

Discovery of a Sibling Species of *Stenhomalus fenestratus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycinae) from Kyushu, Japan

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Abstract A new cerambycid beetle of the obriine genus *Stenhomalus* is described from the southern central mountains of Kyushu, Japan, under the name of *S. kumaso*. It has close relationship with *S. fenestratus* WHITE widely occurring in Continental Asia and Taiwan, but is clearly discriminated from the latter by the shape of eyes, length and maculation of elytra, and structure of female abdomen.

The Afro-Asian genus *Stenhomalus* is a specialized assemblage of the obriine cerambycid beetles, mainly characterized by the well developed eyes, apically dilated prothorax and unique conformation of male genital organ. Seven species of its members have hitherto been known from the Japanese Islands, and most of them, with the exception of *S. muneaka* and its relative, are well known as common species occurring in the main islands and/or the Ryukyus.

In June of 1990, two specimens of a peculiar *Stenhomalus* species were collected by Mr. Atsushi NAGAI on the northern slope of the Kirishima Mountains in Kyushu, and were submitted to us for taxonomic study. It looked like *S. fenestratus* WHITE (1853, p. 243, pl. 8, fig. 2), a species widespread in China, Taiwan, Indochina and India, and characterized by the brownish body with two pale spots on each elytron. As was expected, our comparative study has revealed that many fundamental features are common between the Kirishima specimens and *S. fenestratus*, though they are clearly different in the distance of eyes, shape and maculation of elytra, and structure of female abdomen. This seems to indicate that the Kyushu population attains to the species level. In the following lines, we are going to describe this interesting new species under the name of *S. kumaso*.

We wish to express our hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO for his constant guidance and for reading the manuscript of this paper, and to Mr. Atsushi NAGAI for offering the invaluable material of this new species.

Stenhomalus kumaso NIISATO et MAKIHARA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Usumon-medaka-kamikiri]

(Figs. 1, 4–5, 7, 9–10)

Closely related to *S. fenestratus* and no doubt belonging to the same lineage. Externally distinguished from the latter by elongate body form, especially by its long elytra, widely separated eyes on venter and paler coloration of elytra.

Female. Body large and elongate, with stout and rather short antennae and legs. Colour dark reddish brown to dark yellowish brown, except for black eyes and somewhat paler palpi, antennal segments, legs and abdominal sternites; elytra decorated with 2 pairs of oblong, pale yellow maculations just before the middle and at apical third, of which the posterior pair are large and adjoining at suture; sutural area longitudinally and slightly infuscated in basal 2/3.

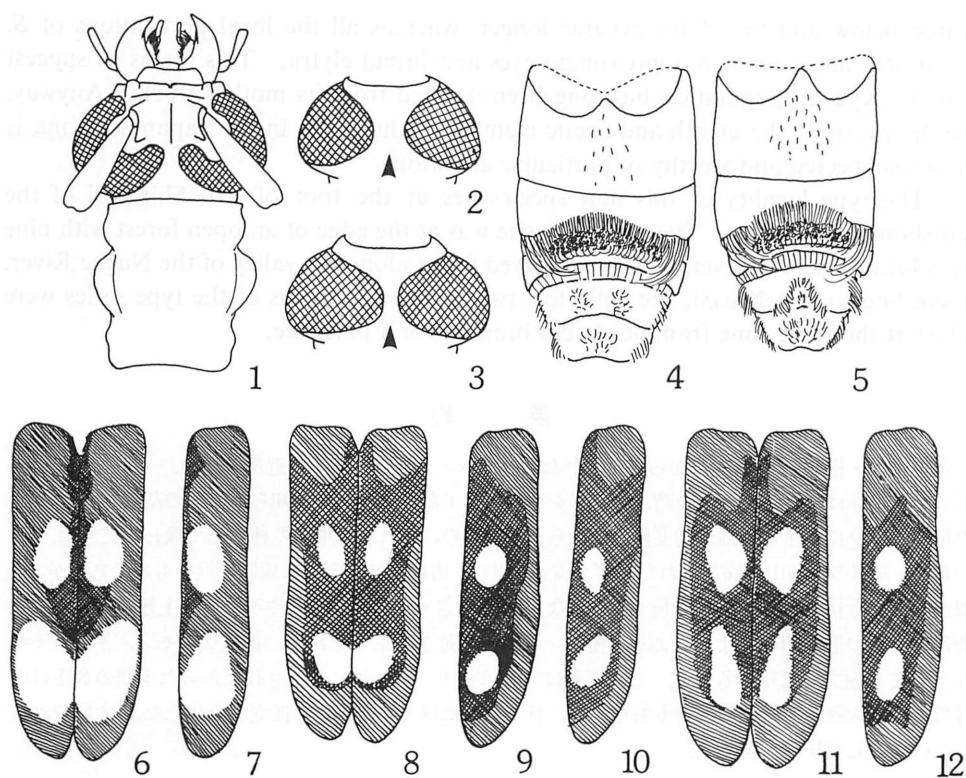
Head voluminous, well convex, evidently wider than pronotum, rugosely punctured and provided with a few long hairs in front; frons much reduced, nearly 3/10 the basal width, with fronto-clypeal suture long and wide, forming a quadrate concavity; mandibles simply arcuate, moderate in length; eyes coarsely faceted, expanded though a little less so than in *S. fenestratus*, their interspace being narrow in dorsal aspect but fairly wide in ventral aspect, 1/4 and 2/5 the width of an eye respectively. Antennae stout and rather short, 1.23–1.29 times as long as body, with a row of long, erect and stout brown hairs; scape elongate and arcuate, distinctly longer than segment 3; terminal segment moderately arcuate.

