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Niisatoa malaisei, a New Genus and Species of the Tribe Xylosteini from Myanmar (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lepturinae)

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Abstract A new xylosteine genus, *Niisatoa* gen. nov. is established for *Niisatoa malaisei* sp. nov. from Myanmar.

In 2014, the second author, Tomáš Tichý visited the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu and found an interesting specimen determined as "*Teledapus* n. sp." by J. L. Gressitt. At a glance, it seemed to have some relation with genera of the tribe Xylosteini Reitter, 1913 of the Lepturinae. He passed this information to the first author and we borrowed this specimen through the courtesy of Mr. James Boone, an entomology collection manager of the Bishop Museum.

A brief examination of this specimen indicated a species new to science, but we hesitated to describe it because only one female specimen was available. However, no additional specimens were collected during several recent expeditions to the region and we are afraid that there is only a slight chance of discovering additional specimens in the near future. After a close examination, we concluded that the specimen is a distinct new species which should be placed in a new genus belonging to Xylosteini. The specimen is described herein.

Before going into details, we wish to express sincere gratitude to Alexander Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia) and Junsuke Yamasako (The University of Tokyo) who kindly read an early draft of this manuscript and provided useful suggestions. My special thank is also due to Petr Švácha (Czech Academy of Sciences) for critical reading of the original manuscript of this paper.

Tribe **Xylosteini** Reitter, 1913

Xylosteina Reitter, 1913: 5. Type genus: *Xylosteus* Frivaldszky, 1838.
Xylosteini: Plavilstshikov, 1936: 107, 493; Gressitt, 1951: 47; Panin & Savulescu, 1961: 73; Švácha & Danilevsky, 1989: 23, 28; Miroshnikov, 1998: 8; Chang & Chen, 2001: 33, 34, 235; Bousquet *et al*., 2009: 8, 23; Bouchard *et al*., 2011: 463; Bi & Ohbayashi, 2014: 6; Švácha & Lawrence, 2014: 155; Danilevsky, 2014: 66.

Description. The tribe Xylosteini is generally characterized by coarsely facetted eyes, anteriorly abbreviated head, and laterally tuberculate pronotum. Body usually elongate with normally developed hind wing which is rudimentary in females of species of *Xylosteus*. The related tribe Teledapini Pascoe, 1871 is separable from Xylosteini by the following features (Miroshnikov, pers. comm.): Rudimentary hind wing with no distinct venation in both sexes; larger coxae (particularly the mesocoxae); lateral tubercles of pronotum from weakly developed to well-expressed, broadly rounded laterally, but as a rule not acuminated; elytra of both sexes elongate oval with reduced humeri.

Notes. The tribe Teledapini was originally erected by Pascoe (1871) as a new subfamily Teledapinae based on *Teledapus dorcadioides* Pascoe, 1871. Since Pascoe (1871), this subfamily was not accepted by most researchers and the genus *Teledapus* was placed in Lepturini (Aurivillius, 1912), Rhagiini (Boppe, 1921), or Xylosteini (Miroshnikov, 2000), but Bousquet *et al*. (2009) reinstated it

as a lepturine tribe. At present, the tribe comprises three genera, *Teledapus*, *Teledapalpus* Miroshnikov, 2000, and *Parateledapus* Miroshnikov, 2000 (Tavakilian & Chevillote, 2017), but the relationship between Teledapini and the other lepturine tribes has never been properly discussed. Miroshnikov, in the course of our personal communication, kindly re-examined the relation between Teledapini and Xylosteini, and contributed his opinion that the tribe Teledapini would be separable from Xylosteini. The detailed results will be reported by him.

Niisatoa N. Ohbayashi et Tichý, gen. nov.

Type species: *Niisatoa malaisei* N. Ohbayashi et Tichý, sp. nov.

Description (female). Body elongate with relatively long slender legs and posteriorly widened elytra. Head short with obliquely inclined mouthparts and steep short frons. Eyes oval without emargination, coarsely facetted; interocular space wider than distance between antennal cavities. Maxillary palpus with terminal segment triangular and obliquely truncate apically, 2.6 times as long as the penultimate segment. Antennae inserted somewhat before eyes, reaching apical fourth of elytra; scape stout, slightly curved and thickened apically; flagellum filiform with apices of most antennomeres expanded, second flagellomere shorter than first and third.

Pronotum longer than the basal width, deeply constricted at apical fourth and shallowly so near base; sides with conical tubercles near basal third. Prosternum with intercoxal process very narrow with slightly dilated apex; procoxal cavities narrowly open behind. Mesonotum with stridulatory plate symmetrically divided by a median line. Mesosternal process oblong with bifurcate apex. Mesocoxal cavity open to episternum. Metasternum not remarkably abbreviated, twice as long as mesosternum.

