

Discovery of a New Cerambycid Beetle of the Genus
Cyrtoclytus (Coleoptera, Cerambycinae)
in the Malay Peninsula

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Abstract A new cerambycid beetle of the genus *Cyrtoclytus* is described from the central mountains of the Malay Peninsula. It is characterized by the slender and parallel-sided body, small pronotum, and elongate elytra with two yellow pubescent bands on the pre- and post-median parts. It is the southernmost species within the genus as well as the first representative known from the peninsula.

Only two species of *Cyrtoclytus* have been known from Indochina, but three more species occur in the areas bordering Indochina. The former two species are: *Cyrtoclytus callizonus* (GAHAN, 1906, p. 251, fig. 91) from Upper Burma and *C. tazoei* NIISATO (p. 297, figs. 1-4) from northern Thailand; and the latter three species are: *C. yunamensis* (PIC, 1906, p. 18) and *C. luteomarginatus* (PIC, 1914, p. 18) from Yunnan, and *C. ventripennis* (PIC, 1908, p. 61) from Yunnan and Szechuan. In this paper, I am going to describe an additional species discovered on the central mountains of the Malay Peninsula.

This new species has no relationship with the other Indochinese congeners, and is rather similar in general appearance to *C. capra* (GERMAR, 1824, p. 518), which is widely distributed in Europe, Siberia, North China, Korea and Sakhalin. It is hardly specialized in the conformation of body as shown in *C. callizonus* and *C. tazoei*, the latter of which has a robust body with relatively long and stout appendages. Besides, its occurrence in the Malay Peninsula is very interesting from the zoogeographical point of view. The locality of this clytine beetle, Genting Highland of Pahang, is situated at a higher place of the central mountains of the Malay Peninsula. It is strikingly apart from the distributional range of *C. tazoei*, which has so far been considered the species marking the southernmost periphery of the generic distribution, by a distance of more than 1,500 km.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance and reading the original manuscript of this paper, and to Mr. Koichi MATSUMOTO of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his offer of material and useful information. The abbreviations used herein are already explained in previous papers of mine (*e.g.*, NIISATO, 1987, p. 297).

Cyrtoclytus matsumotoi sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Female. Small species with slender and subparallel body form, with small prothorax, and thin and relatively short legs. Colour black to blakish chocolate brown, slightly shiny; head black with yellowish brown mouth-parts except for mandibles; antennae dark yellowish brown though slightly infusate on segments 5–11; elytra black, reddish apically, each decorated with rather vague pale maculations, a small spot near external margin of basal sixth, an oblique incomplete band on basal third, and a transverse band on apical third; legs dark yellowish brown though darkish on femora. Body largely clothed with reddish brown to pale yellow pubescence; head with dense cream-yellow pubescence on sides of frons and along the posterior margin of occiput; antennae densely with reddish pubescence, the pubescence becoming sparser on segments 1–5, segments 2–5 provided with sparse row of reddish hairs on respective undersides; pronotum rather sparsely with long reddish hairs, and thinly with cream-yellow pubescence on each side of apical and basal margins; scutellum with pale pubescence; elytra densely with reddish brown pubescence and sparsely with long pale hairs, each provided with an oblique cream-yellow band on basal third and a transverse

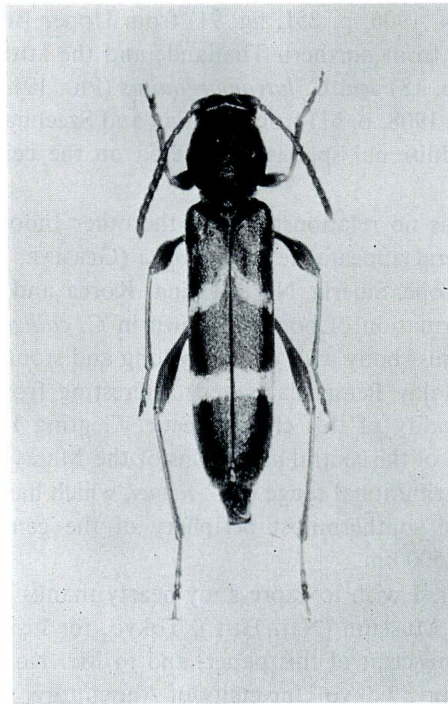


Fig. 1. *Cyrtoclytus matsumotoi* sp. nov., female, from Genting Highland of the Malay Peninsula.

