

Notes on the genera and species of Lepturinae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)  
with special reference to their male genitalia. II.

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Two years have elapsed since we published the first part of this article. In the meantime Nakane communicated the results of our study at the 20th general assembly of the Entomological Society of Japan held on 3rd of October, 1957 in Tokyo (see an abstract in Sci. Rep. Saikyo Univ.—Nat. Sci. & Liv. Sci.—A, II, 5: 354.), and then some new data have been added to our knowledge. In this paper a part of these further results of our study in Lepturinae is reported.

Genus *Enoploderes* Faldermann, 1837

(Type: *Enoploderes sanguineum* Faldermann)

The unique representative of the genus in Japan, *E. bicolor* Ohbayashi, is a very rare species and described for a single female specimen. Through the courtesy of Mr. K. Kusama, Tokyo University, recently Nakane could examine a male example of *E. bicolor* from Mt. Amagi, Izu, and its genitalia and wing venation were studied.

*E. bicolor* is marked in having long subparallel temples which are angulate behind and in this respect it rather resembles the species of *Rhagium* and *Pachypidonia*. In the wing venation it is closely related to the species of *Rhagium* and *Pachyla*. The male genitalia are, however, different from those of other genera; the penis is narrowed in basal half, broad and parallel-sided in apical half, and near apex suddenly and strongly narrowed and bluntly truncate at the tip; the parameres are elongate, parallel and hardly dilated at the base, as in *Distenia gracilis* Blessig which belongs to subfamily Disteniinae.

Genus *Oxymirus* Mulsant, 1863

(Type: *Cerambyx cursor* Linné)

The genus was treated by Gressitt (1951) as a subgenus of *Toxotus* Dejean, but it is well-differentiated in the construction of antennae and of the male genitalia. The male genitalia of the type species are very peculiar; the penis is broadly truncate at apex, and its upper surface is curiously sclerotized longitudinally; the parameres are very long, abruptly bent inwardly at middle, embracing the penis between them, and their apical arms (apical halves) are narrow, slender and hairy. In the genus *Toxotus* the penis is more or less acuminate at apex and the parameres are simply lobed and bearing long hairs apically.

Genus *Kanekoa* Matsushita et Tamanuki, 1942

(Type: *Leptura (Kanekoa) azumensis* Matsushita et Tamanuki)

*K. azumensis*, the type of the genus, is similar in appearance to the species of *Anoplo-deromorpha* or *Anoplodera*, but in its male genitalia the parameres are semicircularly expanded on each side, fringed with long hairs, and very strongly constricted and completely fused with each other at the base. Figures of the male genitalia given by Ehara (1954) are probably those of *Anoplo-deromorpha kishiii* Nakane from Hokkaido, in which the suture of parameres is distinct.

Genus *Ephies* Pascoe, 1866(Type: *Ephies cruentus* Pascoe)

Of the genus *Ephies* only a single male example is available for study, and the example from Amami-Oshima is determined by M. Hayashi as *E. coccineus* Gahan and preserved in the collection of Imperial Institute of Biology. In spite of its remarkable external features the shape of its male genitalia is rather nearly related to that of the genus *Mimostrangalia* Nakane et Ohbayashi. The example above-mentioned is somewhat larger than those from Kyushu or Yakushima Island.

Genus *Ohbayashia* M. Hayashi, 1958(Type: *Strangalomorpha nigromarginata* M. Hayashi)

Stimulated by our study Hayashi described the genus *Ohbayashia* for the reception of his species *S. nigromarginata*. In the structure of the body that species is almost identical with *Pyrrhona laeticolor* Bates, the type of the genus *Pyrrhona* Bates, except in the construction of antennae and the colouration of the body. The male genitalia are also very similar to those of *P. laeticolor*.

Genus *Parastrangalis* Ganglbauer, 1889(Type: *Leptura (Parastrangalis) Potanini* Ganglbauer)

The genus *Parastrangalis* was established as a subgenus of *Leptura*, but it is quite different from the latter genus in having very slender body and a valid genus. According to the description *P. potanini* (Ganglbauer) from Kanssu, N. W. China, is so closely allied to Japanese *Strangalia nymphula* Bates<sup>1 2</sup> in its structure and colouration, and considered to be congeneric. *Strangalia lesnei* Pic<sup>1</sup> and *S. shikokensis* Matsushita<sup>2</sup>, both from Japan, are also better to include in the genus *Parastrangalis*.