Elytra distinctly widening from humeri to apical three-fourths, then gently rounded to bluntly angulated inner angles; slightly dehiscent apically. Hind wings not reduced, with venation type widespread in Lepturinae (Fig. 5; cf. Ohbayashi & Lin, 2012), with five free veins in medial region and wedge cell absent. Legs slender with slightly clavate femora; fifth segment of tarsi not inflated.

Etymology. The generic name is dedicated to Dr. Tatsuya Niisato, an excellent leader in coleopterology and one of the most active longicornists in Japan, on occasion of his 60th birthday. Gender: femininum.

Notes. The type specimen of this new genus bears Gressitt's determining label "*Teledapus* n. sp." It is habitually similar to the genus *Teledapus*, but does not have a close relation with the latter, differing in several important characters. We therefore concluded that the new genus does not belong to Teledapini and should be placed under the tribe Xylosteini.

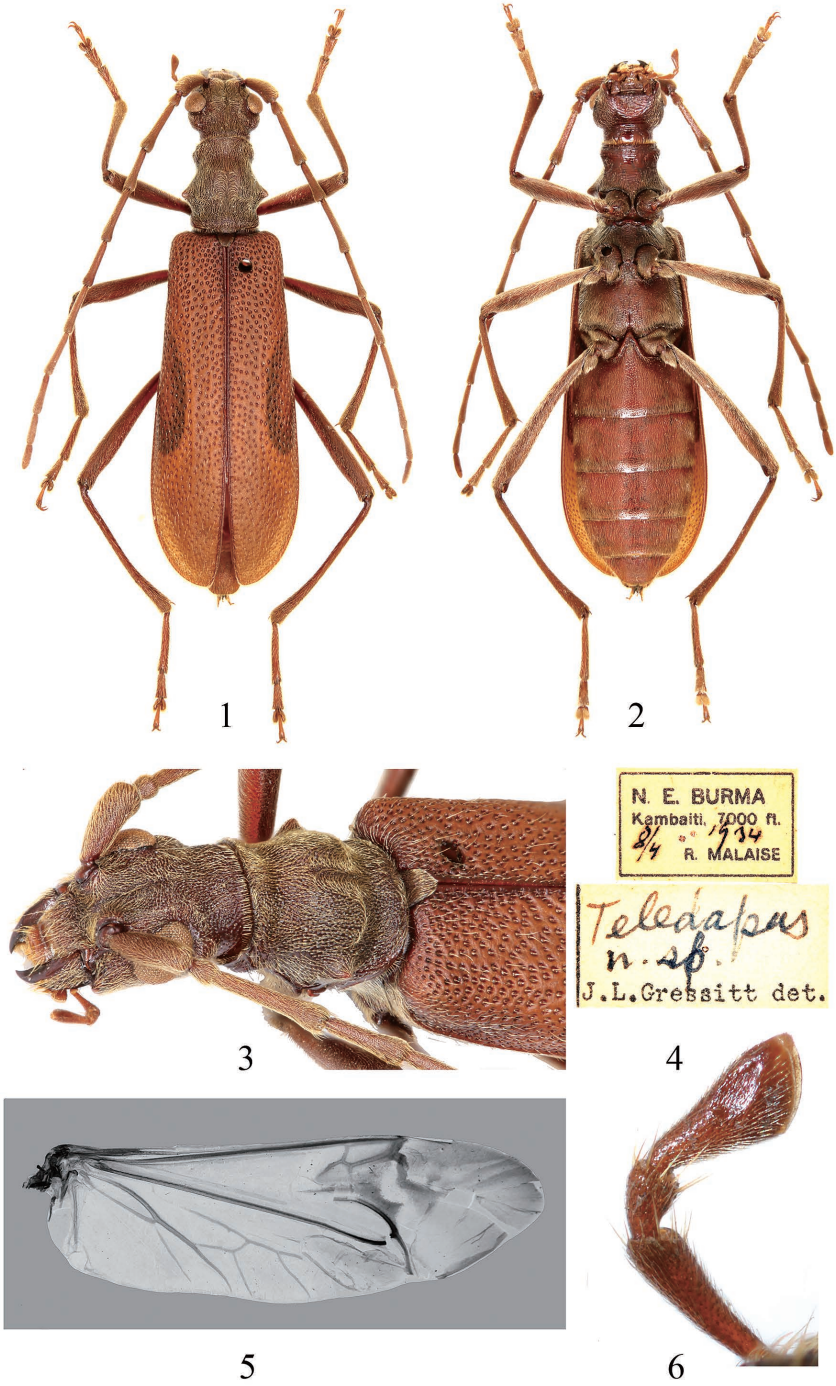
Bi and Ohbayashi (2014) provided a key to the six known genera of Xylosteini. The new genus groups with *Xylosteus* Frivaldszky, 1938, *Pseudoxylosteus* Sama, 1993 and *Leptorhabdium* Kraatz, 1879 by the narrowly open procoxal cavities (they are widely open in the remaining genera), but is separable from them by the divided stridulatory plate of mesosternum or entire eyes without emargination.

