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Feelings in China

嘉理思博士百年诞辰纪念文集

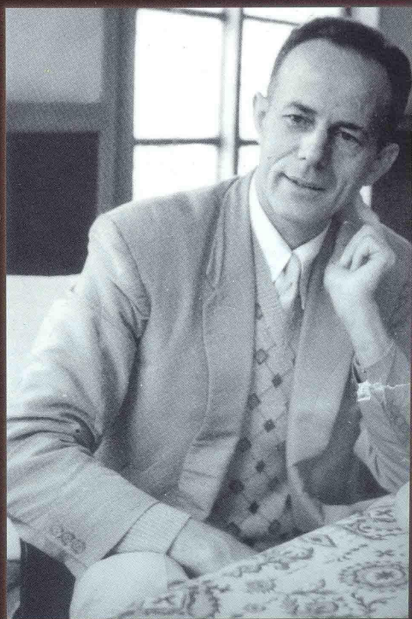
Memorial works of Dr. J.L. Gressitt of the 100th Anniversary on his Birthday

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目 录

Contents

前言	1
Preface	5
一、生平 Biography.....	9
1. Dr.J.L.Gressitt (Frank J.Radovsky).....	10
嘉理思生平 (弗伦克 J.拉多夫斯基)(华立中译).....	21
2. 美国著名昆虫分类学家嘉理思 (J.L.Gressitt) 生平 (华立中).....	30
3. Dr. Linsley Gressitt, 1914-1982(J.D.Holloway).....	33
二、主要著作 Main Works.....	34
1. Bibliography of J.L.Gressitt(Carol N.Higa).....	35,37-51
嘉理思著作目录 (华立中译).....	36
2. Summary of the Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Judson Linsley Gressitt)	52
博士论文摘要 (J.L. 嘉理思, 1945).....	52
3. The Longicorn Beetles of Hainan Island (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) (J.L.Gressitt)	55
4. 中国柑橘果树介壳虫及其生物防治之初步研究 (嘉理思 周郁文合著).....	61
Introduction to the Study of Cirtus Scale Insects and their Biological Control in China (By J.L.Gressitt and Y.Wen Djou).....	61
5. Longicorn Beetles of China (Longicornia II) (J.L.Gressitt).....	71
中国天牛科检索表 (嘉理思编著) (华立中译).....	94
6. 中国叶甲科检索表 [据 The Chrysomelidae (Coleopt.) of China and Korea. Part.I.II.(J.L.Gressitt & S.Kimoto) 中国及朝鲜的叶甲科 (J.L. 嘉理思, 木元新作)] (华立中译).....	103
7. Biogeography of China (J.L.Gressitt).....	111
中国生物地理学 (J.L. 嘉理思讲演稿) (华立中译)	119
三、嘉理思 (J.L.Gressitt) 发表的中国动物新种名录 List of New Species of Chinese Animals published by J.L.Gressitt	129
A. Insects 昆虫	130
(1)瘦天牛科(Disteniidae).....	130

(2) 天牛科 (Cerambycidae)	130
(3) 叶甲科 (Chrysomelidae)	141
(4) 拟天牛科 (Oedemeridae)	149
(5) 花蚤科 (Mordellidae)	149
(6) 大花蚤科 (Rhipiphoridae)	149
(7) 细花蚤科 (Prionoceridae)	149
B. 多足纲 (Myriopods)	149
C. 两栖类 (Amphibians).....	149
D. 爬行类 (Reptiles)	149
四、纪念论文 Memorial works	150
1. Two new Eodorcadion Breuning, 1947 from Mongolia (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) (M.L. Danilevsky).....	151
2. A New Anoplophora Species from Xizang, China and its Adjacent Area (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) (Nobuo Ohbayashi and Wen-xuan Bi)	156
3. A strange new species <i>Glenea judsoni</i> sp. nov. from Taiwan, China (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Saperdini) (Mei-Ying Lin & Gérard Luc Tavakilian).....	161
4. 缘柯花天牛雄性的首次记述及内蒙古的省级新纪录 (鞘翅目: 天牛科: 花天牛亚科: 皮花天牛族) (黄鑫磊, 潘竞军, 林美英).....	168
五、悼念与追思 Mourning and Grief	173
1. “四·二六”空难中不幸遇难 嘉理思夫妇追悼会今天在穗举行	174
2. “四·二六”空难遇难旅客名单	174
3. 四十二位“四·二六”空难遇难者骨灰 今天在大鹏湾永远墓园安葬	174
4. 悼念嘉理思博士 (中山大学昆虫研究所)	175
5. 悼念嘉理思博士 (华立中)	176
6. In Memoriam Dr.J.Linsley Gressitt(1914-1982) (G.A.Samuelson & W.C.Gagne)	178
7. Tribute To A Friend J.Linsley Gressitt (1914-1982) (Joe Szent-Ivany).....	181
8. Daughter's memories—From James Gressitt Bock The Near Rumble in the Jungle	186
9. Gressitt Center Dedicated (Scott E.Mitter and Al Samuelson).....	189
10. Dedication of the J.Linsley Gressitt Center for Research in Entomology.....	191
11. The Boy Scouts Mother to Her Friends.....	197
12. 男童子军的母亲致她的朋友们 (华立中译)	197
六、相片汇集 Photos Collection	198
七、致谢 Acknowledgements	214

