

Taxonomic Notes on *Glenea pseudoscalaris* (FAIRMAIRE, 1895) (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)

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Abstract *Glenea* (s. str.) *miwai monticola* GRESSITT, 1951 (with its replacement name, *G. (G.) miwai* m. *gressitti* BREUNING, 1956) is a junior synonym of *G. pseudoscalaris* (FAIRMAIRE, 1895). *Glenea miwai* MITONO, 1943 is considered a subspecies of *G. pseudoscalaris* (FAIRMAIRE, 1895).

Introduction

FAIRMAIRE (1895) described *Saperda pseudoscalaris* from Langson of Tonkin, North Vietnam, based on a single female specimen. For decades there were no more specimens available for study and few literature sources mentioned this species. When MITONO (1943) described *Glenea miwai* and GRESSITT (1951) described *Glenea* (s. str.) *miwai monticola*, they didn't compare their new taxa with *Saperda pseudoscalaris*.

Our recent study on the genus *Glenea* showed that *Glenea* (s. str.) *miwai monticola* GRESSITT, 1951 and *Saperda pseudoscalaris* FAIRMAIRE, 1895 are conspecific. According to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (4th ed.), *G. (G.) miwai monticola* GRESSITT, 1951 (with its replacement name, *G. (G.) miwai* m. *gressitti* BREUNING, 1956) is considered as a junior synonym of *S. pseudoscalaris* FAIRMAIRE, 1895. Besides, *G. miwai* MITONO, 1943 is herein a subspecies of *G. pseudoscalaris* (FAIRMAIRE, 1895).

Terminology in description of male terminalia follows EHARA (1954).

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Abbreviations of Specimens' Depository

Collections and institutions or museums shown in the text are abbreviated as follows:

CCCC: Collection of Chang-chin CHEN, Taipei, Taiwan

CCH: Collection of Carolus HOLZSCHUH, Villach, Austria

CWIC: Collection of Wen-I CHOU, Taipei, Taiwan

IZAS: Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

MNHN: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France

NMB: Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (Museum Frey, Tutzing)

SYSU: Sun-Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China

TARI: Taiwan Agriculture Research Institute, Taichung, Taiwan

Glenea pseudoscalaris pseudoscalaris (FAIRMAIRE, 1895)

[Chinese name: 腹脊并脊天牛]

(Figs. 1–6)

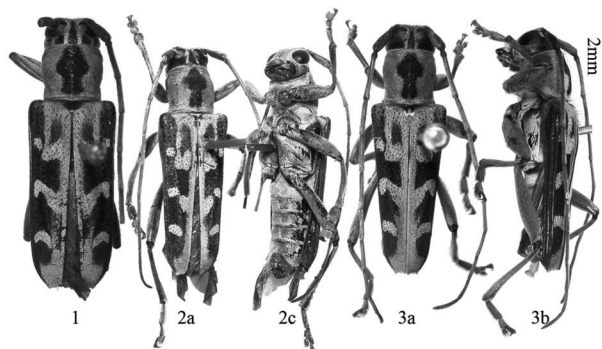
Saperda pseudoscalaris FAIRMAIRE, 1895, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., **39**: 186 (Vietnam: Tonkin). [MNHN].

Glenea (Glenea) miwai monticola GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornis, **2**: 576 (China: Guangdong). [SYSU]. **Syn. nov.**

Glenea (Glenea) pseudoscalaris: BREUNING, 1956, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, **7**(2): 692.

