between antennal insertion and epicranial suture; genae relatively long; subfossal process distinct, angulated; ventral head surface also strongly depressed. Eyes with moderately large facets, strongly transverse, narrow, with shallow anterior imargination, shorter or about as long as temples. Mandible short acute with acute internal tooth near apex. Maxillari palpi very long or relatively short. Labial palpi very short, not visible from above.

Antennae 9-segmented, filiform; antennal joints not depressed; only 3 apical joints with strong striation; apical 9th joint is the longest, longer than 7th-8th joints united, but no traces of joints fusion observed.

Prothorax transverse; with very distinct acute lateral margin partly flattened posteriorly, without any traces of teeth; sides with small round tubercle (which can be indistinct) before well prononced hind angle. Intercoxal process slightly raised above coxae, strongly produced posteriorly beyond its hind border, margined laterally, narrowly or widely rounded apically or nearly truncate.

Process of mesosternum relatively wide, widely margined, deeply emarginated apically, or truncate, or triangularly exposed. Posterior coxae widely separated, the distance between internal coxae margins about equal to coxal width. Intercoxal metasternal area widely emarginated posteriorly.

Scutellum big, transverse.

Elytrae never totally cover abdomen; strongly widened after middle, usually slightly diverging along suture, independently rounded apically; longitudinal costae more or less distinct or often hardly visible.

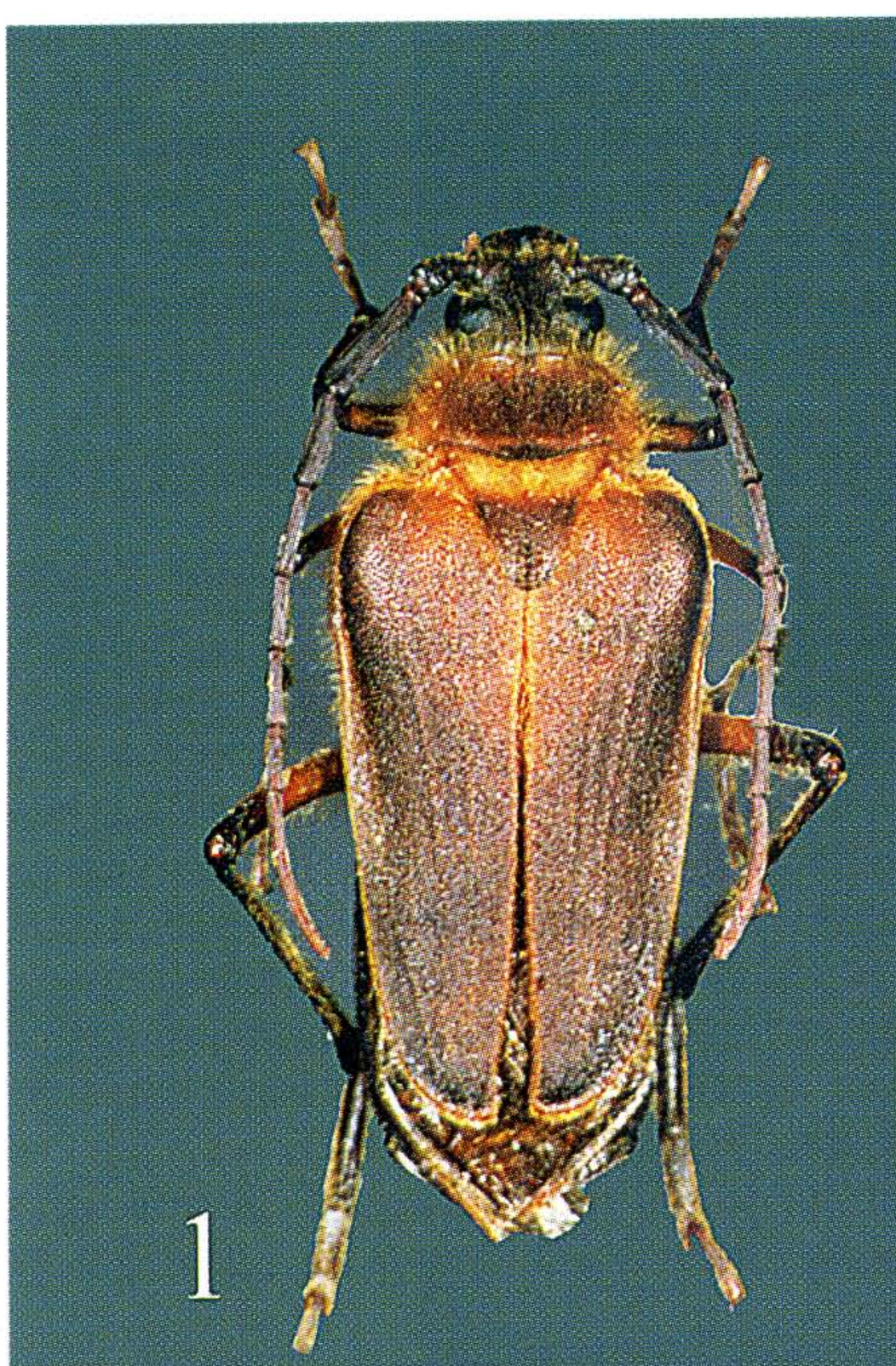
Legs long and thin, with long and narrow tarsi.

