



One new genus and one new subgenus of the tribe Lamiini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from Asia

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Abstract

The genus *Mecynippus* Bates, 1884 is investigated and considered a monotypic genus. *Falsomecynippus* Bi, Chen & Lin, **gen. nov.**, is established for *Monohammus ciliatus* Gahan, 1888 which was previously placed in *Mecynippus*. One new subgenus is described based on *Falsomecynippus (Tuberculhammus) superbus* Bi, Chen & Lin, **subgen. nov.** & **sp. nov.** from China and Laos. Illustrations of the habitus, endophallic structures, and major diagnostic features for all involved taxa are provided.

Key words: taxonomy, endophallus, Oriental region, new species, Japan

Introduction

Bates (1884) established the genus *Mecynippus* for *M. pubicornis* Bates, 1884 from Japan. Gahan (1888) described *Monohammus ciliatus* from China. Subsequently, this species has been transferred to or invalidly described in three different genera by various authors, i.e., *Meges* Pascoe, 1866, *Mecynippus* Bates, 1884, and *Mimothestus* Pic, 1935 (e.g., Gressitt 1942; Gressitt 1951; Breuning 1961b; etc.). Breuning (1961a) eventually placed it in *Mecynippus* which was roughly accepted by subsequent authors (e.g., Hua 2002; Löbl & Smetana 2010). Lin *et al.* (2014) noticed the peculiarities of this species, however proposed no taxonomic change due to limited material.

Based on an extensive investigation of the lamiine genera from the Palaearctic and the Oriental regions undertaken recently, we propose a new genus *Falsomecynippus (Falsomecynippus)* **gen. nov.**, for *M. ciliatus* and describe *F. (Tuberculhammus) superbus* **subgen. nov.** & **sp. nov.** from Eastern and Southern China and Northern Laos in this study. These new taxa are compared with their possible relatives, e.g., *Thestus*, *Mimothestus* and *Meges*.

Material and Methods

The material is deposited in the following institutional museums or private collections (referred to by abbreviations in the text):

BPBM Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA

CBWX Collection of Wen-Xuan Bi, Shanghai, China

CCCC Collection of Chang-Chin Chen, Tianjin, China

CCH Collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria

CSUFT Central South University of Forestry & Technology, Changsha, Hunan, China
CZCH Collection of Cheng-Hui Zhan, Guangdong, China
EUMJ Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan
IZCAS Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
IZGAS Institute of Zoology, Guangdong Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China
MFNB Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz Institute for Evolution & Biodiversity Science, Berlin, Germany
MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
MYNU Mianyang Normal University, Mianyang, Sichuan, China
NHML The Natural History Museum (= BMNH: British Museum (Natural History)), London, UK
SHEM Shanghai Entomology Museum, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China
YUHC Entomological Museum, Yangtze University, Jingzhou, Hubei, China

In addition, the following abbreviations were used: TD = type depository; TL = type locality.

Photographs of the type specimens of studied species are presented by Lin *et al.* (2014) or https://www.flickr.com/photos/nhm_beetle_id/10814630734/ are not repeated herein.

Habitus images were taken using a Canon EOS 60D camera in conjunction with a Canon EF 100mm f/2.8L Macro Lens. Images of the terminalia were produced using the same camera in conjunction with a Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5X Macro Lens. Canon MT-24EX Macro Twin Lite Flash was used as light source. CombineZM was used for image stacking. All images were edited and grouped in Adobe Photoshop CS3.

Abbreviations used for the description of endophallus are as follows (cf. Figs. 12, 14 and 16): APH—apical phallomere; BPH—basal phallomere; CT—central trunk; MPH—median phallomere; MT—medial tube; PB—preapical bulb; ab—apical bulb; af—apical furrow; bb—apical bubble; cs—crescent-shaped sclerites; gn—gonopore; im—internal membrane; is—internal septum; sf—subapical furrow; si—subapical infolding.

Taxonomy

Genus *Mecynippus* Bates, 1884

Chinese common name: 枚天牛属

Mecynippus Bates, 1884: 240. Type species: *Mecynippus pubicornis* Bates, 1884 (by monotypy); Aurivillius 1922: 107; Breuning 1961a: 359; Makihara *in*: Ohbayashi & Niisato 2007: 304, 577; Löbl & Smetana 2010: 281; Lin & Yang 2019: 308; Danilevsky 2020: 406.

Redescription. Body elongate, medium sized (18–25 mm long, Makihara *in*: Ohbayashi & Niisato 2007). Head width subequal to pronotal basal width. Eyes coarsely faceted, moderately emarginate; lower eye lobes vertical. Frons wider than long. Antennal tubercles moderately prominent and separated. Antennae ca. 1.7 times (in male) or 1.4 times (in female) as long as body length; scape with apical cicatrix moderately developed; antennomere III longest, about twice as long as scape, distinctly longer than antennomere IV; antennomeres III and IV distinctly thickened; at least antennomeres III to V densely fringed beneath, relatively dense on III to V. Pronotum transverse, each side with a long sharp lateral spine near midlength; disk weakly convex, moderately granulate; procoxal cavities open posteriorly. Scutellum semicircle. Elytra elongate, subparallel-sided in basal four-fifths, gradually convergent toward weakly emarginate apices; moderately granulated at base. Mesocoxal cavities open to mesepimera. Legs moderately long, stout; mesotibia with a subapical oblique groove externally; tarsi five-segmented; tarsal claws free, divaricate. Male endophallus with cs well developed; PB provided with an internal septum (is); internal membrane (im) incomplete; ejaculatory ducts paired which associated with a pair of rod-like sclerites.

