# Notes on the genus *Aegolipton* Gressitt with description of a new species

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**Abstract** A new species of the genus *Aegolipton* Gressitt 1940 was found from central Vietnam and is described under the name *Aegolipton uenoi* sp. nov. in this paper. A short note on the genus *Aegolipton* concerning this new species.is given. A female of *Aegolipton bawangum* Komiya, 2005 is described and illustrated for the first time.

## Introduction

The genus *Aegolipton* Gressitt was originally described as a subgenus of the genus *Megopis* in 1940. Komiya 2005 proposed to regard *Aegolipton* as an independent genus which included 18 species 4 subspecies. Species of this genus rather rich in Sumatra (7 species), Borneo (7 species), Java (3 species) or Indochina (5 species), and poor in India (1 species), Continental China (1 species), Taiwan (2 species) Sulawesi (1 species) or Hawaii (1 species). After 2006, 4 new species of this genus have been additionally described, and 3 of which were from Vietnam (Indochina) and one was from Hainan (China). In 2020, an unnamed species of this genus was found from central Vietnam, Mt. Axan, (Quang Nam Prov.) and as the discoveries of new species of this genus took place continuously in rather limited area of southern and central Vietnam, a careful investigation will be required for the description of this new species.

The authors knew recently that Dr. Shun-Ichi Uèno had passed away, and they felt deep sorrow for that, since they were supported by him in many papers which were mostly published in Elytra. He always read and revised the author's original manuscripts and after being revised by him, the papers always became incredibly refined. Sometimes an immature idea which had been included in the original manuscripts became noticeably clear after being revised by him. He treated our manuscripts from 1998 to 2013. Above all, "Revisional studies of the Genus *Megopis* sensu Lameere 1909" series 1~13 which were published between 2002 and 2013, could not have been published if he did not help us in such ways. The words of thanks were always placed in these papers, however, the authors always felt that their words were too simple as compared with the real benefits given by him. However, as the authors could not come up with other ways, they would like to

present the words of thanks again to the late Dr. Uéno and dedicate this study to him, with their deepest gratitude to the generous help throughout ten and more years.
A new species, for which the name *Aegolipton uenoi* sp. nov. is given, is described and illustrated in this paper. The female of *Aegolipton bawangum* Komiya, 2005 is also described and illustrated for the first time.

## ***Aegolipton uenoi*** sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

M a l e. Body reddish brown, sub-cylindrical, slender and long, dorsal surface covered with thick yellow pubescence, ventral surface covered with sparser pubescence. Head robust, longer than wide; median groove distinct in full length and sparsely granulate around eyes; jugular process short and obtuse. Mandibles shorter than a third of head length, inner edge of left mandible sinuate; dorsal surface of basal half sparsely haired. Eyes bulging in lateral view and obliquely elongatedly oval in dorsal view; interspace between eyes as long as each eye lobe. Antennae 1.15–1.20 times as long as body with 11 sparsely granulate antennomeres, 1st antennomere the widest and remainder becoming gradually narrower towards apex. 2nd to 10th antennomeres hair-fringed, 3rd antennomere approximately as long as combined length of 4th and 5th antennomeres.

Pronotum strongly convex, basal angle and apical angle slightly projected, lateral margins roundly expanded at middle and widest slightly posterior to middle; disc strongly convex and median line indistinctly recognized, furnished with yellow long hairs. Scutellum lingulate, almost the same color as the elytra.

Elytra approximately twice as long as maximum width, sub-parallel-sided, covered with shiny gray pubescence except on sutural margins and internal two costae which are glabrous, shiny, dark brown and provided with sparse granules; external two costae also feebly recognizable, but always covered with pubescence; sutural end bearing a small tooth.

Legs smooth, slenderer and shorter than allied species. Meso- and meta-tibiae compressed; tarsomere short, 2nd pro-tarsomere shorter than half of width.

Penis slender, as long as 5th antennomere, lateral lobe very slender and short as compared with allied species.

F e m a l e. Similar to male and exhibiting ordinary sexual dimorphism. In general, body shorter and broader, antennae and legs shorter and slenderer.

Body length: ♂ 29–40 mm, ♀ 28–41 mm.

*Type series*. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Axan, Tây Giang District, Quang Nam Province, Vietnam, VI.2019, local collector leg. (deposited at the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Japan). Paratypes: 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same data as holotype and placed in the author's collection. A paratype female of small

size of *Aegolipton mizunumai* from North Vietnam is mentioned in Komiya (2005) and preserved in the collection of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (Belgium). This female exhibits only the label “Tonkin” and should be attributed to this new species. A new paratype label corresponding to *A. uenoi* sp. nov.will be placed under this specimen.

*Distribution*. Known only from Quang Nam Province, Vietnam.

*Etymology*. This species is named in honor of the late Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno. We would like to name this species after him in appreciation for his generous assistance over a period of 14 years.

*Notes on the relations of* Aegolipton uenoi *sp. nov. and* Aegolipton *spp. which are distributed to Central and Southern Vietnam*. This new species is close to *A. mizunumai* Komiya, 2005 which is distributed in northern Thailand and northern Vietnam (Vinh Phu prov.). It differs from *mizunumai* in having body slenderer, antennae longer and slenderer with 3rd antennomere longer; hair-fringe under male antennae appearing 2 – 10 antennomeres and not extend to 11; costae of elytra distinct and less granulate; legs shorter.