band of the same colour on apical third, and also thinly with pale yellow pubescence on middle of basal sixth and apical narrow part; venter of thorax densely with pale pubescence, partially with dense yellow pubescence at the sides of mesosternum and the posterior parts of metathorax; abdomen sparsely with pale hairs, and with cream-yellow pubescence along the posterior margins of sternites 1–3; legs moderately with long pale hairs.

Head rather voluminous, HW/PA 1.12, coarsely rugose throughout; frons moderately dilated apically, weakly convex near middle, with a weak longitudinal median furrow, FL/FA 1.10; clypeus rather long and wide, smooth; vertex weakly swollen, with antennal cavities separated by a little more than three-fifths the maximum width of head; occiput rather strongly convex posteriorly; genae large, a little more than two-thirds the depth of lower eye-lobes. Antennae relatively short and slender, reaching basal eighth of elytra, moderately thickened distally; scape not so thick, hardly clavate and weakly arcuate, a little longer than segment 3, segment 2 a little longer than wide, segments 3 and 4 weakly thickened apically, the former one and one-third the length of the latter, segment 5 slightly dilated apically, terminal segment one and three-fifths the length of segment 10 and bluntly pointed apically.

Pronotum fairly small, slightly longer than wide, moderately constricted towards apex and base; PL/PA 1.35, PL/PW 1.07, PB/PA 0.89, PL/EL 0.31, PB/EW 0.68; sides weakly and sinuately dilated to before middle, then arcuately narrowed towards base; apex slightly arcuate and broadly truncate; disc moderately convex, slightly impressed at the sides near middle, densely and coarsely granulose throughout. Scutellum triangular, moderately convex.

Elytra slender and very long, almost parallel-sided, EL/EW 3.00; sides with less prominent humeri, very weakly emarginate near basal fourth, almost parallel at a level between basal four-fifteenths and apical fifth, then arcuately narrowed to apices which are roundly truncate; disc almost flattened, distinctly concave near scutellum, coarsely punctured though the punctures are weaker in apical two-thirds.

Prosternum moderately vertical posteriorly, rather coarsely granulose, with prosternal process rather weakly vertical ventrad. Mesosternum and mesepisterna more heavily granulose than on prosternum, with mesosternal process moderately raised. Metasternum coarsely granulose. Abdomen weakly though rugosely punctured.

Legs thin and fairly short, length of hind femur and tibia combined 0.91 times as long as elytra, with hind femur compressed and moderately clavate in apical two-thirds.

Body length: 11.2 mm.

Holotype female, Genting Highland, 1,800 m alt., Malay Peninsula, Pahang of West Malaysia, 3–III–1988, K. MATSUMOTO leg. (preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo).

Notes. Because of the less specialized body conformation, the true affinity of *C. matsumotoi* is not certain. Externally, however, it has some diagnostic characters in common with *C. capra*, the type species of the genus.

The unique holotype specimen of this interesting new species was collected on the peak of Genting Highland which is 1,800 m in altitude. The clytine came flying to the light at night together with other beetles.

要 約

新里達也：キスジトラカミキリ属のマレー半島からの発見。——インドシナ地域におけるキスジトラカミキリ属の既知種は、ビルマ北部の *C. callizonus* (GAHAN) とタイ北部の *C. tazoei* NIISATO, および近隣では中国南西部より3種が知られていたが、今回、これらのカミキリムシの既知分布域からはるかに南にあたるマレー半島中央山地より1新種を記載し、*C. matsumotoi* と命名した。本種は、インドシナ地域のほかの種とは異なり、極東からヨーロッパにかけて広く分布する *C. capra* (GERMAR) にむしろ類似している。

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