Distribution. R. O. Korea, Japan.

Remarks. This genus consists of a single species, *Mecynippus pubicornis* Bates, 1884, from Japan and Korea. *Monohammus ciliatus* Gahan, 1888 which was previously placed under this genus (e.g., Breuning 1961; Hua 2002; Lin *et al.* 2014) is transferred to *Falsomecynippus* **gen. nov.** in this study.

Makihara (2007) distinguished *Mecynippus* from the Japanese genera of Lamiini by the antennae being partially densely fringed beneath. This feature occurs in some other Asian genera, e.g., *Thestus* and *Mimothestus*. However, it can be readily distinguished from them by the tarsi being five-segmented, instead of four-segmented.

Among Asian Lamiini, this genus probably most close to *Psacotheta* Gahan, 1888, *Macrochenus* Guérin-Méneville, 1843, *Epepeotes* Pascoe, 1866 or *Paraepepeotes* Pic, 1935 by the presence of pseudotetramerous tarsi (Švácha & Lawrence 2014). These genera forming a possible subgroup of Lamiini and was supported by their endophallic morphology, i.e., by presence of an internal septum (cf. Fig. 12e) which restricts part of PB in the non-everted condition (partially unpublished content, Bi in prep.).

***Mecynippus pubicornis* Bates, 1884**

Chinese common name: 枚天牛

(Figs 1, 11, 12)

Mecynippus pubicornis Bates, 1884: 241, pl. II, fig. 12. TL Japan: Sapporo. TD MNHN.

Mecynippus pubicornis: Pic 1901: 57; Aurivillius 1922: 107; Breuning 1944: 400; Breuning 1961a: 359; Makihara *in*: Ohbayashi & Niisato 2007: 577, pl. 54, figs 15 & 16; Lim *et al.* 2014: 127.

Mecynippus pubicornis: Hua 2002: 214 [part]; Löbl & Smetana 2010: 281 [part]; Lin & Yang 2019: 308 [part]; Danilevsky 2020: 406 [part].

Type material examined. Holotype, female, “Japan. / G. Lewis / 1910–320.”, “*Mecynippus / pubicornis / Bates*”, “Type” (NHML). Examined by photographs taken by Helena Maratheftis (NHML) in 2013.

Other material examined. Japan: 1 male, Mt. Zaō, Miyagi, 23.VIII.1978, leg. M. Satō (EUMJ); 1 male, Mt. Kusuyagatake, Obama City, Fukui Pref., 15.VII.1984, leg. N. Ohbayashi (EUMJ); 1 male, Nomura Dam, Ehime Pref. 28.V.2001, leg. N. Ohbayashi (CBWX); 1 female, Mt. Kujū, Oita, 23–27.VII.1966, leg. K. Hatta (EUMJ); 1 female, Mt. Daisen, Tottori Pref., 17–19.VII.1973, leg. Y. Notsu (EUMJ); 1 female, Mt. Makuragi, Matsue, Shimane Pref., 6.VIII.2008, leg. Y. Notsu (EUMJ); 1 female, Shiga-Kogen, Nagano Pref., 3–6.VIII.1982, leg. M. Satō (EUMJ); 1 female, Tsunogawa, Gifu, 20.VII.1952, leg. H. Torigai (EUMJ).

Complementary description. Male (Fig. 1). Body length 20.4–22.9 mm, humeral width 5.8–6.6 mm. Tergite VIII (Fig. 11a) longer than basal width, roughly trapezoidal with lateral sides broadly rounded; anterior margin emarginated, bearing dense long setae. Tegmen (Fig. 11b) in lateral view strongly curved near base, rhombic in shape and widest near basal two-fifths in ventral view; lateral lobes very thick, close to each other, ca. one-fourth of total length of tegmen, densely provided with fine setae on apices. Median lobe (Fig. 11c) moderately slender, subequal to the length of tegmen, moderately curved in lateral view; apex broadly rounded.

Male endophallus in everted condition (Fig. 12) S-shaped, slightly curved ventrally near basal one-third, moderately curved dorsally near apical one-third; BPH, MPH and APH well defined; cs present; MPH subdivided into MT+CT and PB; relative lengths of APH: MPH: BPH: PB: CT+MT = 1.0 : 11.0 : 1.8 : 3.1 : 8.0. MT+CT slightly swollen ventrally near distal portion; PB strongly constricted at base, then gradually expanded towards apex except for a ventral constriction near midlength, provided with an internal septum (is) near apical third, restrict apical portion of PB in non-everted condition (Fig. 12e). APH short, moderately swollen, bearing an incomplete internal membrane at base dorsally; not subdivided. Spicules mainly distributed along lateral surfaces of MT+CT and around apical half of PB. Ejaculatory ducts paired, gn situated at dorsal side of APH which associated with a pair of rod-like sclerites partially protruding from APH.