Two new *Eodorcadion* Breuning, 1947 from Mongolia (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Abstract: *Eodorcadion* (s. str.) *maurum australis* ssp. n. is described from the centre of Kobd aimak as the southernmost subspecies on the base of 22 specimens with antennae bearing white setae rings. *E. (Ornatodorcadion) savitskyi* sp. n. close to *E. (O.) intermedium* (Jakovlev, 1889) is described from Gobi-Altay aimak on the base of 7 specimens with antennae lacking white setae rings.

No new taxa of Mongolian *Eodorcadion* were published after the revision of the genus (Danilevsky, 2007). Recently a new species and a new subspecies were collected in the western part of the Republic.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, new taxa, Mongolia.

Eodorcadion (s. str.) *maurum australis* ssp. n.

Figs 1-10

Eodorcadion (Ornatodorcadion) grumi m. *rufipedis* Breuning, 1966: 258 - "15km S.W. Aimak Chovd, 46°N, 92°Ost" and "Char-us-Nur, N.W. Ecke, Aimak Chovd, 48°25'N, 92°03'Ost", unavailable name.

Eodorcadion grumi annulatum Heyrovsky, 1968: 237 - "Chovd Aimak: Jamatin Dolon, ca. 40km N von Somon Manchan, an SW-Ecke des Char us nuur", nomen nudum.

Eodorcadion brandti m. *apicale* Heyrovsky, 1968: 238 - "Chovd Aimak: Jamatin Dolon, ca. 40km N von Somon Manchan, an SW-Eckedes Char us nuur", nomen nudum.

Eodorcadion dorcas annulatum Heyrovsky, 1969: 229, part. - „Žergalan, Zarghan-Niederung [Dzabkhan lowland]", "Altaj-Somon", "Chovd Aimak, Jamatin Dolon, ca. 40km N von Somon Manchan, an SW-Eckedes Char us nuur"; Namkhaidorz, 1972: 524, part – Kobd aimak (south-west bank of Khara-Us-Nur Lake and Altay somon); Gobi-Altay aimak (Dzabkhan valley northwards Dzhangalan somon).

Eodorcadion grumi, Heyrovsky, 1970: 140 - Chovd Aimak: Miangad somon, Erdeneburen.

Eodorcadion maurum, Namkhaidorz, 1972: 519, part. (including Kobd aimak: Khara-Us-Nur-Lake, Kobdo environs).

Eodorcadion (s. str.) *maurum maurum*, Danilevsky, 2007: 65, part. – from Tuva to the centre of Kobd aimak.

Type locality. Mongolia, Kobd aimak, 4.5km N Mankhan, left bank of Tugreg-Gol river, 47°27'50"N, 92°13'45"E, 1326m. ♀

Description. The taxon is rather variable, and that is why it was published several times with wrong (or unavailable) names. It differs from all other subspecies by white setae rings of antennal joints, which are much more dense and distinct in striated forms of females; in males white bases of antennal joints often poorly pronounced; body totally black including legs and antennae.

Males are always about glabrous dorsally, shining, with very short indistinct scattered setae; male antennae surpassing elytral apices by 2 or 3 apical joints; white setae rings present on joints 3-11, but

rings of 3rd and 11th joints can be indistinct; prothorax transverse, from 1.1 to 1.4 times shorter than basal width; with strong, but short lateral spines; prothorax with coarse, irregular sculpture, often with central smoother line; scutellum transverse, glabrous, shining; elytra regularly oval, more or less elongated, sometimes rather wide, usually smooth or finally irregularly sculptured (Fig. 5); sparse elytral punctation more or less distinct; dorsal elytral carinae indistinct; humeral carinae obliterated from about middle; relatively smooth anteriorly, without granules, but sometimes with transverse wrinkles; ventral body side with very short scattered white recumbent setae, a little concentrated along posterior borders of abdominal segments; pygidium and postpygidium rounded, last abdominal sternite truncated.