Another species group of this genus is known from this area and two of which were described recently. Three species, *A. kumei* Komiya 2005 (Lam Dong. Prov.), *A. tavakiliani* Drumont & Do, 2017, (Thien Hue Prov., Quang Ngai Prov., Quang Nam Prov.) and *A. dvoraceki* Do & Drumont, 2018 (Lam Dong Prov.) are close to each other and compose a species group which have structural resemblance to *A. uenoi* sp. nov. They have antennae similar to the latter, (Antennomeres 1 – 3 thickened and more apical meres becoming slenderer, hair-fringed antennomeres extending 3 – 8 or 3 – 9, elytra covered with rather thick pubescence). However, these three species are easily distinguished from the latter in having body larger (*kumei* 37-49mm, *tavakiliani* 36 – 51 mm, *dvoraceki* 36 – 50mm,) antennae with 3rd antennomere longer and hair-fringe ending at 8th or 9th, elytra with costae covered with pubescence (internal tow costae partly shiny in the latter,) jugular process long and acute (short and dull in the latter).

A new species of the same genus *A. roubali* Komiya, Drumont & Lorenc, 2012 also found from near locality (Kon Tum Prov.) of Central Vietnam but this species belongs to the other group and not so close to *uenoi* sp. nov., nor the other mentioned species.

### ***Aegolipton bawangum*** Komiya, 2005

(Fig. 6)

*Aegolipton bawangum* Komiya, 2005: 160, fig. 15. Type locality: Mt. Bawangm near Sinkawang, West Kalimantan.

*Material studied*. 1 ♀, Mt Bawang, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, 245 m., IV.2014, in coll. Alain Drumont.

*Description of female*. Body length: ♀, 37 mm. As the description of the male sex by Komiya (2005) is rather exhaustive, we will focus only for the description of the female to underline the few differences which exist in comparison with the male of *A. bawangum*. The female of *A. bawangum* differs from the male in the following characters: - manbibles relatively elongated and acute; interspace between eyes superior to a half of each eye-lobe; antennae of 11 segments, very thin and long, AL/BL = 0.94, clearly furnished with hair-fringe on segments 2-3 and basal half part of segment 4, few sparse setae being visible on segments 5-11
- elytra long and slender, EL/EW = 2.63, with first two internal costae well visible, especially around the disc and provided by granules irregularly distributed along the costae- legs long and thin, uniformly covered by short pubescence on femorae and tibiae. The female of *A. bawangum* looks close to the female of *A. peninsulare* and the most important characters in male to separate *A. bawangum* from *A. peninsulare* are ratio of elytra (width/length) narrower, lateral lines almost parallel (sutural spine small and not triangular), antennae segment 3 longer than segments 4+5. After examination of the first female reported for *A. bawangum*, we can confirm that most of separating characters in male also agrees in female.


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## 要　　約


小宮次郎・アラン・ヴリュモン：*Aegolipton* 属に関する追加事項と 1 新種の記載. -----*Aegolipton* Gressitt, 1940 は、*Megopis* 属の亜属として記載された。小宮（2005）の提案で 18 種 4 亜種を含む独立の属とされた。ボルネオ 7 種、スマトラ 7 種、インドシナ半島 5 種などで種数が多く、インド 1 種、中国本土 1 種、台湾 2 種、スラウェシ 1 種と周辺で減少する。ところがその後(2006 年以降)4 種が追加で記載され、うち 3 種がヴェトナム中部、さらに今回も同じヴェトナム中部から新種が発見された。上野俊一先生ご逝去の報とほぼ同時に発見されたこの種に、献名させていただきたい。上野先生にはエリトラ誌掲載の我々の論文すべてでお世話になった。特に“Revisional Studies of the Genus *Megopis* sensu Lameere, 1909 シリーズ”1―13 のエリトラ掲載は上野先生のおかげで実現したといっても過言でない。新種，*Aegolipton uenoi* sp. nov.はタイ、北ヴェトナムに産する *A. mizunumai* に似るが体および触角が細く、第 3 節が長い、雄触角下側の毛の縁どりが第 10 節で止まる、鞘翅内側の隆条が強く、微毛に覆われず、顆粒を伴わぬ、などの点で区

別が容易である。

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## Legends of the figures

Figs. 1–6. *Aegolipton* spp. —— 1–5, *Aegolipton uenoi* sp. nov. from Mt. Axan, Tây Giang District, Quang Nam Province, Vietnam; 6, *A. bawangum* Komiya,

2005 from Mt. Bawang, West Kalimantan, Indonesia (Photo by N. Mal). ——1, Holotype male habitus; 2, paratype female habitus; 3, abdominal segments 8–9, ventral view; 4, tegmen (left: dorsal view, right: lateral view); 5, median lobe (left: dorsal view, center: apical part in dorsal view, right: lateral view; 6, female habitus. Scale: 1.0 mm for figs. 3–5.

40.5 mm
1


31.5 mm
2


37.0 mm
6


3


4


5