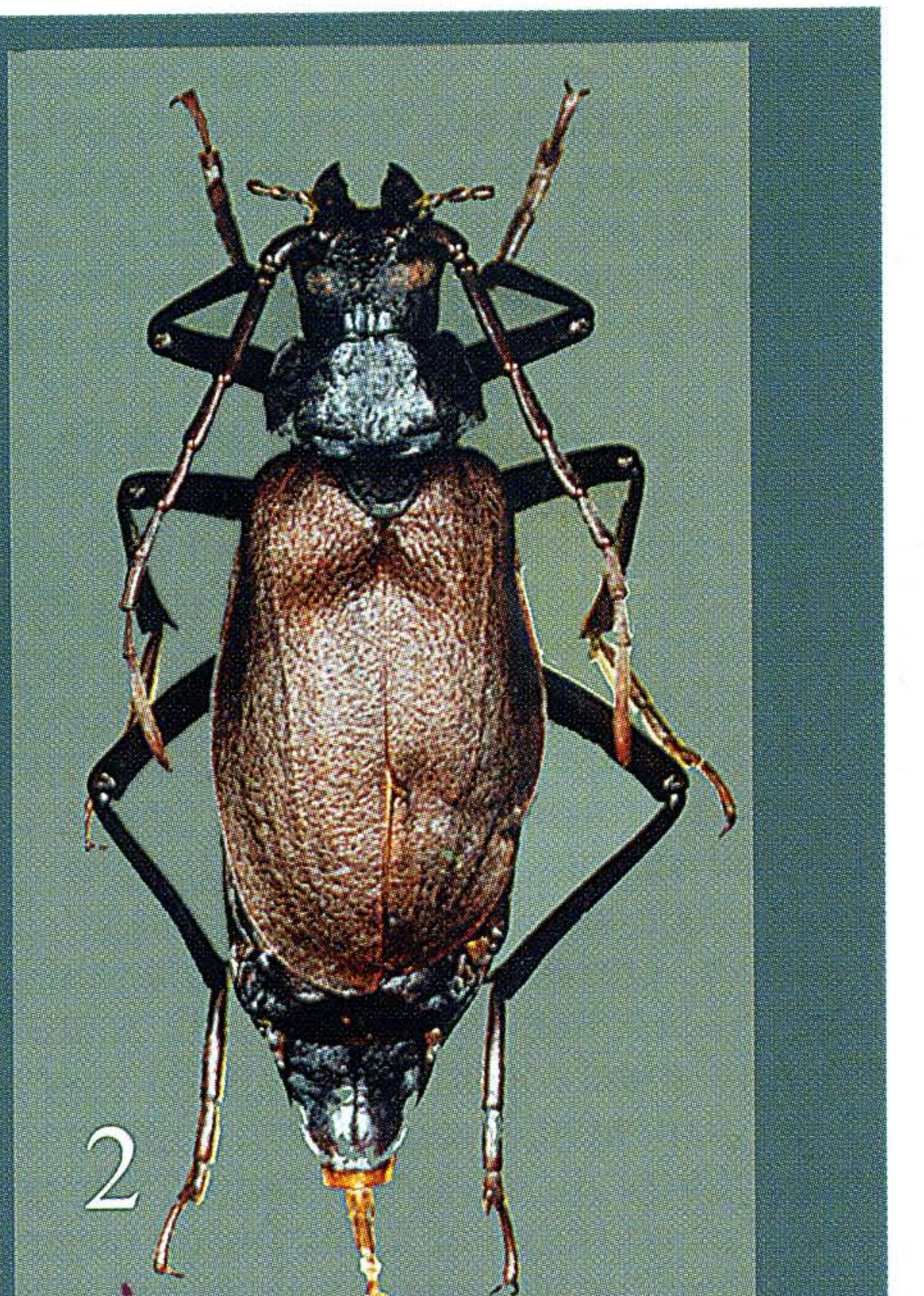
Abdomen can be strongly protruding beyond elytral apices (if full of eggs).