Females are usually bigger, antennae shorter than body, with very distinct white basal setae rings of 3rd – 11th antennal joints, though rather narrow on joints 10th – 11th; thorax transverse, from about 1.2 to 1.3 shorter than basal width, with more developed lateral spines, more or less elongated; pronotum with very coarse irregular sculpture, with wider smooth central line, with several scattered white setae spots, which are rather numerous in striated specimens; scutellum transverse, with dense white pubescence, with wide central glabrous line; sometimes scutellum with very narrow lateral setae stripes only; each elytron often with more or less wide elytral setae stripes: two dorsal, wide humeral and marginal (Figs 8-10), sometimes elytral setae stripes are reduced (Fig. 7) or absent (Fig. 6); suture stripe absent; humeral stripe can be divided in two (Fig. 8) behind middle; dorsal elytral carinae indistinct or rather poorly pronounced between setae stripes; ventral body side with numerous wide irregular areas of dense white recumbent setae partly conjugated in striated forms, but rather sparse in the specimen without elytral stripes; last abdominal tergite widely rounded, last abdominal sternite shallowly emarginated.

Body length in males: 13.6-18.0mm; width (near elytral middle): 5.6-6.9mm, body length in females: 18.0- 21.0mm, width: 6.7-8.7mm.

Materials. Holotype, male, Mongolia, Kobd aimak, 4.5km N Mankhan, left bank of Tugreg-Gol river, 47°27'50"N, 92°13'45"E, 1326m, 24.7.2013, V. Savitsky leg. – collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University; 22 paratypes; 14 males and 7 females from same locality 30.6.2013 and 24.7.2013, V. Savitsky leg. – author's collection, collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University, collection of V. Savitsky (Moscow); 1 male, Kobd aimak, 17km SSE Mankhan, 1621m, 47°16'55"N, 92°15'25"E, V. Savitsky leg. – author's collection.

Distribution. Mongolia, central part of Kobd aimak; available materials are from Mankhan environs (47°27'50"N, 92°13'45"E and 47°16'55"N, 92°15'25"E); several localities are known from nearby: Erdene-Buren, Miangad (Heyrovsky, 1970), Tzagan-Nur Lake (Namkhaidorz, 1972), north-west bank of Khara-Us-Nur Lake, 48°25'N, 92°03'E (Breuning, 1966) or must be accepted on the base of published (Heyrovsky, 1968; 1969) characters (annulated antennae): Kobdo environs, south bank of Khara-Us-Nur Lake.

The nearest localities of the northern nominative subspecies are situated in Kobdo river valley about 110km north-westwards and in 90km northwards in Namir-Gol valley.

Etymology. "Australis" – "southern" in Latin. *E. (s. str.) m. australis* **ssp. n.** is the southmost subspecies of *E. maurum* (Jakovlev, 1889).

Eodorcadion (Ornatodorcadion) savitskyi sp. n.

Figs 11-12

Type locality. Mongolia, Gobi-Altay aimak, 4km NNE Tseel, 2106m, 45°35'40"N, 95°53'05"E.

Description. The new species is close to *E. intermedium* (Jakovlev, 1889), but all specimens without white antennal rings, and its area is situated westwards the area of *E. intermedium*. Body totally black including antennae and legs with white recumbent pubescence.

Males: antennae longer than body surpassing elytra by 3 or 4 apical joints; antennal joints look glabrous, but in fact with shorte recumbent black setae; prothorax transverse, about 1.3 times shorter, than basal width, with shorte, but sharp lateral spines; lateral prothoracic white pubescent areas less wide with less dense setae than in *E. intermedium*; pronotum with relatively fine irregular sculpture (very coarse in *E. intermedium*) coarser laterally and here granulated; shining central line with coarse sculpture, very narrow anteriorly, strongly exposed behind middle and excavated near hind margin; posterior excavation is surrounded by dense white setae; in *E. intermedium* shining central line wider, usually surrounded by white pubescence up to anterior pronotal margin; paired pronotal white lines in *E. intermedium* are often rather wide, protruding to vertex and can be accompanied by white central spots, so pronotum sometimes looks nearly totally white; scutellum strongly transverse, with dense lateral pubescence, glabrous in the middle; elytra regularly oval, widest near middle (elytral apices more or less diverging in all specimens, but it is not more than individual deformity); about 1.7-1.8 times longer than middle width; each with two distinct dorsal carinae and narrow white stripes in between; sutural white stripe strongly tapering near middle, never fused with internal dorsal stripe (as often in *E. intermedium*); humeral stripe about as wide as external dorsal stripe, never wider (as often in *E. intermedium*); marginal stripe often partly divided in two by narrow glabrous line; humeral glabrous area coarsely sculptured with several granules anteriorly; ventral body side totally covered with dense white recumbent pubescence becoming denser along hind margins of abdominal segments, but distinctly less dense than in *E. intermedium*; ventral side looks white with scattered fine black dots and small areas concentrated laterally; pygidium widely rounded, postpygidium and last abdominal sternite shallowly emarginated.