Pronotum moderate, weakly narrowed basad, narrower than the humeral width of elytra, strongly constricted before and behind the lateral swellings which are strongly prominent; disc strongly convex, provided with weak swellings, somewhat rugosely punctured near apex and base, sparsely punctured elsewhere, densely clothed with pale recumbent pubescence throughout, and also with a few long erect brown hairs. Scutellum small, clothed with pale pubescence. Elytra very long, 2.51–2.63 times as long as the humeral width, 3.52–3.38 times as long as pronotum; sides almost parallel in basal half, then weakly arcuate to apices which are rounded; disc nearly flattened above, provided with rather large punctures though hardly visible in apical 1/3, clothed with dense pale pubescence and erect hairs, and also supplementarily with long erect yellowish hairs on basal halves. Legs stout and moderately long.

Abdominal sternite IV weakly and arcuately emarginate on disc, provided with dense yellowish pubescence along the emargination; sternite VI hardly concave at middle, sparsely clothed with brownish hairs at the sides; sternite VII thinly clothed with brownish hairs in the centre.

Male. Unknown.

Measurements (in mm). Body length 7.2 (holotype ♀) and 8.5 (paratype ♀). Head: width across eyes 1.35 and 1.63, width across occiput 0.9 and 1.1; frons: length 0.16 and 0.20, basal width: 0.53 and 0.6, apical width: 0.45 and 0.5; eye width 0.6 and 0.7 in dorsal view, 0.55 and 0.7 in ventral view; antennae: total length 8.9 and



Figs. 1-12. *Stenhomalus kumaso* NIISATO et MAKIHARA, sp. nov., from the Kirishima Mts. in Kyushu, Japan (Figs. 1-2, 4, 6-7) and *S. fenestratus* WHITE (Figs. 3, 5, 8-10 from Taiwan, 11-12 from northern Thailand). — 1, Fore body; 2-3, ventral side of head, showing interspace between eyes; 4-5, female abdominal sternites; 6-12, elytral maculations.

11.0, segment I 0.73 and 1.03, II 0.15 and 0.2, III 0.5 and 0.7, IV 0.80 and 0.88, V 0.85 and 1.13, XI 0.8 and 1.13. Pronotum: length 1.25 and 1.60, maximum width 1.15 and 1.25, apical width 0.95 and 1.15, basal width 0.9 and 1.1. Elytra: length 4.4 and 5.4, humeral width 1.75 and 2.05.

Type series. Holotype ♀ and 1 ♀ paratype, Obeno (about 550 m in altitude), northern slope of the Kirishima Mts., Ebino-shi, Miyazaki Pref., Kyushu, Japan, June 10, 1990, A. NAGAI leg. The holotype is preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and the paratype is in the private collection of T. NIISATO.

Notes. The discovery of a sibling species of *S. fenestratus* from Kyushu is very interesting in several respects. It is almost doubtless that the ancestor of *S. fenestratus* originated somewhere in Continental Asia and on the way of enlarging its range, reached Kyushu across the East China Sea. This small population became specialized later in some external features; for instance, the eyes became widely sep-

arated below and the elytra became longer, whereas all the local populations of *S. fenestratus* have retained approximate eyes and broad elytra. This seems to suggest that the Kyushu population has long been isolated from its mother stock. Anyway, the discovery of the eighth and exotic member of the genus in the Japanese fauna is most unexpected and worthy of particular attention.

The type locality of this new species lies at the foot of Mt. Shiratori of the Kirishima Mountains. The collecting site was at the edge of an open forest with pine trees located near an evergreen broadleaved forest along the valley of the Nagae River. According to Mr. NAGAI, the collector, two female specimens of the type series were taken at the same time from newly cut branches of a pine tree.

要 約

新里達也・楨原 寛：九州から発見されたヨツボシメダカカミキリに近縁の新種。——ヨツボシメダカカミキリは、中国および台湾、インドシナ、インドなどから分布の知られる属の基準種で、上翅の斑紋パターンにわずかな地理的変異が認められるものの、これまで単一の種として扱われてきた。このたび、九州の霧島山で採集されたメダカカミキリは、明らかにこの種に類縁の近いものであるが、複眼が下面で近接しないことや、長くて平行な上翅、大きく発達するがやや不鮮明な上翅黄白色紋、♀腹部の構造の形態的相違などにより、種のレベルで区別される。それで、新種ウスモンメダカカミキリとして本論文で記載命名した。この新種は、日本のカミキリ相に予期されなかった本属の8番目の種であり、大陸に直系の起源をもちながら、日本列島に侵入したのちに孤立・分化した、本属では数少ない例として注目に値する。

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