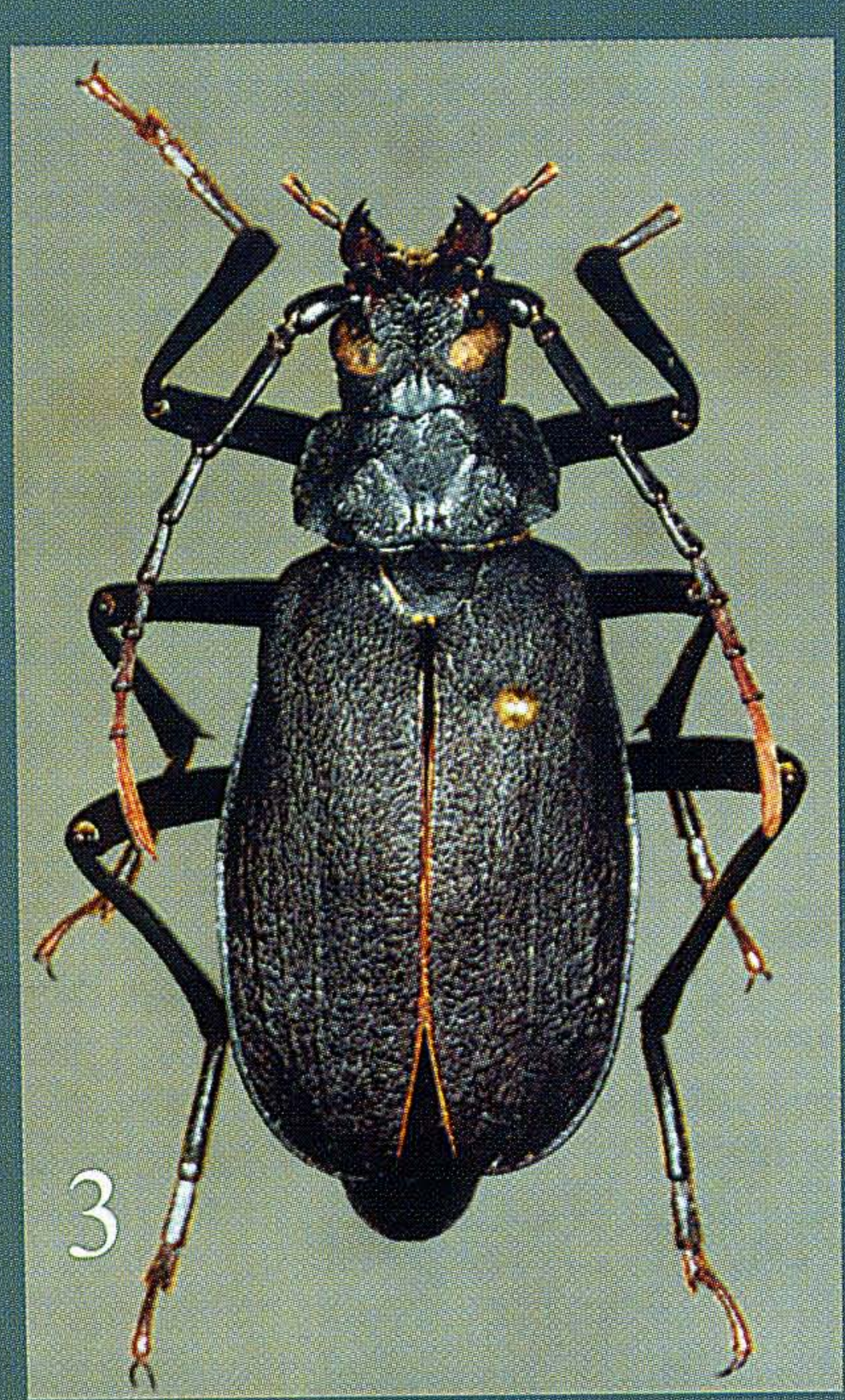
**Remark** : The relative affinities of the new genus is unclear. It can not be close to *Casiphia*, as in *Casiphia* females antennae are rather shortened, 8-jointed; 8th joint strongly swollen with distinct traces of the fusion of three apical joints. *Drumontiana* gen. nov. seems to be not very far from *Psephactus* Harold, 1879 because of similar structure of striated antennal joints, similar sculpture of male elytral surface and some other characters. It differs considerably from *Psephactus* first of all by 9-jointed antennae (in *Psephactus* like in most Cerambycidae antennae 11-jointed) and the absence of prothoracic lateral spines ( in *Psephactus* one middle lateral spine is well developed on each side of prothorax).