Females: antennae a little longer or a little shorter than body; prothorax 1.3-1.7 times shorter than basal width; elytra about 1.6-1.7 longer than middle width; body sculpture and pubescence about same as in males; last abdominal tergite widely rounded, last abdominal sternite emarginated, slightly concave along middle.

Body length in males: 16.0-18.7mm; width (near elytral middle): 5.6-6.0mm, body length in females: 19.5- 23.5mm, width: 7.3-8.3mm.

Materials. Holotype, male, Mongolia, Gobi-Altay aimak, 4km NNE Tseel, 2106m, 45°35'40"N, 95°53'05"E, 20.7.2013, V.Savitsky leg. – collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University; 6 paratypes (4 males and 2 females) with same label – author's collection, collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University, collection of V. Savitsky (Moscow).

Distribution. Only one locality known in Mongolian Altay: Mongolia, Gobi-Altay aimak, 4km NNE Tseel, 2106m, 45°35'40"N, 95°53'05"E.

The nearest westernmost locality of closely related *E. intermedium* is situated in the east part of Gobi-Altay aimak at about 100km eastwards.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Vladimir Savitsky (Moscow), who collected the type series.

Acknowledgement. I am very grateful to Vladimir Savitsky for providing me with the materials for study.

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Inscriptions for figures

Figs 1-10. *Eodorcadion* (**s. str.**) *maurum australis* **ssp. n.**: 1 – holotype, male, 2-5 – males, paratypes, 6-10 – females, paratypes.

Figs 11-12. *Eodorcadion* (*Ornatodorcadion*) *savitskyi* **sp. n.**: 11 – holotype, male, 12 – female, paratype.

