

中国拟叩头虫科 (Languriidae) 新种記述

謝 蘊 貞

(中国科学院昆虫研究所)

本文記述我国拟叩头虫科的2个新属和4个新种,其中一个新属产于浙江和福建,另一新属产于四川峨嵋山。新种的模式标本均保存在中国科学院昆虫研究所。

Sinolanguria, 新属

属模: *S. alternata*, 新种(浙江)。

体狭长,极光亮,其最闊处在肩部。鞘翅緣折(epipleura)与鞘翅間无隆綫間断,两者在基部1/4处界限不分,向后則有不很清晰的折痕为界。头大,复眼由細小的小眼所組成。触角粗壯,較头胸略短,第1节近乎方形,端部自第7节起逐漸膨大,組成錘节,各节相当肥厚,密生細毛,整个錘棒沒有其他属那么扁薄,也不象它們那样突然膨大。前胸背板极拱凸,基部凹陷,基側綫深刻,基緣明显,边微隆起。鞘翅面高低不平,每翅有4、5处凹洼,使翅面凹凸相間,凸起处形成瘤状,整个翅面呈波浪形;两翅端尖形,各向后伸展成角突,致整个尾端呈倒“凹”字形。前胸腹板后緣凹进。腹基节綫短而微开,两綫相距很寬。足正常,雄虫腿节腹面有两行刺粒,其排列在前足的較不規則。

在鞘翅与緣折分界不明的各属中,本属是很突出的一属,从它的触角錘节形状,鞘翅面以及鞘翅尾端所呈現的特征,很易和他属区别。它的最显著的特征是触角錘节近乎球状,不呈扁平状,也不是突然膨大,这是本科內的一种极稀有的現象。

Sinolanguria alternata, 新种 (图1)

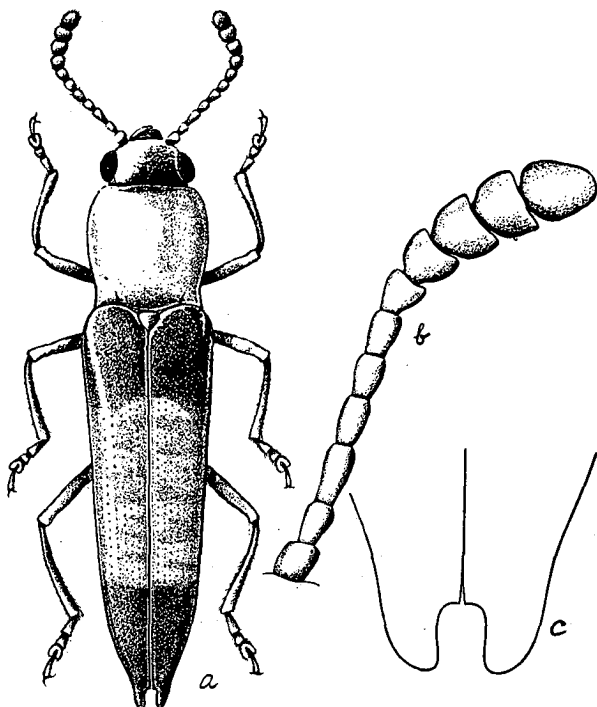


图1 *Sinolanguria alternata*, 新种
a. 全身; b. 触角; c. 鞘翅尾部。

赭紅色。头部、小盾片及腹部末端3节紫黑色,有金属光泽;鞘翅基部蓝色带紫,尾部紫色带蓝,約各占翅长的1/4;前胸背板前緣具深色横条紋;触角錘节棕黄,余节酱紅,基节色彩較深。

头部包括两眼在内約与前胸前緣等闊, 头面刻点相当粗大, 分布不均匀, 向后极为稀疏; 唇基方形, 刻点較細而密, 其前緣平直, 后緣略呈凹洼; 額闊, 眼相当大。触角第1节粗壮, 第3节显較第2或第4节为长, 第5、6两节較短, 第7节起逐漸膨大, 8—11节稍闊, 11节呈长梨形(图1)。前胸长闊近乎相等, 前側角鈍圓, 后側角略伸展呈尖形; 兩側膨圓, 向后逐漸收狹, 后部凹弯, 其最闊处在中綫之前; 后緣中央較直; 基側綫短、深、微开, 兩綫之間具弧形凹洼; 整个胸面显得前拱后洼, 其刻点亦較头部細弱, 不显著。小盾片心形, 一般平坦或微洼, 但亦有个別标本其表面較飽滿的, 基部具几个微小刻点。鞘翅显較胸基为闊, 无肩紋, 翅面凹凸相間, 自基部約1/4, 即深色部分以后, 开始凹陷, 每翅有这样的凹洼四处, 凹洼之間呈現为瘤状隆起, 但不十分突出; 翅尾向后伸展, 呈角状突出, 縫角方形, 有时斜塌; 翅面刻点列細密, 行距刻点微細, 尾端刻点較密, 不整齐。腹面光洁; 前胸腹板具少数中型刻点及微弱橫皺紋, 近乎光滑; 腹部刻点亦极細小, 仅較后胸腹板的为明显; 腹基节綫短, 不到达基节之半, 兩綫相距較广闊。足細, 后足較長。