Female. Body length 23.8–27.5 mm, humeral width 7.0–8.1 mm.

Distribution. Japan, Korea (Ohbayashi & Niisato 2007; Lim 2014).

***Falsomecynippus* Bi, Chen & Lin, gen. nov.**

Chinese common name: 梅天牛属

Type species: *Monohammus ciliatus* Gahan, 1888

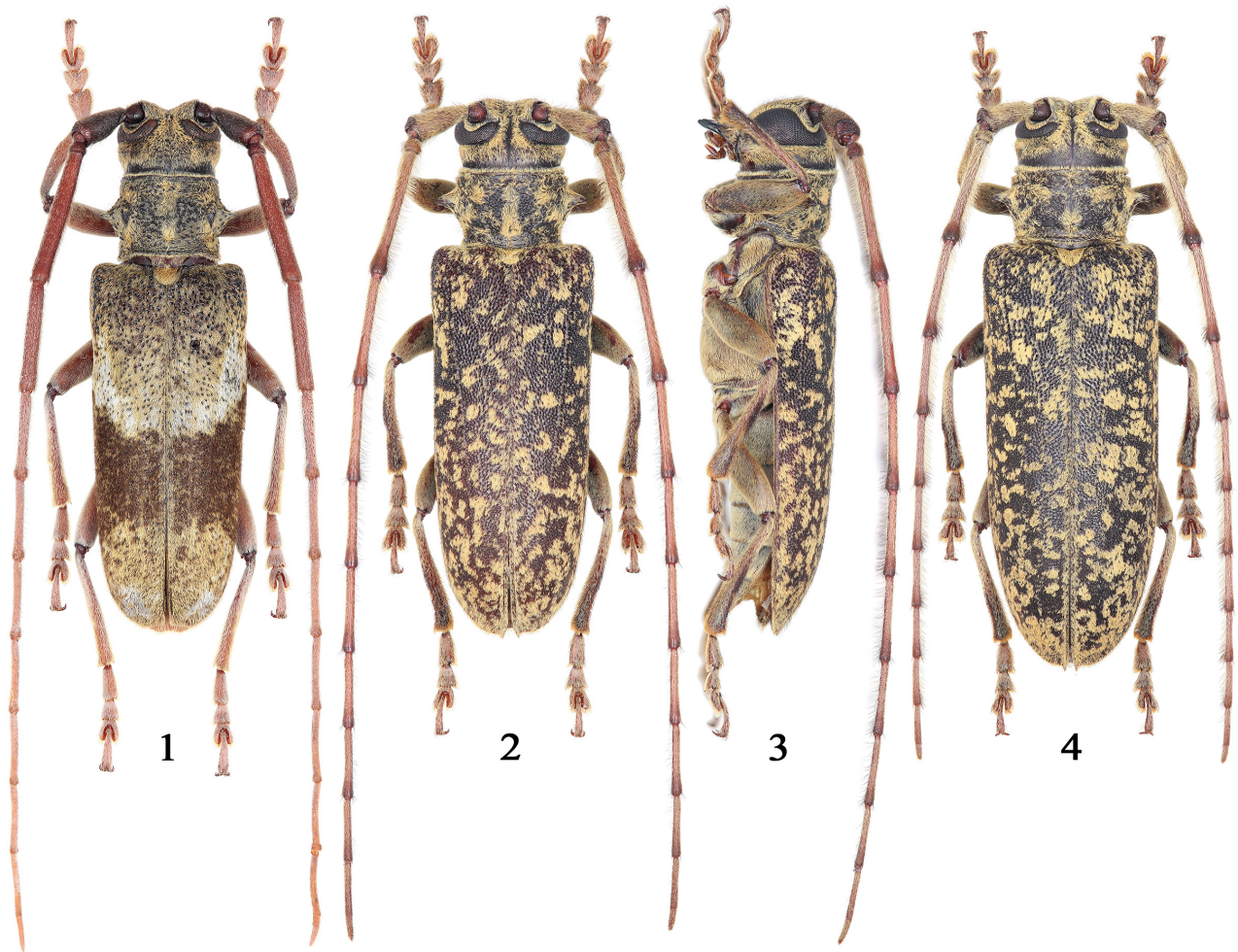
Description. Body elongate, medium sized (ca. 20–33 mm long). Head wider than pronotal width at base. Eyes coarsely faceted, moderately emarginate; lower eye lobes large, vertical, more than 3 times as long as gena. Frons slightly wider than long. Antennal tubercles moderately prominent and separated. Antennae longer than body length in both sexes. Scape with apical cicatrix developed. Both maxillary and labial terminal palpomeres fusiform. Pronotum transverse; each side with a lateral spine situated before midlength; disk with three indistinct calli arranged

as inverted triangle; procoxal cavities closed posteriorly. Scutellum variable from subtriangular to semicircular. Elytra elongate, 2.1–2.4 times as long as humeral width; subparallel-sided on basal two-thirds, thence gradually convergent toward conjointly rounded apices with one sutural spine; disk punctate throughout, becoming finer and shallower distally. Mesosternal process without tubercles, obliquely declivous anteriorly in lateral view; mesocoxal cavities open to mesepimera. Legs moderately long, stout; protibiae without subapical teeth beneath; mesotibia with a subapical oblique groove externally; tarsi four-segmented; tarsal claws free, divaricate. Male endophallus with cs well developed; APH defined by the presence of af; MPH subdivided into MT, CT and PB; PB provided with si and sf; APH bearing a pair of rod-like sclerites associated with the paired ejaculatory ducts near apex.