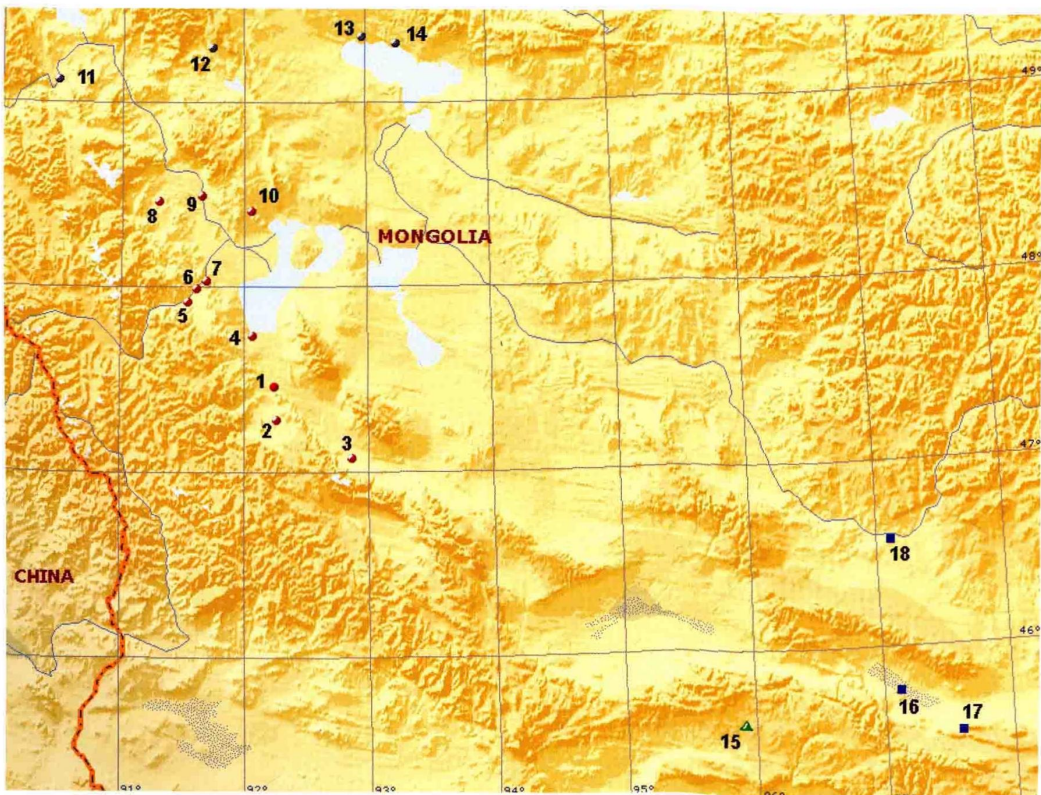
Fig. 13. Map of areas

1-10 - *Eodorcadion* (**s. str.**) *maurum australis*, **ssp. n.**: 1 (type locality) - 4.5km N Mankhan, 2 – 17km SSE Mankhan, 3 - Dzereg environs near Tzagan-Nur Lake; 4 - Jamatin Dolon, about 40km N Manchan, 5 - 15km SW Kobdo, 6 - Bujant; 7 – Kobdo, 8 - Erdene-Buren, 9 – Miangad, 10 - NW bank of Khara-Us-Nur Lake.

11-14 - *Eodorcadion* (**s. str.**) *maurum maurum*: 11 - Kobdo River valley, mouth of Katy River, 12 - Namir-Gol river, 13 - NW bank of Khirgis-Nur Lake, 27km ESE Naran-Bulak, 14 - N bank of Khirgis-Nur Lake, 48km ESE Naran-Bulak.

15 - *Eodorcadion* (*Ornatodorcadion*) *savitskyi*, **sp. n.**, 4km NNE Tseel.

16-18 - *Eodorcadion* (*Ornatodorcadion*) *intermedium intermedium*: 16 – Beger, 17 - 45km SE Beger, 18 - Dzabkhan River.





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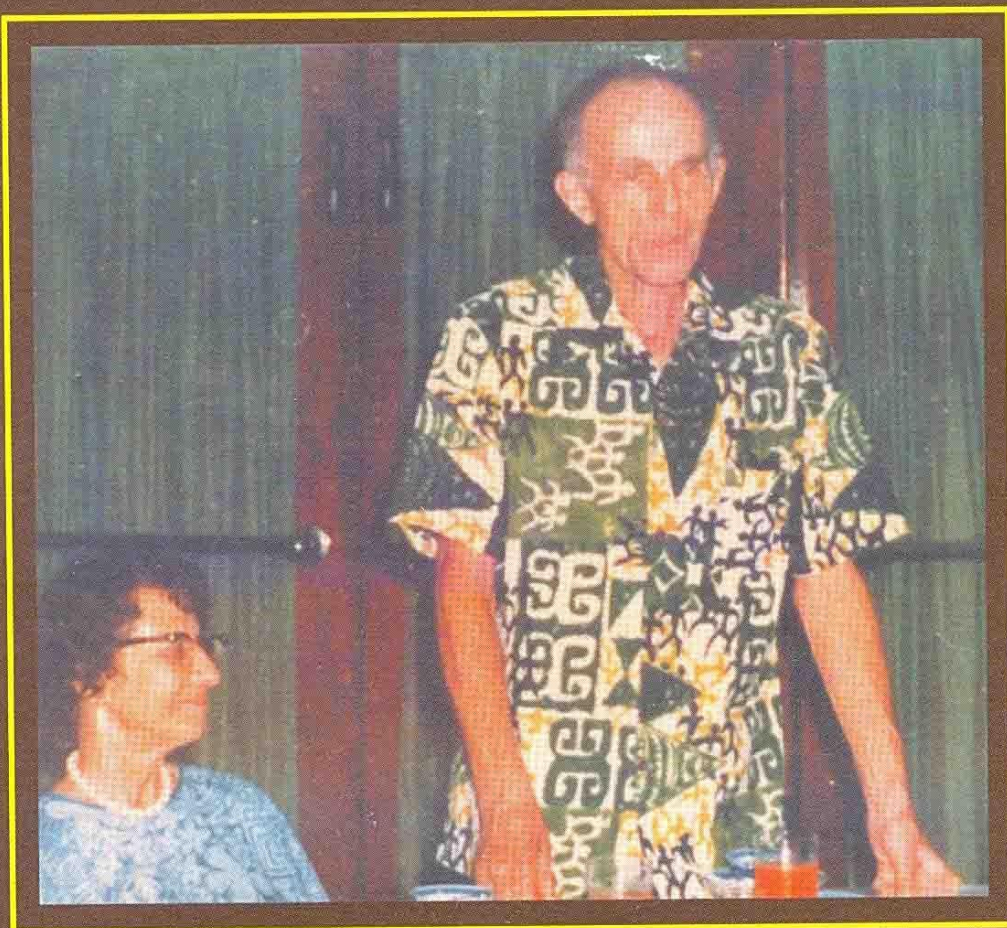
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11



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