The genus can be separated from *Strangalia* in having the base of pronotum being distinctly narrower than the elytra and not covering the humeri, the elytra more or less depressed discally, the abdomen not cylindrical in the male and the 3rd joint of hind tarsus incised to near the base. It differs also from *Strangalomorpha* Solsky in having the head being abruptly narrowed just behind the eyes, without distinct temples.

Genus *Leptostrangalia* gen. nov.(Type: *Strangalia hosohana* Ohbayashi)

The genus is closely allied to *Idiostrangalia* Nakane et Ohbayashi, but can be distinguished from the latter in having the male antennae lacking pits on their apical joints, the tarsal joints of middle legs sulcate below in the female and the stridulatory files of mesonotum not divided by a longitudinal smooth line.

Body slender. Head moderately prolonged in front, eyes prominent, gena one-third as long as eye diameter. Antennae slightly thickened apically, exceeding a little the apices of elytra and without pits in male, only reaching the apical fifth of elytra in female. Prothorax longer than basal width, hind angles not covering humeri. Stridulatory files on mesonotum not divided. Scutellum triangular. Elytra about three times as long as basal width, strongly narrowed towards middle, thence slightly dilated and dehiscent posteriorly, the apex subobli-

1) vide Ohbayashi, 1952: Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, III, 2, p. 410—411.

2) vide *ibid.*, 1955: Ent. Rev. Japan, VI, 8/9, p. 60—62.

quely truncate with the outer angle pointed conically. Abdomen cylindrical in male, normal in female, with the last segment (tergite) uncovered by elytra. Legs slender, tarsal joints sulcate below in hind legs of male and in middle and hind legs of female. The parameres of male genitalia rather broad at base and distinctly tapering to apex.

Genus *Nanostrangalia* gen. nov.

(Type: *Strangalia* (*Strangalina*) *chujoi* Mitono)

This genus may be separated from *Leptostrangalia* gen. nov. by the short gena, form of the prothorax, and strongly shortened elytra, etc.

Body slender. Head short in front, eyes prominent, gena one-sixth as long as eye diameter. Antennae thickened apically, exceeding a little the apices of elytra and without pits in male. Prothorax as long as basal width, disc convex, hind angles acute and nearly covering humeri. Stridulatory files of mesonotum asymmetric, divided by an arched smooth line. Scutellum triangular. Elytra abbreviated in male, about 2.6 times as long as basal width, strongly narrowed to apical third, thence slightly dilated and dehiscent posteriorly, the apex subobliquely truncate. Abdomen cylindrical, with the last three segments uncovered by elytra. Legs slender, tarsal joints of hind legs sulcate below in male. Parameres of male genitalia resemble those of *Mimostangalia*.

Femal unknown.

Explanation of Figures

1. *Enoploderes bicolor* Ohbayashi, showing anterior half of upper side.
2. *Enoploderes bicolor* Ohbayashi, parameres and apical portion of penis.
3. *Rhagium inquisitor japonicum* Bates, ditto.
4. *Oxymirus cursor* (Linné), ditto.
5. *Toxotus meridianus* (Linné), ditto.
6. *Toxotus caeruleipennis* (Bates), ditto.
7. *Kanekoa azumensis* (Matsushita et Tamanuki), ditto.
8. *Pyrrhona laeticolor* Bates, parameres.
9. *Ohbayashia nigromarginata* (M. Hayashi), ditto.
10. *Ephies coccineus* Gahan from Amami-Oshima, parameres and apical portion of penis.
11. *Leptostrangalia hosokana* (Ohbayashi), ditto.
12. *Nanostrangalia chujoi* (Mitono), parameres.

摘 要

本篇は中根、大林の花天牛亜科研究の第II報として、既知の6属についての所見をのべ、併せて2新属を記載した。それらは次の如くであり、いずれも *Strangalia* 属に近縁である。

*Leptostrangalia* (模式種 *Strangalia hosokana* Ohbayashi)

*Nanostrangalia* (模式種 *Strangalia chujoi* Mitono)

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