

A New Obriine Species (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae,
Cerambycinae) Discovered from Iriomote-jima
of the Ryukyu Islands

Tatsuya NIISATO

Bioindicator Co. Ltd., Takada 3–16–4, Toshima, Tokyo, 171 Japan

and

Tokuzô OHMOTO

Tamachi 10–33, Kokurakita, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka, 803 Japan

Abstract A new obriine species is described from Iriomote-jima of the Ryukyu Islands, Southwest Japan, under the name of *Obrium takeshitai*. This new species is closely allied to *O. piceorubrum* and *O. laosicum*, but differs from them mainly in the paler body colour, and the shorter and broader body form. These three species are common in the structure of head, pronotum and female abdominal sternites.

In the spring of 1991, six specimens of a peculiar obriine species were emerged out from host twigs of *Distylium racemosum*, which were collected on Nakamagawa Rindô in Iriomote Island of the Ryukyu Islands, by Mr. Yutaka TAKESHITA in his trip in 1990, and were submitted to us for examination. It was evident at a glance that they were very closely allied to a Taiwanese species, *Obrium piceorubrum* HAYASHI (1971, p. 5), although they were clearly separated by some external differences in the body coloration and body form, especially in the proportion of the pronotum. The Iriomote species in question also has a closer relationship to *O. laosicum* GRESSITT et RONDON (1970, p. 107, fig. 20 d) from Vientian Province of Laos. These three species no doubt belong to the same lineage in the Obriini, since they are closely related to one another in such peculiar characters as the prominent eyes, the strongly elongate pronotum with dense recumbent pubescence, and the absence of concavity (or emargination) and fringe of hairs on the female abdominal sternites. These structures are shared by the Indochinese genus *Ibidionidum* GAHAN (1894, p. 14).

In this paper, we are going to introduce this new species into science under the provisional name of *Obrium takeshitai*. The true systematic status of this new species and its relatives will be discussed in a separate paper to be published in near future. The abbreviations used in measurements of body parts are as follows: BL – body length from apex of mandibles to apices of elytra, AL – antennal length, AS 1–11 – antennal segments 1–11, HW – width of head across eyes, FL – length of frons, FA – apical width of frons, FB – basal width of frons, PL – length of pronotum, PW – maximum

width of pronotum, PA – apical width of pronotum, PB – basal width of pronotum, EL – elytral length, EW – humeral width of elytra.

Before going into further details, we wish to express our deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance and reading through the manuscript of this paper, and to Mr. Yutaka TAKESHITA of Kitakyushu-shi for his kind offer of valuable material used in this study.

Obrium takeshitai NIISATO et OHMOTO, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ryûkyû-medakaameiro-kamikiri]

(Fig. 1 a–b)

Description. A large species with broad and flattened body. Colour yellowish brown, partially dark reddish brown or whitish yellow; head reddish brown, yellowish on clypeus, labrum and palpi, black at mandibular tips and on eyes; antennae whitish yellow except for dark reddish brown scape; pronotum dark reddish brown; elytra, scutellum and ventral surface dark yellowish brown; legs dark yellowish brown, though the basal parts of femora, basal parts of fore and mid tibiae and all tarsi are whitish yellow.

Head voluminous and hardly constricted behind eyes, sparsely and coarsely punc-

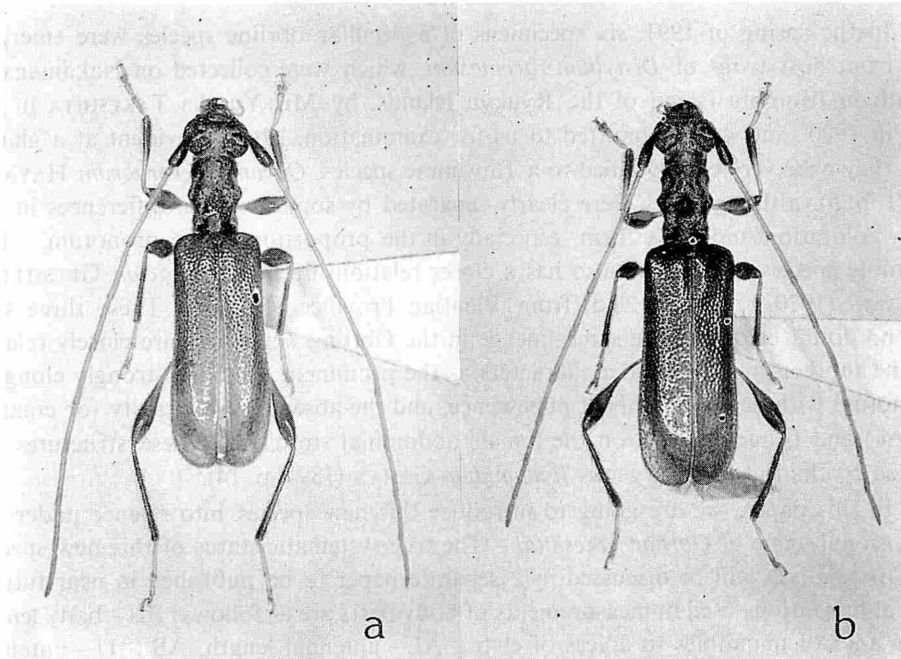


Fig. 1. Habitus of *Obrium takeshitai* NIISATO et OHMOTO, sp. nov.; a, holotype ♂; b, allotype ♀.

tured, clothed with dense recumbent yellowish silvery pubescence on posterior part including emarginations of eyes, and also sparsely with flying long pale hairs throughout; frons flattened near middle, sparsely punctured, arcuately emarginate on apical margin, with a distinct longitudinal groove; mandibles stout and rather short, strongly hooked at apices; eyes very large, distinctly prominent laterad, rather approximate to each other, their interspace $1/5$ on dorsum and $2/5$ on venter the maximum width of head. Antennae rather long, surpassing elytral apices at each apex of segment 8 (♂) or segment 9 (♀), densely clothed with pale pubescence, also with a few flying pale hairs on segments 1–5; scape strongly pedunculate and clavate, sparsely provided with coarse punctures, distinctly longer than segment 3; segment 7 usually strongly arcuate.

