ELYTRA, Vol. 10, No. 2—Nov. 1982
The Journal of
the Japanese Society of Coleopterology

A New Species of the Genus *Chlorophorus* from Is. Minami-iwojima, the Volcano Islands (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)*

By Masataka SATÔ[1] and Nobuo OHBAYASHI[2]

1) Biological Laboratory, Nagoya Women's University, Nagoya 468
2) Miura Branch, Kanagawa Horticultural Experiment Station, Miura 238-03

南硫黄島産クロトラカミキリ属の1新種
佐藤正孝・大林延夫

Chlorophorus minamiiwo M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov.

(Japanese name: Minamiiwo-torakamikiri)

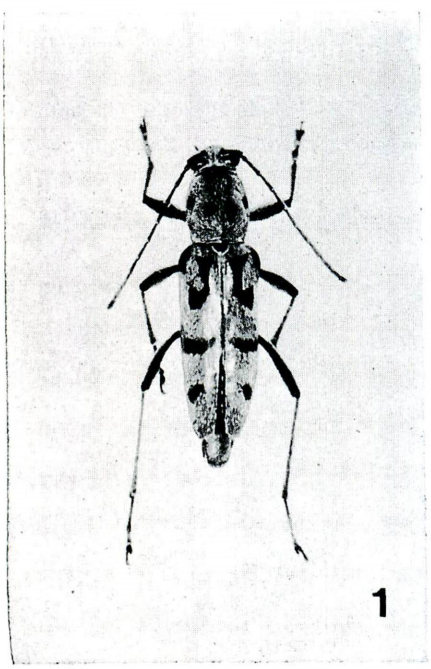

Fig. 1. *Chlorophorus minamiiwo* M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov., male.

Male. Body elongate, almost black and densely covered with recumbent pale yellowish pubescence all over except for the markings of pronotum and elytra which are covered with brownish pubescence; maxillary and labial palpi, fifth tarsal joints and claws brown. Pronotum and each elytron furnished respectively with four markings which are arranged as follows: pronotum—two oval spots a little behind the middle of disk and an oval spot at the each lateral side of the middle; elytron—oval spot at the shoulder, L-shaped one at the basal third, transverse stripe just behind the middle and oblique oval spot at the apical third.

Head a little broader than the anterior margin of pronotum; median furrow distinct; surface finely and somewhat closely punctate, but the punctures on lateral and posterior areas being rugose; gena about 1.5 times as deep as the lower eye-lobe; antennae reaching near the

* This study is the result in part of the Comprehensive Scientific Survey of the Minami-iwojima Island Wilderness Area, supported by the Envilonment Agency, Japan.

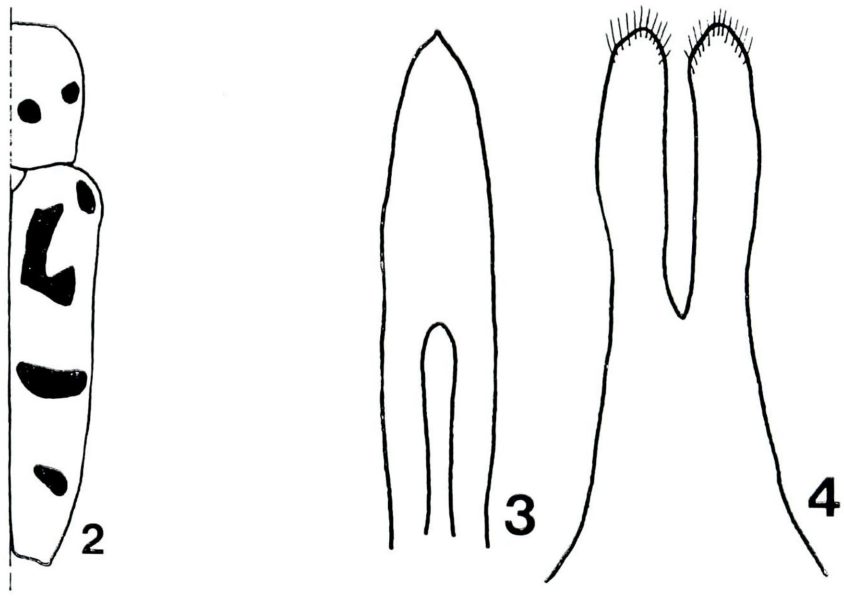

Fig. 2. Modified markings of *C. minamiiwo*. **Figs. 3-4.** Male genitalia of *C. minamiiwo* —3: apical portion of median lobe, 4: apical portion of tegmen. (Mr. K. ISHIDA del.).

middle of elytral length, approximate ratio of respective length as 3.5 : 1 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 2.8 : 2.5 : 2.3 : 2.3 : 2 : 2.5. Pronotum moderately convex, about 1.3 times as broad as head, slightly longer than broad, broadest near the middle; posterior margin about 1.2 times as broad as anterior margin; sides gently rounded; surface strongly punctate on most area, and rugosoimbricately punctate on lateral and posterior areas, the strong punctures separated from one another by about a half to own their diameter. Scutellum finely and closely punctate. Elytra about 1.3 times as broad as pronotum, about 2.3 times as long as broad, broadest at the shoulder, thence gently narrowed posteriad; apex obliquely truncate; surface finely and closely punctate, the punctures more or less transversely rugose and separated from one another by about a half of their diameter. Legs moderate in size, hind tibiae more or less curved inwards; length of the first hind tarsi nearly same as the remaining joints taken together and about 0.6 times as long as elytral breadth. Male genitalia as shown in figures.

Female. Body somewhat stouter than male. Pronotum shallowly and rugosoimbricately punctate. Approximate ratio of respective length of antennae as follows: 4 : 1 : 3.3 : 3.2 : 3.4 : 3.2 : 3 : 2.4 : 2.2 : 1.9 : 2.4. Length of the first hind tarsi about 0.5 times as long as elytral breadth.

Length: 9.4-10.1 mm; breadth; 2.2-2.6 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Is. Minami-iwojima, Volcano Islands, Japan, alt. 900m, June 16, 1982, M. SATÔ leg.

Allotype: ♀, same data as the holotype.

Paratypes: 3♂♂, same data as the holotype; 1♂, same locality as the holotype, June 16, 1982, N. ISHII leg.

All the specimens were captured on the flower of *Hydrangea macrophylla* SER. form *normalis* (WILSON) HARA at the top area of this island. The plant is determined by Prof. H. OHBA, to whom we are indebted.

The holo-, allo-, and one paratype are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The remaining paratypes are preserved in the collection of the Biological Laboratory, Nagoya Women's University.

The present new species is somewhat related to *C. boninensis* KANO, 1933 from the Ogasawara Islands and *C. yayeyamensis* KANO, 1933 from Japan, the Ryukyus and Formosa, but may be distinguished from those species by the colour of pubescence which is pale yellow and the pattern of markings which are reduced. It is also allied to *C. kobayashii* KOMIYA, 1976 from the Ogasawara Islands, but can be separated from it in the different structure of male genitalia.

摘　要

1982年6月に環境庁が行なった南硫黄島原生自然環境保全地域の学術調査によって得られたクロトラカミキリ属の1種を，ここに新種ミナミイオウトラカミキリとして記載した．この種は，オガサワラトラカミキリやヤエヤマトラカミキリに似ているが，体毛が淡黄色で，前胸背および翅鞘の斑紋が縮小傾向にあることによって区別できる．一見オガサワラキイロトラカミキリに似るが，雄交尾器の形態からは全く別の系統と考えられる．なお，今回の標本は，すべて島の頂上付近だけに生育していたガクアジサイの花上で得られたものである．