♂前胸背板較長, 前部极其拱凸, 后部更形凹洼, 前側角圓塌更甚; 触角第7节似稍膨闊; 足: 腿节腹面具兩行細刺粒。

♀前胸背板較短方, 拱凸程度弱, 較平坦, 前側角鈍圓; 触角第7节不膨大; 足: 腿节腹面无刺粒。

本种色彩鮮明, 背面藍紅間隔, 极易識別。

体长: 7.2—10 毫米, 体闊: 1.5—2.2 毫米。

产地: 完模♂, 浙江: 天目山(1935、Ⅷ、20), 异模♀(同前), 付模♂(同前), ♀浙江: 莫干山(1937、Ⅶ、8)。

Sinolanguria tuberculata, 新种 (图2)

体色青黑带紫; 头和腹部紫色更为显著; 前胸深棕紅, 背板前緣具青黑色狹橫条紋, 不很显著; 中胸腹板棕紅, 后部色彩較深; 触角深棕紅色, 錘棒較淡带, 黃色, 基节极深近乎黑色; 足棕色, 中腿一部分和后腿除两端外, 呈紫黑色。

体形較狹。头部刻点相当粗大、疏散, 額的后部近乎光滑; 眼大而凸; 唇基微扁, 几成方形, 表面飽滿, 刻点較細, 不密。触角錘棒由4节組成, 但第7节亦漸膨大, 8—11节密生細毛, 第11节长卵形, 基部第3节长度与第4节近乎相等。前胸背板前拱后洼, 表面光滑, 刻点微弱; 兩側前半弓圓, 后半凹狹, 前側角鈍圓; 基側綫极短, 兩綫之間为狹小的弧形凹洼; 后緣中央較平直。小盾片略呈五角形。鞘翅肩部較胸基为寬, 无明显肩紋, 兩側直, 向后漸狹, 尾部突然收狹, 尾端呈倒“凹”字形, 縫角方形具小尖刺, 尾面刻点散乱, 显得粗糙、皺麻; 鞘翅面約各有五处凹洼, 以近基部处最深而大, 向后逐漸弱小, 凹洼之間形成瘤状隆起。腹面光洁, 前胸腹板无橫皺紋, 后胸腹板光滑, 腹部刻点細疏, 腹基节綫較長, 达腹节之半, 直, 平行。

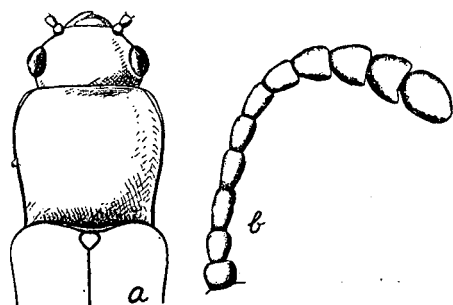


图2 *Sinolanguria tuberculata*, 新种
a. 头、胸; b. 触角。

♂前胸較長而拱凸,前側角圓而塌,前部收狹,后部微彎曲,其最寬處在中綫稍前(圖2)。

♀前胸較方而平坦,前側角鈍圓,不塌,前部較直,仅略微收狹,其最寬處在中綫。

体长: 5.5—6 毫米,体闊: 1.1—1.3 毫米。

产地: 完模♂与异模♀,福建:大竹嵐(1948、VI、20—26)。

本种与前种比較,体色显然不同,体型也較小;触角第3节不显著地长于第4节;鞘翅面凹洼較狹,尾端縫角具小刺。根据这些特征,两者很易区别。

Neanadastus, 新属

属模: *N. gracilis* (四川)。

体极細长。头大,額部拱凸,唇基向下,从側面看,头的前部与体軸几成直角。触角較头胸略短,錘节有4,但第8节远較第9节为狹。前胸长胜于闊,兩側平行,近基部处突然凹狹,后側角尖形,不甚伸展,后緣較直,基側綫极短,几乎沒有。鞘翅兩側平行,中部以前略微凹进,尾端鈍圓。前胸腹板后緣切平,中胸腹板端緣凹曲。腹基节綫平行,略超过第一腹节的中部。足正常,跗节瘦狹,其第3节长闊約相等。