Etymology. From combination of Latin *falsō*, meaning falsely, and *mecynippus*, the above-mentioned generic name. The gender is masculine.

Distribution. China, Laos.

Remarks. This new genus can be readily separated from *Mecynippus* mainly by the elytra spinose on apices, tarsi four-segmented, male endophallus without internal septum (is), instead, with si and sf on PB.



FIGURES 1–4. Habitus of *Mecynippus* and *Falsomecynippus* species. 1, *Mecynippus pubicornis* from Ehime, Japan, male, dorsal; 2–4, *Falsomecynippus ciliatus* from Guangxi, China. 2, male, dorsal; 3, male, lateral; 4, female, dorsal.

***Falsomecynippus* (s. str.)**

Chinese common name: 梅天牛指名亚属

Type species: *Monohammus ciliatus* Gahan, 1888

Description. Body elongate, medium sized (ca. 20–28 mm long). Lower eye lobes very large ca. 3.5 times as long as gena. Antennae with antennomere III longest, ca. 1.4 times as long as scape, 1.2 times as long as antennomere IV;

antennomeres II to X densely fringed beneath. Elytra elongate, 2.4 times longer than humeral width; disk densely and coarsely punctate throughout, with each puncture lead by a granule. Male endophallus with PB moderately swollen, gradually narrowed distally from si and sf.

Distribution. China, Laos.

Remarks. This nominate subgenus superficially resembles some Asian lamiine genera, e.g., *Sarothrocer* White, 1846, *Thestus* Pascoe, 1866 or *Mimothestus* Pic, 1935 by the presence of the densely fringed antennae and four-segmented tarsi, but is distinguishable by the presence combination of larger lower eye lobes (more than 3 times as long as gena), spinose elytral apices, untuberculate mesosternal process and endophallus with PB provided with si and sf (the three type species of the above-mentioned genera examined). Gressitt (1942) once placed the type species of this subgenus in *Meges* Pascoe, 1866. Such treatment is partially reasonable because of the elytral apices spinose, endophallus with PB provided with si and sf. However, *Falsomecynippus* can be distinguished from *Meges* by the lower eye lobes comparatively large, antennae mostly densely fringed beneath, endophallus with developed cs and with distinct swellings on CT and PB respectively (see Bi *et al.* 2022 for more details on *Meges*).

***Falsomecynippus (Falsomecynippus) ciliatus* (Gahan, 1888) comb. nov.**

Chinese common name: 梅天牛

(Figs 2, 3, 4, 13, 14)

Monohammus ciliatus Gahan, 1888: 273. TL China. TD NHML.

Meges ciliatus: Gressitt 1942: 8.

Monochamus ciliatus: Aurivillius 1922: 95; Breuning 1944: 445.

Mecynippus ciliatus: Gressitt 1951: 383; Breuning 1961a: 359; Hua 2002: 214; Yiu 2009: 86; Hua *et al.* 2009: 459; Löbl & Smetana 2010: 281; Lin, Bi & Jiroux 2014: 2, figs 1–6; Lin & Yang 2019: 308; Danilevsky 2020: 406; Barševskis 2020: 182.

Mimothestus delkeskampii Breuning, 1961b: 311. TL China: Guangdong. TD MFNB. Synonymized by Lin, Bi & Jiroux 2014: 2.

Monochamus rondoni Breuning, 1965: 50, fig. page 51. TL Laos: Xieng Khouang. TD BPBM. Synonymized by Lin, Bi & Jiroux 2014: 2.

Monochamus rondoni: Rondon & Breuning 1970: 460, 463, fig. 33g; Wang 1997: 440; Hua *et al.* 2009: 460; Löbl & Smetana 2010: 283.

Mimothestus delkeskampii: Löbl & Smetana 2010: 281; Xie, Shi & Wang 2012: 63, 67.

Mimothestus luteicornis Xie, Shi & Wang, 2012: 67, figs. 6–9, 15, 16. TL China: Guangxi. TD YUHC. Synonymized by Lin, Bi & Jiroux 2014: 2.

Type material. refers to Lin *et al.* (2014).