Niisatoa malaisei N. Ohbayashi et Tichý, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–6)

Description. Female: Body length from tips of mandibles to elytral apices 14.5 mm, width 3.5 mm at humeri, 4.4 mm at the widest point of elytra. Pronotum 3.0 mm long, 2.7 mm across lateral tubercles.

Body brown; head, maxillary palpi, antennae, pronotum, scutellum, femora and tibiae dark



Figs. 1–6. *Niisatoa malaisei* N. Ohbayashi et Tichý, sp. nov., female holotype. —— 1, Dorsal habitus; 2, ventral habitus; 3, head and pronotum, antero-lateral view; 4, holotype labels; 5, hind wing venation; 6, left maxillary palpus, dorsal view.

brown; labrum and clypeus yellow-brown; elytra testaceous with a dark brown oval macula at each middle of lateral margin.

Head across eyes narrower than pronotum at lateral tubercles, densely punctured with golden yellow recumbent pubescence, abbreviated, with anteriorly produced mouth parts and steeply upstanding frons; outer face of mandibles deeply, longitudinally sculptured with suberect golden hairs; labrum rectangular with long suberect golden hairs on both sides; clypeus short trapezoidal; vertex triangularly concave between well developed antennal tubercles; genae as long as shortest diameter of eyes; tempora roundly convergent from posterior margin of eyes towards neck; gula transversely wrinkled; terminal segment of maxillary palpus triangular with a wedge-shaped impressed field of digitiform sensilla on upper surface (Fig. 6: cf. FAUCHEUX, 2014). Eyes prominent, oval in shape, coarsely facetted; interocular space 1.3 times as wide as distance between antennal cavities. Antennae densely furnished with recumbent short pale brown pubescence throughout, slender, with last segments reaching apical fourth of elytra; relative lengths of segments from base to apex = 24 : 8 : 34 : 26 : 35 : 30 : 30 : 27 : 25 : 20 : 18.

Pronotum 1.3 times as long as the basal width, deeply constricted near apical fourth and shallowly so near base, provided with conical lateral tubercles at basal two-fifths; relative width at apex, across lateral tubercles and at base = 30 : 49 : 39; apical and basal margins narrowly margined; disk densely punctured with golden yellow recumbent pubescence as head; basal two-thirds of disk weakly convex with median longitudinal depression. Scutellum tongue-shaped, densely furnished with subrecumbent pale brownish hairs.

Ventral surface of body furnished with feeble pale pubescence; prosternum transversely wrinkled; prosternal process strongly narrowed between coxae and dilated distally; procoxal cavities narrowly open behind; mesosternum shagreened, mesosternal process nearly parallel-sided; metasternum densely and shallowly punctured, its process 1.5 times as broad as meosternal process; abdomen with fifth visible sternite narrowed apically with truncate apex.

Elytra 3.2 times as long as the humeral width, straightly widened from humeri to apical three fourths, then gently rounded to blunt sutural angles, with the widest point 1.4 times as broad as the humeral width; disk lightly depressed behind scutellum, moderately scattered with deep punctures associated with suberect pale yellow short hairs, the punctures become shallower and sparser in apical half; suture dehiscent apically, distinctly margined, with outer margin densely fringed by short suberect hairs.

Legs long and slender; hind femur slightly longer than tibia; relative lengths of hind tarsomeres from first to third as 20 : 7 : 4.

Male: Unknown.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♀, N. E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7,000 ft, 8.IV.1934, R. MALAISE leg. (Collection of Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii, USA.)

Etymology. The species name is dedicated to the Swedish entomologist René MALAISE (1892–1978) who collected this interesting species. According to his biography (VÅRDAL & TAEGER, 2011), he travelled to Burma with his newly wedded wife, Ebba SÖDERHELL from 1933 until 1935. During this trip, he invented the famous "Malaise trap" and collected some 100,000 insects, and possibly the new species might have been collected by this trap.

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