本属和 *Anadastus*、*Languriophasma* 及 *Promecolanguria* 3 属最为接近,但其头部在触角以前部分几乎向下垂直,这和上述3属的形状很不相同。其他区别特征如下:

1. 和 *Anadastus* 的区别: (1) 体形狹长; 前胸长胜于闊,基部突然狹小。 (2) 跗节較狹,第3节闊度不超过其长度,在 *Anadastus* 一般是闊胜于长。

2. 和 *Languriophasma* 的区别: (1) 中胸腹板端緣內凹,在 *Languriophasma* 則切平。 (2) 具有腹基节綫,且甚长。 (3) 前胸背板前部兩側平行,近前緣处至少不是显著地狹小。

3. 和 *Promecolanguria* 的区别: (1) 前胸背板无中直綫。 (2) 具有腹基节綫。

Neanadastus gracilis, 新种

全体栗黑色,鞘翅带有較浓的金属光泽;触角基部棕褐。

头大,約与前胸等闊;額拱凸,刻点粗密;唇基扁闊,向前略微大,其前側角圓形;眼大而凸,由不很微細的小眼所組成;触角較长,第2节粗大,較第1节略小,两者对比,不象其他属那么粗細悬殊;第3、4两节约等长,第7、8节逐漸膨大,但远不及最后3节那么膨闊;第9、10节內角突出,兩側不对称(圖3b)。前胸节长形,表面拱凸,其最凸處在中部之前,向后微微下斜,近后緣則突然凹陷,但凹度亦不算深;前側角圓;表面刻点粗密,但看来似較头部稍細;基側綫极短,不明显,近于缺如。小盾片三角形,端部不尖,近乎次圓形,面平,基部具3、4个細刻点。鞘翅基部比胸基略闊,肩部不甚显明,翅面刻点列粗糙,尾部漸細而稀,甚至消失,行距光滑,尾端鈍圓(圖3a)。前胸腹板具細密橫皺紋,布滿粗刻点;側片刻点亦較多而密;凸片狹,后緣微凹或切平。后胸腹板后部中央具直条浅凹紋,約占全节长度之半,刻点粗,

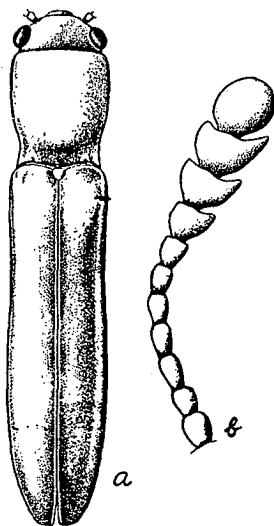


图3 *Neanadastus gracilis*, 新种

a. 全身; b. 触角。

尚密。腹部刻点第 1 节粗密，向后逐节渐细小；腹基节綫平行，超过基节之半，两綫相距甚近。

体长：3.8—4.5 毫米，体闊：0.7—0.9 毫米。

产地：完模♂，四川：峨嵋山(九老洞，1943、Ⅸ、12)，异模♀，同前，付模 2 个，峨嵋山(大坪寺，1943、Ⅸ、10)。

Tetralanguria tienmuensis, 新种

棕紅色，深淡不一。头、小盾片及鞘翅深蓝色，带金属光泽；触角及足黑古銅色，前者略带紫色；前胸背板具 3 个次圓形的黑色斑点，位于中央的 1 个較大，略呈僧帽形，兩側者較小，形状亦較圓正，背板的前后緣亦具黑色細橫条紋，不甚显著。中胸腹板中部、各基节白周围、后胸腹板后側角的圓斑点，以及腹部第 2、3、4 节中央的小型斑点和末一节均呈黑色或黑古銅色(图 4a)。