Other material examined. **CHINA: Jiangxi:** 1 male, Jiangxi, Shangrao, Wuyishan, 2011.VII, leg. Chen Chu (CCCC). **Guangdong:** 1 female, Ruyuan County, Nanling, leg. Cheng-Hui Zhan (CZCH). **Guangxi:** 2 males 1 female, 24 km, Mt. Damingshan, 2011.VII.1, leg. Chao Li (IZCAS & CCCC); 1 male, Wuming, Damingshan, 850 m, 2017.VI.4, Y.-Q. Lu (CCCC); 1 female, Xing'an, Gaozhai, 2011.VII (CSUFT); 1 male 1 female, Maershan, Daxiagu, 2001.VI.16, leg. Jian-Hua Huang (CSUFT); 2 males, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Luomenglu, 1,050 m, 2018.VI.7, leg. J.-T. Zhao (CCCC); 1 male, 1 female, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Hepingdianzhan, 520 m, 2018.V.14, leg. J.-T. Zhao (CCCC). **Hainan:** 1 female, Ledong County, Jianfengling, Jianfengzhen, Redaiyulinshiyansuo (tropical forest lab), alt. 150 m, 2011.V.30, leg. Wenhsin Lin (IZCAS); 1 female, Hainan, Ledong, Jianfengling, Mingfenggu, 950–1,000 m, 2011.V.22, leg. Wen-Xuan Bi (CBWX); 1 male, Lingshui, Diaoluoshan, 2015.V.4–5, leg. Y.-T. Wang (CCCC). **Yunnan:** 1 male, Lvchun, Huanglianshan, Yakouzhan, 2015.VI.10, leg. Wang, Sun & Liu (CCCC). **Chongqing:** 1 male (20.0 mm), Chongqing, Simianshan, Dawopu, 1,066 m, 2008.VII.3, leg. You-Quan Zuo (CCCC), 1 female (25.0 mm), ditto except 2008.VII.4, leg. Li-Jiang Wang (CCCC). **LAOS:** NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phou Pan (Mt.), Ban Saleui, 1,300–1,900 m, ~20°12'N, 104°01'E (GPS), C. Holzschuh, all deposited in CCH: 1 male & 2 females, 2007.V.17–VI.3; 1 male & 2 females, 2008.IV.23–V.15; 1 female, 2009.V.10–16; 1 male, 2011.V.2; 1 male, 2011.V.11; 1 female, 2011.V.15; 3 females, 2012.IV.23.

Complementary description. Male (Fig. 2). Body length 19.8–24.5 mm, humeral width 6.0–6.9 mm. Tergite VIII (Fig. 13a) transverse, roughly trapezoidal, anterior margin bearing sparse long setae. Tegmen (Fig. 13b) in lateral view moderately curved, rhombic in shape and widest near midlength in ventral view; lateral lobes thick, less than one-fourth of total length of tegmen, densely provided with long setae on apices. Median lobe (Fig. 13c) moderately slender, subequal to the length of tegmen, moderately curved in lateral view; apex broadly rounded.

Endophallus in everted condition (Fig. 14) C-shaped, more than 3.5 times as long as the median lobe, strongly curved dorsally near apical two-fifths; BPH, MPH and APH well defined; cs present; MPH subdivided into MT, CT and PB; relative lengths of APH: MPH: BPH: PB: CT: MT = 1.0 : 6.9 : 1.2 : 1.6 : 1.9 : 3.5. MT roughly straight; CT moderately swollen ventrally near apical one-fourth; PB strongly swollen from basal fourth to apical fourth, then gradually narrowed distally with distinct si and vague sf near apical fourth. APH elongate, ca. 5 times longer than basal width, with complete, partially sclerotized internal membrane; subdivided into ab and bb. Spicules mainly distributed on CT, apical one-fourth of PB and ab. Ejaculatory ducts paired, gn situated at apex of bb which associated with a pair of rod-like sclerites (Fig. 14d).

Female (Fig. 4). Body length 26.0–27.7 mm, humeral width 8.1–8.4 mm. Almost identical to male in general appearance. Antennae and legs relatively short. Elytra relatively longer.

Distribution. China: Jiangxi, Guangdong, Hainan, Hong Kong, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan; Laos: Xieng Khouang (Breuning 1965), Hua Phan.

Falsomecynippus (Tuberculhammus) subgen. nov.

Chinese common name: 瘤翅梅天牛亚属

Type species. *Falsomecynippus (Tuberculhammus) superbus* sp. nov.

Description. Similar to the nominate subgenus as described above except size comparatively large (ca. 27–33 mm long); lower eye lobes relatively small, ca. 3.0 times as long as gena; antennae with antennomere V longest; only basal four or five antennomeres bearing very sparse and short hairs beneath; elytra less elongate, about 2.1 times as long as humeral width; each elytron provided with a large oval-shaped subbasal swelling or protuberance near the scutellum, strongly prominent in lateral view (cf. Figs. 5–7); disk with granules comparatively large, but at most exceeding midlength; male endophallus with PB abruptly constricted distally from si and sf.

Etymology. From the combination of Latin *tuberculum*, meaning protuberance, and *hammus*, suffix of the generic name, e.g., *Dihammus* or *Monohammus*. The gender is masculine.

Distribution. China, Laos.

Remarks. This new subgenus is mainly characterized by the antennae very sparsely fringed, the elytra comparatively short and broad, and bearing a pair of remarkable subbasal swellings therefore easily distinguishable from the nominate subgenus. Superficially, the elytral morphology of its type species, *F. superbus*, dissimilar to any currently known genera among studied Asian Lamiini. However, comparison of endophallic structures between *F. ciliatus* and *F. superbus* results in few differences, i.e., in *F. superbus*, PB with the swollen portion less elongate, sf more distinct and abruptly constricted thence (cf. Figs. 14 and 16). Accordingly, this taxon is merely considered to be a subgenus of *Falsomecynippus* herein.

