

**Description of a New Species Allied to *Xylotrechus*
rusticus (LINNÉ) (Cerambycidae)**

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クワヤマトラカミキリに近似の1新種について

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2) 1765 Kurami, Samukawa-cho, Koza-gun, Kanagawa Pref. 253-01

Xylotrechus salicis sp. nov. (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) is described on the basis of 35 specimens (30 males and 5 females) collected in Hokkaido of north Japan. This new species has been confused with *X. rusticus* (LINNÉ) up to this time, but can be clearly distinguished from *X. rusticus* (LINNÉ) by some characteristics. We make clear the relation of the both species in this paper.

***Xylotrechus salicis* sp. nov.** (Figs. 1A, 2A, 3)

(Japanese name: Yanagi-tora-kamikiri)

Male. Body more or less black; mouth-parts fulvo-castaneous except for blackish mandibles; elytra brownish black, but somewhat black looking because of the hind wings visible through the elytra; antennae and claws more or less brown; legs blackish brown to reddish brown.

Head moderately clothed with yellowish hairs, among which thin, long yellow hairs are scattered. Antennae clothed with short hairs which gradually become shorter and denser towards last segments; hairs of 1st to 3rd segments whitish, gradually becoming yellowish towards last segments which are clothed with golden yellow hairs. Pronotum rather sparsely clothed with three different hairs—yellowish white, blackish, dark golden hairs—which are mixed; base and basal half of lateral clothed with very thin and long whitish yellow hairs; disk with 3 pair of yellow pubescent maculations, front and middle spots and marginal longitudinal fasciae which usually are obscure. Scutellum sparsely scattered with both of whitish yellow hairs and blackish hairs. Elytra clothed with blackish hairs, sparsely with whitish yellow hairs, whitish hairs and golden hairs; each elytron bearing maculations of whitish yellow or whitish hairs as follows: vague patch of basal 1/4, vague small spot of basal about half (that both maculations sometimes disappear), and sinuate line of apical 1/3-1/4. Abdomen clothed with yellowish hairs in general, among which very thin and long hairs are scattered; apical area of 5th abdominal segment clothed with very long yellow hairs. Legs clothed with whitish short hairs, among which both of blackish short hairs and golden short hairs

are mixed.

Head with a clear V-shaped frontal carine, and a pair of widely separated arciform carinae which extend upwards bases of antennae; vertex usually with a longitudinal carine, rather sparsely and deeply punctate except for large anti-heart-shaped area which is shallowly concave and is clothed with intricate punctations. Antennae reaching about basal 1/6 of elytra, but shorter than that of *X. rusticus* (LINNÉ) of Hokkaido which is a little beyond basal 1/4 of elytra; 3rd to 10th

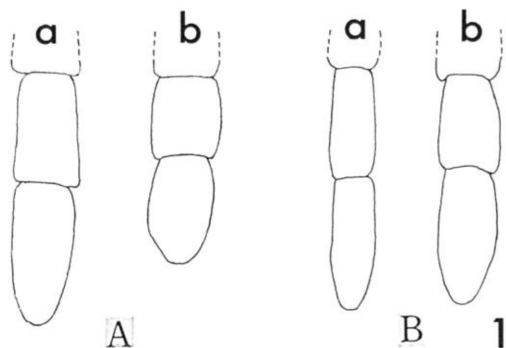


Fig. 1 Tenth and last segments of right antenna
A: *Xylotrechus salicis* sp. nov., B: *X. rusticus* (LINNÉ) of Hokkaido, a: ♂, b: ♀

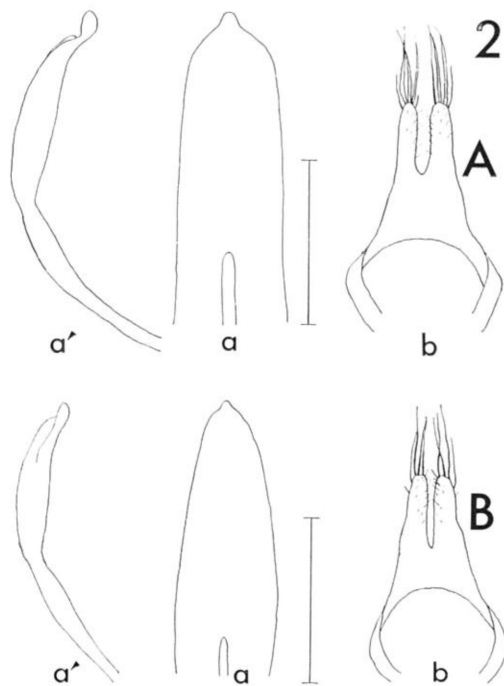


Fig. 2 Male genitalia
A: *Xylotrechus salicis* sp. nov., B: *X. rusticus* (LINNÉ), a: penis, a': ditto (lateral view), b: tegmen (scale: 1mm)