头比前胸前緣狹，刻点粗密，尚均匀；眼后緣微微隆起；唇基闊胜于长，表面刻点紧密。触角較短，錘节有 4，第 3 节比第 4 节长，第 7 节端部略微膨闊。前胸近乎方形，前部收狹，前側角伸展呈耳形突出，兩側中部稍呈弧形，后部略形凹狹，其最寬处在中部；表面拱凸，刻

点中部粗密，周围稀小；基側綫短而浅，略敞开。小盾片五角形，端部极尖。鞘翅基部比胸基稍闊，翅肩明显，翅面刻点列不粗，行距刻点細而密，中縫傍一部分排成不規則的双行；尾端切平或略鈍圓，有不很清晰的細微鋸齿，外側角圓形，縫角方，具細刺，有时不显著；尾面刻点細小、散乱，并有直皺紋。前胸腹板具少数中型刻点及明显的橫皺紋，前側片內緣具粗密的大刻点，凸片后

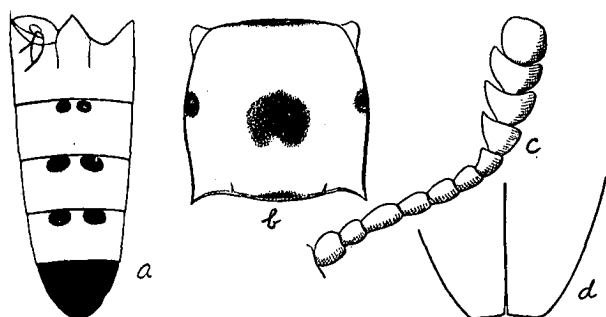


图 4 *Tetralanguria tienmuensis*, 新种
a. 腹部腹面观； b. 前胸背板，示前側角呈耳形伸展； c. 触角； d. 鞘翅尾部。

緣凹进，側角略挠。后胸腹板刻点細小。腹部刻点中央粗密，兩側較細；腹基节綫达到或超过全节之半，端部敞开。

体长：11—12.5 毫米，体闊：2.5—3.5 毫米。

产地：完模♂，异模♀，付模 7♂♂，8♀♀，浙江：天目山(1935、Ⅶ、18，1936、Ⅶ、6—11，1937、Ⅶ、7—30，1953、Ⅸ、19)。

本种外形与 *T. fryi* 近似，但相比之下有明显区别：(1)本种触角由 4 节組成錘棒，各节相接紧密，而 *fryi* 則較为疏松，明显地由 5 节組成。(2)前胸前側角呈耳形凸出，极为显著，这是本种的最重要特征；胸面中央黑斑点，一般較 *fryi* 至少大两倍，其刻点亦显然較粗且深。(3)鞘翅尾端較平闊，具細小鋸齿。(4)腹部色彩很不同，腹基节綫較长，一般超过基节之半。

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF CHINESE LANGURIIDAE

Y. ZIA

(Institute of Entomology, Academia Sinica)

In the foregoing Chinese text, two new genera and four new species of Languriidae are described. The descriptions are summarized as follows.

Gen. *Sinolanguria*, nov.

To be placed in the group of genera with undefined elytral epipleurae, but distinguished by:

1. Antennal club 4- or 5-segmented, not sharply defined, nor so flattened as in the other genera of the group, the segments being gradually thickened and more or less globose.
2. Each elytron with four or five depressed areas alternating with raised ones, the latter appear to be tuberculate.
3. Extremity of elytra produced into a pair of tubercular processes.

Type: *S. alternata*, n. sp.

Sinolanguria alternata, n. sp. (fig. 1)

Orange red, with the head, scutellum, anterior margin of pronotum and last three abdominal segments violaceous black; the elytra with the basal fourth violaceous-blue and the apical fourth blue-violaceous; the antennae with the club yellow-brown and the basal segments red-brown.

Head moderately punctate; eyes fairly prominent, finely faceted. Antennae with the 3rd segment distinctly longer than either the 2nd or the 4th, the five apical segments gradually thickened, forming a narrow and loose club. Pronotum quadrate, with the sides rounded, more strongly narrowed behind the middle, the hind angles moderately produced, the base margined; surface very finely or indistinctly punctate, the lateral foveae deep and divergent. Elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices bearing each a single row of minute punctures which are sometimes indistinct; each elytron with four depressed areas, the first depression situated immediately behind the basal blue area. Coxal lines short, not extending to the middle of the sternite. In the male, all the femora are armed beneath with two more or less regular rows of minute teeth.

Length: 7.2—10 mm. Breadth: 1.5—2.2 mm.