The type species of this subgenus may be confused with the genus *Trachystohamus* Pic, 1936. However, in *Trachystohamus*, the eyes are smaller, lower eye lobes less than 1.5 times as long as gena, the elytral subbasal swellings (if present) are less elevated, much narrower and carinate, elytra without apical spines, and endophallus with PB lacking si and sf and APH without rod-like sclerites, therefore easily distinguishable (*Trachystohamus* spp. including the type species of *Trachystohamus* examined).

***Falsomecynippus (Tuberculhammus) superbus* Bi, Chen & Lin, sp. nov.**

Chinese common name: 瘤翅梅天牛

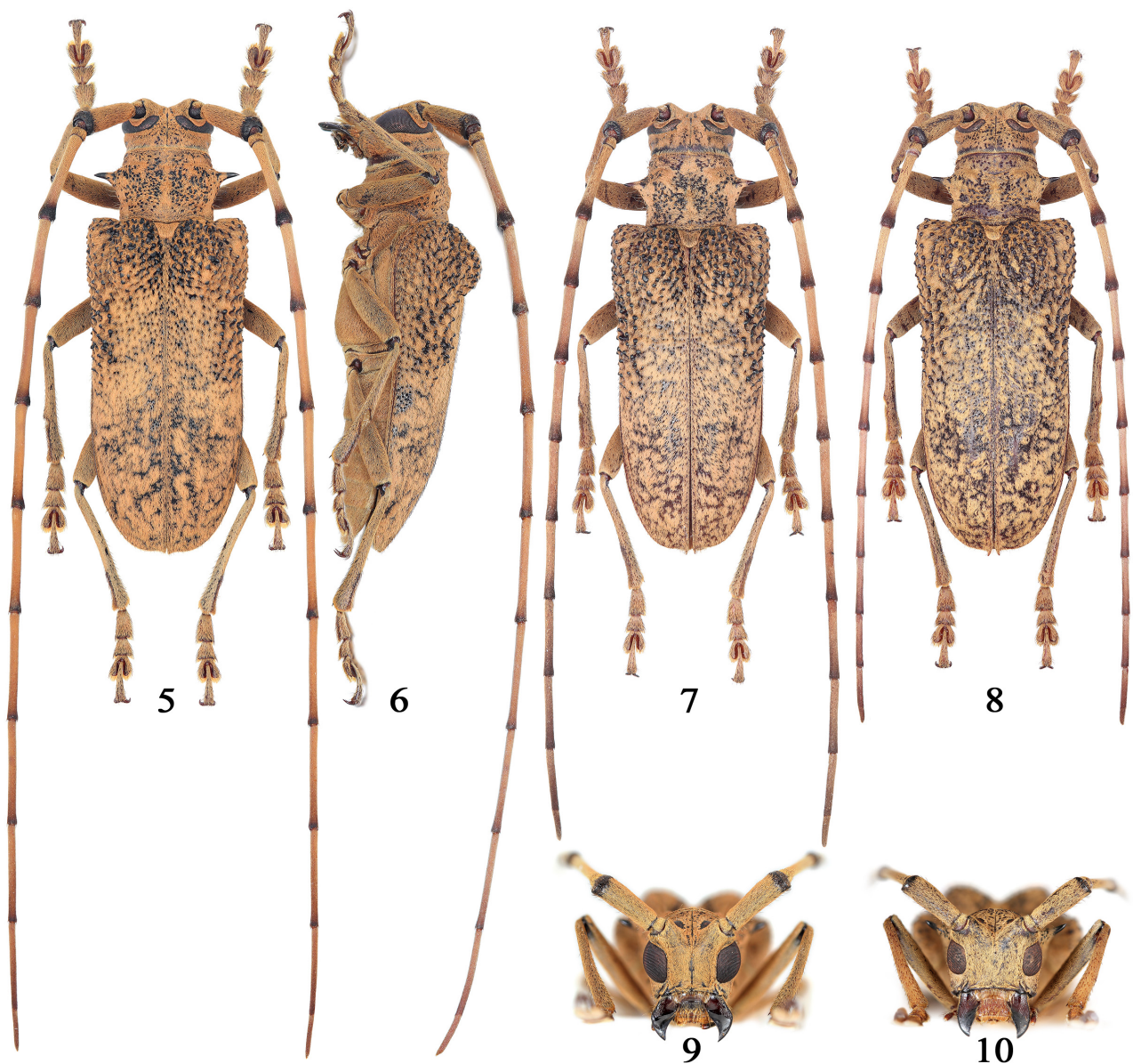
(Figs 5–10, 15, 16)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: male, “Hainan, Wuzhishan, Shuimanxiang / altitude: 700 m / 2007.V.10, light trap / leg. Zong-Yi Zhao” (IZCAS). **PARATYPES: CHINA:** 1 male, China, Hainan, Wuzhishan, 730m, 2007.V.8, leg. Xian Li (IZCAS); 1 male, China, Hainan, Ledong, Jianfenglin, Mingfenggu, 2018.VI.11, local collector (CCCC); 1 female, Hunan, Yizhang County, Mangshan, FIT-16, elev. 939m, 24.9786°N, 112.9391° E, 2022.VII.8, leg. Tian-Qi Shi & Ya-Nan Zhou (IZGAS); 1 female, China, Guangdong, Ruyuan, Nanling, 1,050 m, 2000.VI.24, leg. Y.-F. Hsu (CCCC); 1 male, China, Yunnan, Jinping, 2009, local collector (CBWX); 1 male, China, Yunnan, Mengla, Mohan, Miaozhai, 1,200 m, 2018.V.11–13, leg. Y.-T. Wang (CCCC); 1 male 1 female, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinuoxiang, 2022.V–VII, leg. Yong-Yi Zhang (MYNU); 1 male, China, Zhejiang, Xitianmushan,