segments rather stout, gradually decreasing in length towards apex; 1st secondary in length; 3rd the longest, 1.27 times as long as 4th, 2.11 times as long as 10th; last segments parabola-shape, 2.15 times as long as wide, 1.44 times as long as 10th. Pronotum transverse, about 1.07-1.15 times as wide as long, and widest at basal 2/5; disk rather rugosely, deeply and irregularly punctate, but lateral sides intricate. Scutellum hemi-circular. Elytra wider than pronotum, 2.36-2.50 times as long as basal width; surface densely, irregularly and shallowly punctate; each apex rounded, slightly with a pointed portion. 5th abdominal segment transverse, about 3.2 times as wide as long, and slightly sinuately truncated at apex. Posterior legs short; tibiae 0.57-0.62 times as long as elytra, 2.65-2.70 times as long as 1st tarsi.

Female. Elytra a little shorter. Legs dark reddish brown, a little shorter and clearly thinner. Vertex very densely punctate, lacking anti-heart-shape as in male. 5th abdominal segment evidently longer than male, a little shorter than basal width, sinuately narrowed posteriorly; surface more sparsely punctured; apex two-hump-shape.

Body length: ♂, (11.5, 12.3-) 14.0-16.3 mm. ♀, 13.8-17.5 mm.

Type-series. Holotype, ♂, Iwaobetsu, Shire-

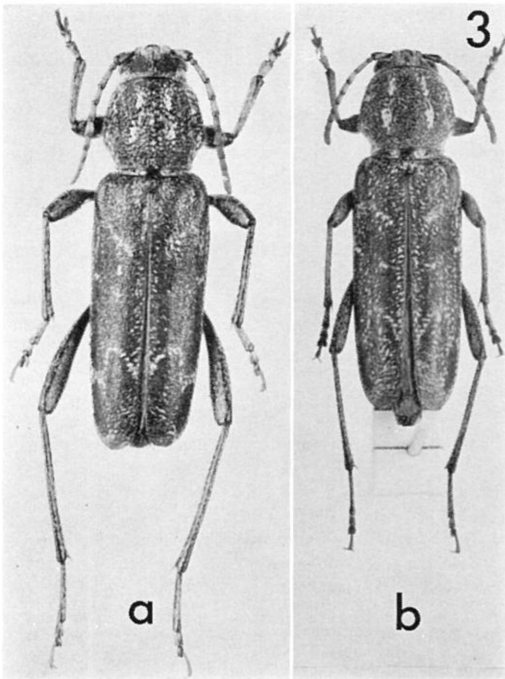


Fig. 3 *Xylotrechus salicis* sp. nov. (a: ♂, b: ♀)

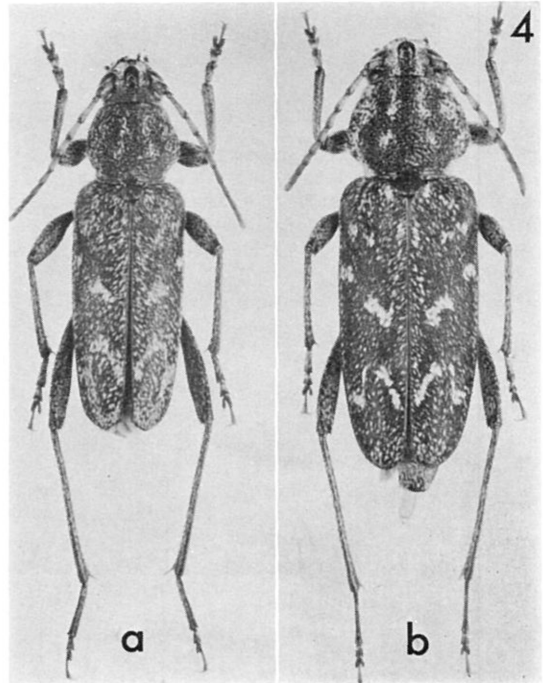


Fig. 4 *X. rusticus* (LINNÉ) of Hokkaido (a: ♂, b: ♀)

toko Peninsula, Hokkaido, 24. VII. 1977, H. AKIYAMA leg. (deposited in the Natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo). Paratypes: same locality as the holotype: 4♂♂, 31. VII. 1972, J. KOMIYA leg.; 1♂, 1. VIII. 1973, M. FUKAMACHI leg.; 9♂♂2♀♀, 26-27. VII. 1974, FUKAMACHI leg.; 14♂♂2♀♀, 24-25. VII. 1977, Y. ODA & H. AKIYAMA leg., 1♀, Rikubetsu, Tokachi-shicho, Hokkaido, 26. VII. 1973, H. FUJITA leg., 1♂, Misumai, Sapporo City, Hokkaido, 25. VII. 1970, S. AOKI leg.