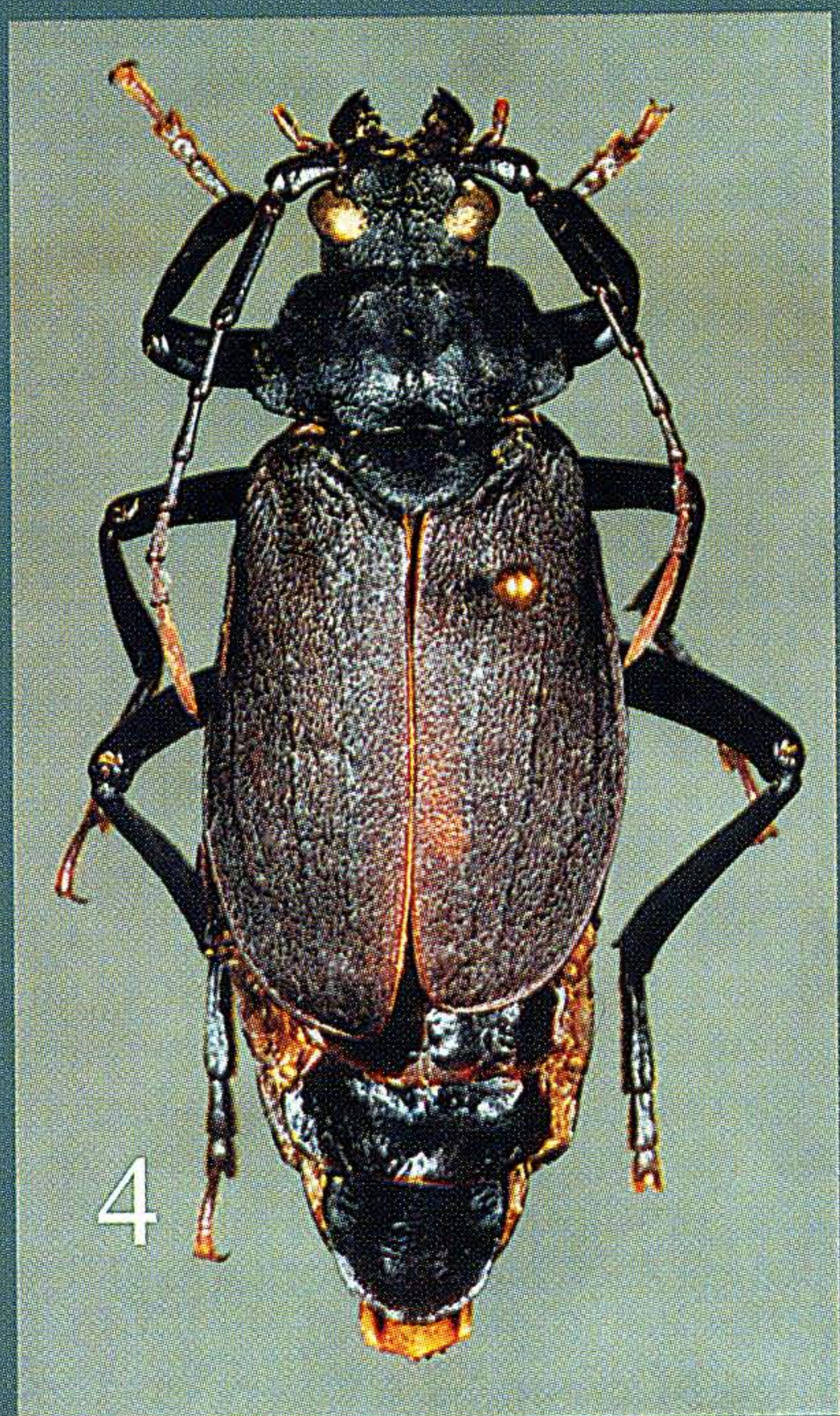
**Derivation of name** : I am very glad to dedicate this extraodinary genus to my good friend Mr. Alain DRUMONT, who took an active part in the discussion of all problems concerning the subject and helped me with materials, informations and ideas.