Hab.: Chekiang: Tienmushan (1935. VII. 20, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀), Mukanshan (1937. VI. 8, 1 ♀).

Sinolanguria tuberculata, n. sp. (fig. 2)

Violaceous-black, with the elytra bluish violaceous, the antennae rufous with the 1st segment piceous, the prothorax and mesosternum deep red; the legs red-brown, except the middle and hind femora more or less black.

Narrowly elongate. Head sparsely punctate, with the upper part of vertex almost smooth. Antennae slightly shorter than head and thorax together, the 3rd and 4th seg-

ments almost equal in length, 7th to 11th gradually dilated with the four terminal ones densely pubescent. Pronotum smooth, feebly punctate; sides rounded, sinuate behind the middle; lateral foveae very short. Elytra broader at base than prothorax, sides straight, gradually narrowed towards the posterior with the apical portion more or less abruptly narrowed; on each elytron, there are about five depressed areas, the depressions are deeper and broader at base and weakened towards the apex. Coxal lines extending to a little beyond the middle of the sternite. Male femora minutely toothed beneath as in the preceding species.

Length: 5.5—6 mm. Breadth: 1.1—1.3 mm.

Hab.: Fukien (1948. VI. 20—26. 1 ♂, 1 ♀).

Differing from the preceding species in the smaller size and different coloration of the body, the antennae with the 3rd segment not sensibly longer than the 4th and the coxal lines longer than half the basal sternite.

Gen. *Neanadastus*, nov.

Allied to *Anadastus* Gorh., *Languriophasma* Arrow and *Promecolanguria* Fowler, distinguished from all three by the frontal part of the head, when viewed in profile, is almost perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the body, being not sloping forward as is usual in the allied genera. Other distinctive features are:

Body rather narrowly elongate. Pronotum oblong, with sides parallel, not sensibly converging to the anterior but abruptly narrowed at base; surface gently convex, not longitudinally sulcate in the middle. Eyes finely faceted. Elytral epipleurae well-defined. Apex of mesosternum angularly emarginate. Coxal lines present. Legs normal, tarsi narrow, with the 3rd segment nearly as long as broad.

Neanadastus gracilis, n. sp. (fig. 3)

Deep chestnut, with the basal segment of antennae paler and more reddish and the elytra mixed with cupreous sheen.

Head as broad as prothorax, coarsely and closely punctate. Antennae with the 2nd segment unusually thickened, only slightly smaller than the first; 3rd and 4th segments almost equal in length, 7th and 8th progressively broadened but much narrower than the following. Pronotum closely and nearly as strongly punctate as the head, lateral foveae very short, almost absent. Elytra broader at base than prothorax, apex obtusely rounded, surface strongly punctate-striate, the interstices smooth. Coxal lines close, parallel, extending to beyond the middle of the sternite.

Length: 3.8—4.5 mm. Breadth: 0.7—0.9 mm.

Hab.: Szechuan: Omeishan (1943. IX. 10—12, 4 specimens).

Tetralanguria tienmuensis, n. sp. (fig. 4)

Head and elytra deep blue; thorax and abdomen deep red-brown; antennae and legs piceous or black, with metallic lustre; a large spot in the middle and a much smaller one on each side of the pronotum, a spot on each propleura close to the anterior coxa, another on the outer posterior corner of metasternum, a median pair on the basal part of 2-4 abdominal sternites and the last abdominal sternite black, either mixed with violaceous or blue.

Head very strongly and closely punctate. Antennae with a 4-segmented club, the 7th segment only slightly dilated, the 3rd and 4th segments almost equal in length. Pronotum nearly quadrate, sides gently arched in the middle, slightly narrowed in front and behind, with the anterior angles produced, ear-shaped; surface fairly strongly and closely punctate in the middle, finely and sparsely at the sides. Elytra with the shoulders distinct, the rows of punctures not strong, with the interstices closely and minutely punctate; apex subtruncate or obtusely rounded, indistinctly denticulate. Coxal lines divergent, extending to or a little beyond the middle of the sternite.

Length: 11—12.5 mm. Breadth: 2.5—3.5 mm.

Hab.: Chekiang: Tienmushan (1935. VI. 18, 1936. VII. 6—11, 1937. V. 7—30, 1953. IX. 19, 8 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀).

Allied to *T. fryi* Fowler, separated by the antennal club 4-segmented, the anterior angles of pronotum produced and ear-shaped, and the underside of the body is very differently coloured.