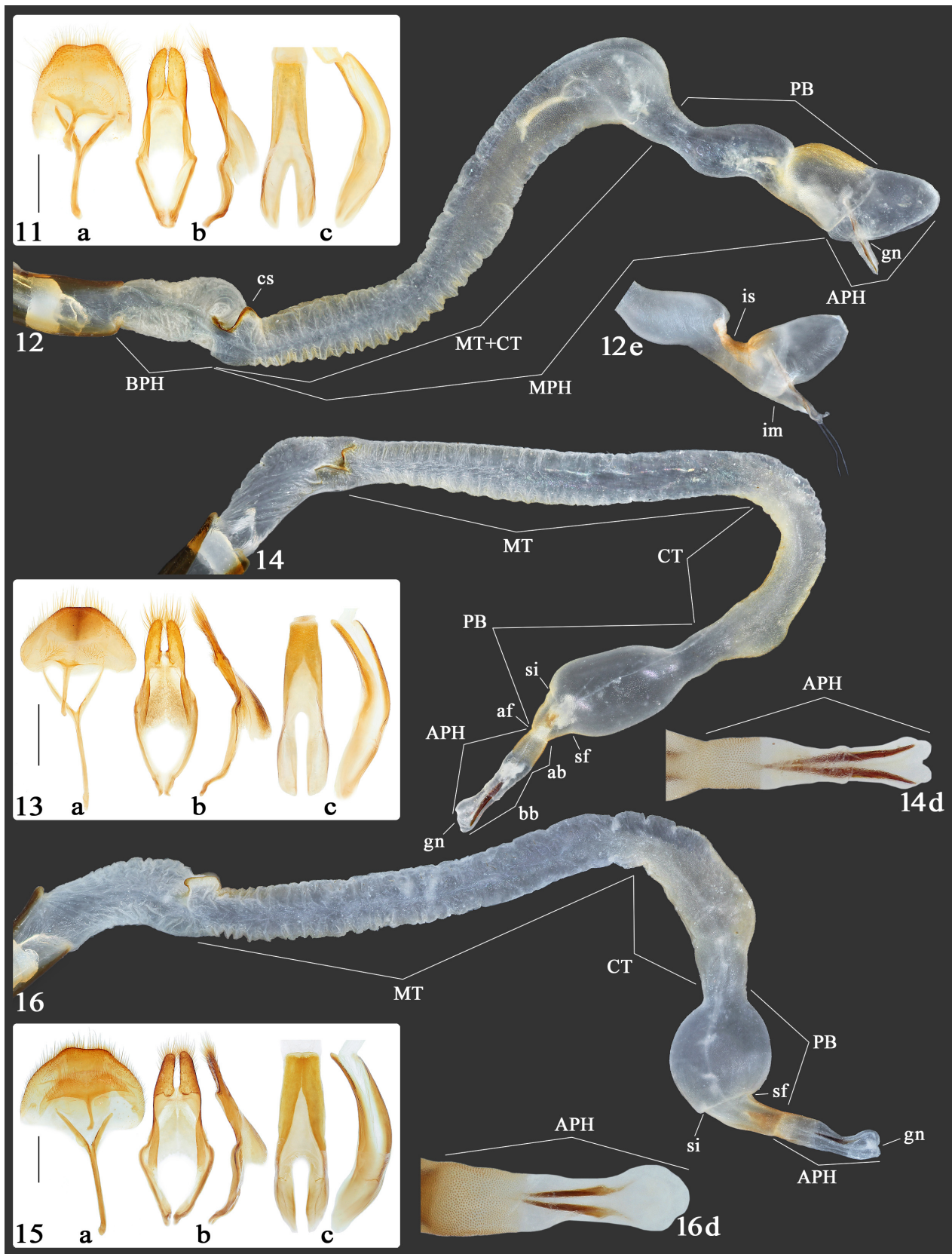
1,350 m, 2008.VII.7, leg. Hao Huang (CBWX); 1 female, China, Zhejiang, Anji, 980 m, 2010.VIII.10–11, leg. Yin & Shan (SHEM). **LAOS:** 1 male, N-Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly, 21°41'N 102°06–8'E, 1,500 m, 2003.V.28–VI.20, leg. C. Holzschuh (CCH).