Glenea (Glenea) miwai m. gressitti BREUNING, 1956, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, **7**(2): 725. [Replacement name for *Glenea (Glenea) miwai monticola* GRESSITT, 1951 (*nec* AURIVILLIUS, 1920)]. **Syn. nov.**

First description of terminalia. Male terminalia (Figs. 4a–c): Tegmen about 3.3 mm in length; lateral lobes somewhat stout, each about 1.1 mm long and 0.3 mm wide, apex with a few and very short setae; basal piece membranous; median lobe plus median struts moderately curved, slightly longer than tegmen (35 : 33); median struts about half of

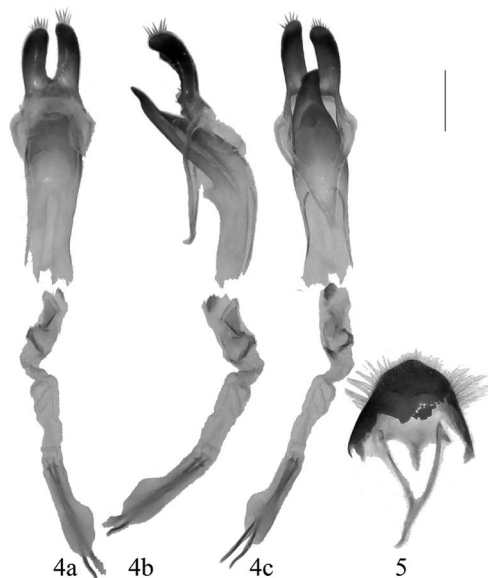


Figs. 1–3. Habitus of *Glenea pseudoscalaris pseudoscalaris* (FAIRMAIRE) (a, dorsal view; b, lateral view; c, latero-ventral view). — 1, holotype female from Vietnam; 2, holotype of *G. miwai monticola* GRESSITT, male from Guangdong; 3, male from Guangxi.

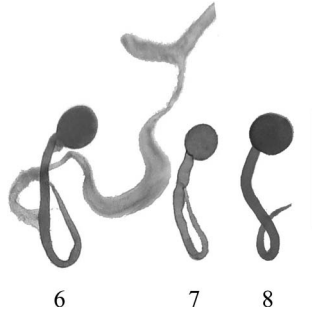
whole median lobe in length; dorsal plate much shorter than ventral plate; apex of ventral plate not sharply pointed; internal sac more than twice the median lobe plus median struts in length, with 4 pieces of basal armature and 3 sub-equal rods, each rod shorter than tegmen (7 : 11). Tergite VIII (Fig. 5) with broadly produced apex, densely furnished with short and fine setae. Ventrite IX sub-equal to ringed part of tegmen in length. Female terminalia (Fig. 6): Spermathecal capsule composed of an apical orb and a stalk, stalk strongly curved, about six times of apical orb in length. Spermathecal duct longer than spermathecal capsule, middle part expanded. Tignum slightly shorter than abdomen; 6.7 mm for an adult with a 7.2 mm abdomen (from ventral view).

Diagnosis. Differs from *G. plagiata* GARDNER, 1930 (Figs. 8 & 11) by more developed black pronotal marking, narrower sutural pubescent stripes and not so obliquely truncated elytral apex. These two species are most probably closely related, as their spermathecae seem to be very similar as well. Unfortunately, male of *G. plagiata* GARDNER has not been available to the authors; all 39 specimens deposited in MNHN collected in India are females.

Remarks. This is a rare species. After FAIRMAIRE's description (1895), it has only been mentioned by few authors because of its scarcity. Before 1956, it has even been combined in the genus *Saperda*. It was perhaps for this reason that MITONO (1943) and GRESSITT (1951) didn't compare their new taxa with FAIRMAIRE's species. Although BREUNING (1956) transferred this species to the genus *Glenea*, and found the subspecific



Figs. 4-5. Terminalia of *Glenea pseudoscalaris pseudoscalaris* (FAIRMAIRE). — 4, Male genitalia (a, dorsal view; b, lateral view; c, ventral view); 5, tergite VIII and ventrites VIII & IX, ventral view. Scale 1 mm.



Figs. 6–8. Spermathecal capsule of *Glenea* species. — 6, *G. pseudoscalaris pseudoscalaris* (FAIRMAIRE); 7, *G. pseudoscalaris miwai* MITONO; 8, *G. plagiata* GARDNER. Scale 1 mm.

epithet '*monticola*' by GRESSITT being already pre-occupied, he didn't discover the conspecific relationship.