A single species – *Drumontiana lacordairei* (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1927), comb. n. is known. The original description of *D. lacordairei*, based on a male, is rather short, so I propose a description of both male and previously unknown females.




**Figs. 1-4**. *Drumontiana lacordairei*, comb. nov.: 1 - ♂, holotype (Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris), 2 - ♀ from Nanjian, Yunnan, China (author's collection), 3-4 - ♀♀ from Qamdo, Tibet (collection of M. Galant).

***Drumontiana lacordairei* (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1927) comb. n.**

**Description**.
Male (Fig. 1). Head and elytrae brown with lightened area near scutellum; pronotum pale-brown; thorax ventrally, abdomen and most part of tibiae orange; antennae, femora, tarsi and tibiae apices brown.

Head with moderately small, very dense, irregular punctuation, which becomes smaller posteriorly, with moderately short, dense, distinct orange setae; genae about as long as eye length; eyes about 3 times wider than long, emarginated to about middle; dorsal distance between eye margins about 1.5 times more than eye length, ventral distance much longer, about equal to head width. Mandible with short numerous erect setae in basal half and here deeply punctated. Maxillari palpi with short 3 basal joints, apical joint elongated. Labial palpi with short basal joint, 2nd and 3rd joints elongated, apical joint longer and wider than 2nd.

Antennae reaching posterior elytral fourth. Basal joint strongly thickened apically, about 2 times longer than wide, with dense deep punctuation; 3rd joint very long, more than 2 times longer than 1st, but much shorter than 9th.

Prothorax a little more than 2 times wider than long; sides nearly evenly rounded, widest near middle; middle and lateral concavities of anterior and posterior margins nearly indistinct. Pronotum densely deeply punctated; pronotum and prosternum with long dense erect orange pubescence. Coxae densely setose.

Meso- and metasternum as well as meso- and metepipleurum dull, microsculptured, with very dense, long, erect orange pubescence.

Scutellum with small very dense punctuation and short dense erect pubescence.

Elytrae glabrous, with very small indistinct setae near base and along epipleurae (distinct only along hind margin), dull, with very dense, distinct, partly conjugated, regular punctuation, which is a little smaller posteriorly.

Legs smooth and shining, punctuation of tibiae coarser than femora punctuation; dense semierect femora setae much longer than setae of tibiae; posterior tibiae about 1.5 times shorter than elytrae; posterior tarsi much longer, than middle tibiae; basal tarsi joints slightly depressed; tarsal pads poorly developed: anterior and middle tarsi with distinct pads on 2nd-3rd joints, posterior tarsi with distinct pads only on 3rd joints; 3rd tarsi joints very narrow, notched deeper than to middle, with narrowly rounded lobes; 1st joint of posterior tarsi 2 times longer than 2nd, and about 1.25 times longer than 3rd-4th united.

Abdomen shining, with nearly indistinct punctuation; abdominal pubescence shorter and sparser than ventral thoracic pubescence; last visible sternite with wide shallow emargination, pygidium and postpygidium widely rounded.

Females (Figs 2-4). Body with antennae and legs unicolored, dark-brown.

Head with deep, dense, irregular punctuation, which becomes smaller posteriorly, with short, often indistinct setae; genae about 1.5 times shorter than eye length; eyes about 3 times wider than long, with nearly straight anterior margin (concavity very shallow); dorsal distance between eye margins usually about equal to eye length or about two times wider, ventral distance much larger, about equal to head width. Mandible with moderately long numerous erect setae in basal half and here deeply punctated. Maxillari palpi with short basal joint, all three apical joints usually strongly elongated, slightly enlarged distally; apical joint, usually gradually enlarged towards apex, sometimes nearly parallelsided; three apical joints about equal in length, or 2nd joint is the longest, much longer than 3rd or 4th; sometimes palpi relatively shorter, with 2nd and 3rd joint more enlarged epically, 3rd joint nearly axe-shaped, 4th joint largest near middle. Labial palpi with short basal joint, sometimes transverse, 2nd and 3rd joint elongated, apical joint longer and wider than 2nd.