Description. Male (Fig. 5–7). Body length 26.7–30.6 mm, humeral width 9.5–10.8 mm. Integument of body, elytra and most of appendages dark brown to blackish; antennomeres III to XI reddish brown. Body, elytra and appendages mostly uniformly covered with dense light brown pubescence, comparatively finer on antennomeres IV to XI; extreme apices of scape glabrous; extreme apices of antennomeres III to X narrowly ringed with blackish pubescence; apices of pronotal lateral spines glabrous and shiny; elytra mottled with glabrous macula mainly on apical half.

Body elongate. Head slightly narrower than pronotal base; lower eye lobes large and prominent, ca. 1.6 times as long as width, 3.0 times as long as gena; frons ca. 1.3 times wider than high, with a fine median groove extending from anterior margin to occiput, sometimes partially obscuring by pubescence; vertex moderately concave, coarsely punctate mainly on central area; antennal insertions prominent. Antennae ca. 1.7–2.2 times as long as body length, northern population (e.g., Fig. 7) with comparatively shorter antennae; antennomere III 1.3 times as long as scape, subequal to antennomere IV, slightly shorter than each of antennomere from V to IX, antennomere XI 1.3 times as long as X; antennomeres III to X slightly expanded on each extreme apices.



FIGURES 5–10. Habitus of *Falsomecynippus (Tuberculhammus) superbus* sp. nov. (5–7, 9, male; 8, 10, female. 5, 7, 8, dorsal view; 6, lateral view; 9, 10, frontal view. 5–10, paratype). 5, 6, 9, from Hainan, China; 7, 8, 10, from Zhejiang, China.



FIGURES 11–16. Male terminalia of *Mecynippus* and *Falsomecynippus* species. **11, 12,** *Mecynippus pubicornis*; **13, 14,** *Falsomecynippus ciliatus*; **15, 16,** *F. (Tuberculhammus) superbus* sp. nov. **11, 13, 15,** genitalia; **12, 14, 16,** endophallus in inflated and everted condition. **a,** Tergite VIII with sternites VIII & IX in ventral view; **b,** tegmen in ventral view and lateral view; **c,** tegmen in ventral view and lateral view; **d,** apical phallomere in ventral view; **e,** apical part of endophallus in non-everted condition. Scale = 1 mm (12, 14, 16 not to scale).

Pronotum transverse, anterior margin slightly narrower than posterior margin, ca. 0.8 times as long as basal width; lateral spines situated before midlength, moderately long and thin with acute apex; disk weakly convex, with three weak calli arranged in an inverted triangle, provided with coarse punctures throughout. Scutellum tongue-shaped.

Elytra elongate, ca. 1.7 times as wide as pronotal base, 2.1 times as long as the maximum width slightly behind humeri; subparallel-sided in basal two-thirds, then gradually convergent toward conjointly rounded apices; sutural spines variable from short and subacute to long and acute; disk moderately punctate, relatively denser along suture, provided with dense and coarse granules on basal one-fourth or extending to midlength along lateral margins, surface also scattered with short suberect setae throughout; each elytron conspicuously bearing a large swelling or protuberance on basal one-fifth near the scutellum, strongly elevated in lateral view (Fig. 6). Hindwings developed. Legs moderately long and thick, metatibiae with apical half exceeding elytral apices.

Male genitalia. Tergite VIII, tegmen and median lobe as in Fig. 15. Endophallus (Fig. 16) similar to *F. ciliatus* as described above, long and slender, more than 3.5 times as long as the median lobe, strongly curved dorsally near apical two-fifths, then moderately curved ventrally near apical one-sixth; relative lengths of APH: MPH: BPH: PB: CT: MT = 1.0 : 7.6 : 1.4 : 1.5 : 1.8 : 4.4. MT roughly straight, cylindrical; CT moderately swollen ventrally near apical one-third; PB strongly swollen on basal two-thirds, then abruptly constricted distally from distinct si and sf. APH long and slender, with complete internal membrane; subdivided into ab and bb. Spicules mainly distributed on CT, apical one-third of PB and ab. Ejaculatory ducts paired, gn situated at apex of bb which associated with a pair of rod-like sclerites (Fig. 16d).

Female (Fig. 8). Body length 30.8–32.8 mm, humeral width 10.6–11.5 mm. Almost identical to male in general appearance. Antennae 1.4 times as long as body. Elytra relatively longer. Legs relatively short.

Etymology. From the Latin *superbus*, meaning excellent or magnificent, referring to the external appearance of this taxon.

Distribution. China: Zhejiang, Hunan, Guangdong, Hainan, Yunnan; Laos: Phongsaly.

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亚洲沟胫天牛族一新属和一新亚属（鞘翅目：天牛科：沟胫天牛亚科）

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摘要: 研究了枚天牛属 *Mecynippus* 并认为其仅包含模式种。依据 *Monohammus ciliatus* 建立了一新属, 即梅天牛属 *Falsomecynippus* **gen. nov.**。基于新种瘤翅梅天牛 *Falsomecynippus (Tuberculhammus) superbus* **subgen. nov. & sp. nov.** 建立了瘤翅梅天牛新亚属。展示了所有涉及种类的整体图、雄性外生殖器图及主要的鉴别特征图。

关键词: 分类; 内囊; 东洋区; 新种; 日本