According to our recent study of the type specimens, *G. (G.) miwai monticola* GRESSITT, 1951 (with its replacement name, *G. (G.) miwai m. gressitti* BREUNING, 1956) is considered as a junior synonym of *S. pseudoscalaris* FAIRMAIRE, 1895. Besides, *G. miwai* MITOMO, 1943 is herein a subspecies of *G. pseudoscalaris* (FAIRMAIRE, 1895).

Distribution. China: Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou; Vietnam.

Type specimens examined. Holotype, female, Vietnam, Tonkin, Langson (MNHN, ex Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE, 1906). Holotype of *G. miwai monticola* GRESSITT, male, S. China, Kwangtung, Kukiang Distr., Lung-tau Shan, 29–VI–1947, leg. W. T. TSANG (SYSU, ex Lingnan Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Additional specimens examined. China: Guangxi: 1 male, Longzhou, Mt. Daqingshan, alt. 360 m, 22–IV–1963, WANG Shuyong leg. (IZAS). Guizhou: 1 female, Ceheng, Weinan, alt. 800~950 m, 23~27–V–1979, DU Shaoku leg. (IZAS). Vietnam: 1 female, Tonkin, Langson (NMB, ex-Coll. FREY).

Glenea pseudoscalaris miwai MITONO, 1943

[Chinese name: 白毛腹脊并脊天牛]

(Figs. 7, 9, 10)

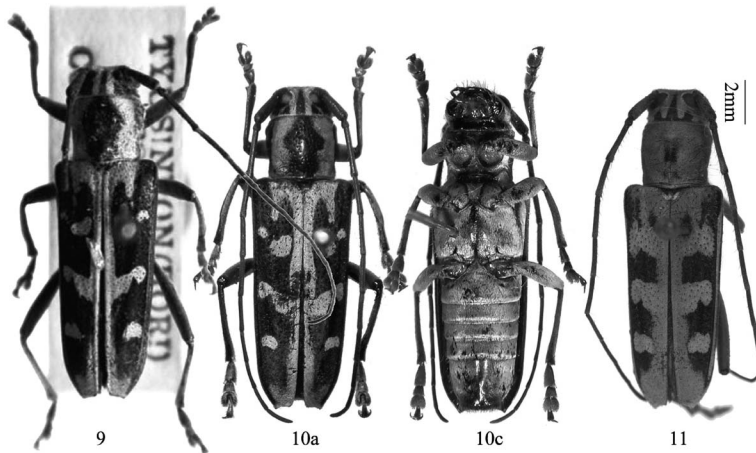
Glenea miwai MITONO, 1943, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Taiwan, **33**: 585, fig. 3 (Taiwan). [TARI].

Glenea (Glenea) miwai miwai: GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, **2**: 576.

Remarks. This endemic Taiwanese subspecies differs from *G. pseudoscalaris pseudoscalaris* (FAIRMAIRE) from mainland China and Vietnam by lighter colour of its pubescence, wider black pronotal marking reaching apex and base.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Type specimen examined. Holotype, female, Taiwan (Formosa), Taichung Hsien, Mei yuan (Baibara), 4~7–VII–1939, leg. Yushiro MIWA (examined on a photograph).



Figs. 9–11. Habitus of *Glenea pseudoscalaris miwai* MITONO (9–10) and *G. plagiata* GARDNER (11).
 — 9, Holotype female from Taiwan; 10, female from Taiwan (a, dorsal view; c, ventral view);
 11, 'Type' female from India.

[TARI].

Additional specimens examined. Taiwan: 1 female, Formosa, Kaohsiung Hsien, Laopi, 16–V–1981, KEZUKA leg. (CCH); 1 female, Taoyuan Hsien, Sankuang-Sulo, 16 ~18–VII–1978, T. SHIMOMURA leg. (CCH); 1 female, Taoyuan county, Balingqiao, alt. 600 m, 5–VIII–2004, leg. W.-I CHOU (CWIC); 1 female Xinzhu county, Jianshixiang, 23–VI–1993, Z. CHEN leg. (CCCC).

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