Antennae considerably surpassing elytral middle. Basal joint curved, thick, about 2 times longer than wide, with scattered punctuation; 3rd joint very long, about 2 times longer than 1st, but usually much shorter than 9th. Many punctures of 4th joint are

longitudinally oval; sculpture of 5th joint consists of elongated punctuation and feeble longitudinal striae; punctuation of 6th joint more or less obliterated but longitudinal, striae very distinct; 7th-9th joints strongly longitudinally striated with indistinct punctuation.

Prothorax about 2 times wider than long; sides usually evenly rounded, widest near middle; anterior and posterior margins with three small concavities each (middle and two lateral); posterior margin sometimes nearly straight or widely rounded, small lateral concavities behind postero-lateral tubercles can be indistinct. Pronotum densely and deeply punctated, glabrous, with several long setae near posterior angles. Prosternum nearly glabrous, or with moderately long setae. Coxae densely setose.

Meso- and metasternum as well as meso- and metepipleurum dull, microsculptured, with moderately dense shallow punctuation, nearly glabrous or with more or less short adpressed scattered setae. Posterior coxae with longer setae.

Scutellum deeply, densely punctated, glabrous; about two times wider than long, half-circled; or less transverse, triangular.

Elytrae glabrous, dull, with very dense, fine, irregular sculpture which is a little coarser anteriorly.

Legs smooth and shining, without erect hairs, short adpressed setae nearly indistinct on femora, longer and denser in apical tibiae portions; posterior tibiae from 1.3 to 1.5 times shorter than elytrae; posterior tarsi much longer, than middle tibiae; basal tarsi joints slightly depressed, sometimes with shallow longitudinal depression along dorsal surface; ventral surface of 3 basal tarsal joints with strongly developed pads; longitudinal glabrous pad-line mostly indistinct, or more or less visible along pads of 1st or 3rd joints of posterior tarsi; 3rd tarsi joints very narrow, notched to about middle or a little more, with rounded lobes; 1st joint of posterior tarsi much longer than 4th joint or 2nd and 3rd united, but shorter than 2-4th joints united.

Abdomen shining, glabrous or with very short scattered setae, with nearly indistinct punctuation; styli of ovipositor strongly widened apically, usually as long as apical width.

Body length in male 15.5 mm, width: 7.0 mm; body length in females: 22-27 mm; width: 8.4-10.9 mm.

**Material studied**. Holotype, ♂ with 6 labels: "TYPE", "Museum Paris, Yunnan, P. Guerry 1924", "*Casiphia thibeticola*, A. Lameere vid. 1916", "*Casiphia*", "*C. thibeticola*" (Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris); 1 ♀, China, Yunnan sett., Dayao x. Santai, 8.1996, Shao-Bei-Tsaolin, 3100m, L. et Pt. Cavazzuti leg. (collection of B. Siska, Nitra, Slovakia); 1 ♀, China, E. Yunnan, S. Maguan, Suiyuanqing, 2500m, 8.2000; 2 ♀♀, Tibet, south Qamdo, 3000m, 7.1997, J.-M. Bousquet leg. (collection of M. Galant, Nivelles, Belgium); 1 ♀, China, Yunnan, Nanjian, 1.7.1990 (author's collection).

I've also received from Mr. A. DRUMONT the colour pictures of three *Drumontiana lacordairei* specimens: 1 ♂, North Vietnam, Chapa (or Sapa), 5.5.1997; 2 ♀♀, China, Yunnan, Nanjian, 1.7.1990 (all from collection of Mr. Ziro Komiya, Tokyo, Japan).

I have also received an evidence of Japan collector, Mr. N. Katsura, that once male and female described above were collected together (North Vietnam, Chapa, prov. Vinh Phu, 15-20.7.1993, V. Siniaev leg., coll. of T. Nakamura).

**Distribution**. According to all material listed above, *Drumontiana lacordairei* is distributed in South China from South-East Tibet to Yunnan, and in North Vietnam.

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