Distribution. Hokkaido (Japan)

This new species is closely allied to *X. rusticus* (LINNÉ), 1758 from Europe, Siberia, N. China, Korea, Saghalien and Hokkaido but can be distinguished from that species by the following characteristics: 1) male genitalic features as fig. 2, 2) elytra clearly longer: in male 2.36-2.50 times as long as basal width, while that species 2.15-2.28 times, 3) posterior tibiae shorter: in male 0.57-0.62 times as long as elytra, while that species 0.64-0.73 times, 4) male posterior tibiae 2.65-2.70 times as long as 1st tarsi, while that species 2.74-3.00 times, 5) male antennae shorter, and that each seg-

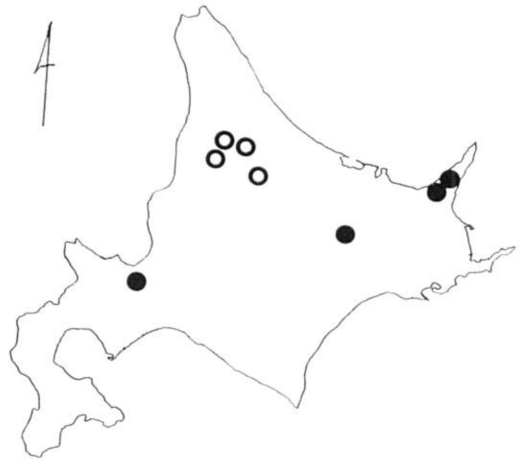


Fig. 5 Range of *Xylotrechus salicis* sp. nov. (●) and *X. rusticus* (LINNÉ) (○) in Hokkaido

ment evidently broader as fig. 1, 6) frontal V-shape without punctation, while that species clearly and deeply punctured. Also this new species may look like *X. adspersus* (GEBLER), 1830 from Saghalien, Korea and Siberia, *X. pantherinus* (SAVENIUS), 1825 from C. Asia, Siberia and Europe and *X. nauticus* (MANNERHEIM), 1843 from N. America at first sight, but can be easily distinguished from them by the frontal V-shape without punctation.

Remarks. In Hokkaido, *X. rusticus* (LINNÉ) has been collected on the firewood of *Betula Ermani* CHAM. or *Betula* spp. while *X. salicis* sp. nov. has been only found on the tree trunk of *Salix* spp.

Acknowledgement

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摘 要

北海道産のトラカミキリ族の1新種 *Xylotrechus sa-jicis* TAKAKUWA et ODA, sp. nov. (ヤナギトラカミキリ) を記載した。この種は従来、クワヤマトラカミキリ *X. rusticus* (LINNÉ) と同一視されてきたものだが、それとは顔面のV形隆起に点刻がないこと、上翅が長く、逆に後脛節が短いこと等で区別できる。またオクエゾトラカミキリ *X. adspersus* (GEBLER) や *X. pantherinus* (SAVENIUS), *X. nauticus* (MANNERHEIM) と同顔面のV形隆起に点刻がないことで区別できる。

新種ヤナギトラカミキリがヤナギ属 *Salix* spp. の生木の樹幹上から採集されているのに対し、北海道のクワヤマトラカミキリはダケカンバ *Betula Ermani* CHAM. などカンバ属 *Betula* spp. の薪上から見出されるという生態的な差もあって興味深い。

これまで筆者らが直接確認することのできた北海道の産地は次のとおりである。

ヤナギトラカミキリ：知床半島岩尾別（原産地）、十勝支庁陸別、札幌市舞舞周辺（道東、道南）

クワヤマトラカミキリ：上川支庁奥士別、名寄市下川町一ノ橋、空知支庁雨竜湖周辺（道北）

ELYTRA Vol. 6 No. 1 日本およびその近隣のアラゲケシカミキリ属 (2) 台湾産種の総説：正誤表

Page	Line	As printed	Correct form	Page	Line	As printed	Correct form
9	9	Chine"	China"	24	24	taiwanesis	<i>taiwanensis</i>
10	2(from under)	Hantou	Nantou	25	5	(pl. III-12)	(Fig. 12)
12	5	eye-love	eye-lobe	25	15	whitsh	whitish
14	13(from under)	maclae	maculae	26	10	rows elytra	rows of bristles and hairs, elytra
14	9(from under)	hairs;	hair;				
17	13	(pl. II-8)	(Fig. 6)	27左	19(from under)	6 新亜属	1 新亜属
20	3(from under)	(pl. III-9)	(Fig. 9)	27左	10(from under)	GRESSITT	GRESSITT (タイワンキッコウモンケシカミキリ)
21	13(from under)	in male.	in male(Fig. 10p).			(Fig. 2)	(タイワンシロオビケシカミキリ)
21	12(from under)	broad(Fig. 10p);	broad;				(Fig. 2)
21	7(from under)	(pl. III-10)	(Fig. 10)				(=見晴)
22	13	bleksh	blackish	27右	2(from under)	(二見晴)	(=見晴)
23	3(from under)	(pl. V-13)	(Fig. 13)	28左	8	(タイワンシラオビケシカミキリ)	(タイワンシロオビゴマフケシカミキリ)
24	2	coase	coarse				剛毛
24	11	coincide	coincides	28右	16	黠毛	剛毛