Prontotum elongate, a little more than $3/10$ the length of elytra, distinctly narrower than the humeral width of elytra, 1.43 (♂) or 1.52–1.65 (♀) times as long as the base, weakly narrowed basad though the base is nearly equal in width to apex, with distinct lateral tubercles just before the middle, weakly emarginate before and behind the tubercles; disc convex, strongly raised at middle near apical and basal margins, provided with two pairs of oblique tubercles on apical and basal $1/3$, and also with a median longitudinal one just before the middle, though these tubercles are sometimes obtuse according to individuals, sparsely provided with coarse punctures, clothed with dense recumbent yellowish silvery pubescence throughout and with a few erect stout pale hairs. Scutellum rather small, weakly narrowed to rounded apex, densely clothed with yellowish silvery pubescence. Elytra short and broad, 2.55–2.60 (♂) or 2.34–2.41 (♀) times as long as the humeral width; sides with rounded humeri, gently narrowed to basal $2/5$ and arcuately dilated to apices which are completely rounded; disc moderately convex, each with longitudinal depression parallel to suture at a level between basal $1/4$ and apical $1/3$, distinctly raised at apical $2/9$ of suture, rather densely provided with punctures, though the punctures become slightly sparser in apical $1/5$, bearing a pale hair from each puncture. Prosternum provided with coarse punctures in middle, densely clothed with silvery pubescence near coxal cavities. Legs rather long.

Abdominal sternite sparsely provided with shallow punctures and suberect pale hairs; in ♀, sternite 1 strongly enlarged, sternites 4–5 smooth, neither emarginate nor fringed with rows of pubescence.

Measurements (in mm). 2 ♂♂: BL 6.90 & 7.10, AL 9.40 & 9.70, AS 1 0.93 & 0.96, AS 2 0.14 & 0.15, AS 3 0.75 & 0.78, AS 4 0.78 & 0.79, AS 5 1.05 & 1.05, AS 6 1.01 & 1.04, AS 7 0.97 & 1.00, AS 8 0.96 & 0.96, AS 9 0.93 & 0.96, AS 10 0.80 & 0.88, AS 11 0.80 & 0.90, HW 1.36 & 1.46, FL 0.25 & 0.35, FA 0.50 & 0.65, FB 0.53 & 0.60, PL 1.43 & 1.43, PW 1.13 & 1.16, PA 1.00 & 1.06, PB 1.00 & 1.00, EL 4.35 & 4.55, EW 1.70 & 1.75. 4 ♀♀: BL 7.00–8.60 (M 7.95), AL 9.50–10.10 (M 9.70), AS 1 0.93–1.45, AS 2 0.15–0.18, AS 3 0.73–0.80, AS 4 0.75–0.87, AS 5 1.03–1.15, AS 6 1.00–1.09, AS 7 1.00–1.08, AS 8 0.93–1.00, AS 9 0.90–0.93, AS 10 0.78–0.81, AS 11 0.80–0.84, HW 1.50–1.60 (M 1.56), FL 0.20–0.28 (M 0.24), FA 0.68–0.82 (M 0.76), FB 0.58–0.70 (M 0.65), PL 1.55–1.95 (M 1.73), PW 1.30–1.41 (M 1.36), PA 0.98–1.15 (M

1.08), PB 1.02–1.18 (M 1.11), EL 4.10–5.25 (M 4.94), EW 1.75–2.18 (M 2.02).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Allotype: ♀ and paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Nakamagawa Rindô, Iriomote Is., Yaeyama Isls. (Ryukyu Isls.), SW Japan, host plants were collected in 1990, emerged out on III–1991 in Kitakyushu-shi, Kyushu, Y. TAKESHITA leg. The holo- and allotype are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The paratypes are in the collection of the following persons: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, in Y. TAKESHITA; 1 ♀ in T. NIISATO; 1 ♀ in T. OHMOTO.

Distribution. Iriomote-jima, Ryukyu Islands, SW Japan.

Host plant. *Distylium racemosum* SIEB. & ZUCC. (dead twig).

Notes. This is an interesting new species directly related to Southeast Asian species, *O. piceorubrum* from Taiwan and *O. laosicum* from Laos, and no doubt belongs to the same lineage as the latter two. *Obrium takeshitai* is distinguished from the two relatives by the paler body colour, especially in the elytra and appendages, and also broader and shorter body though its antennae and legs are moderately long as in the two relatives.

要 約

新里達也・大本徳造：西表島から発見されたメダカアメイロカミキリに近縁の1新種。——八重山諸島西表島で、竹下富氏が採集したタイワンイスノキから、羽化脱出したアメイロカミキリ族の一種を検討したところ、台湾に分布するメダカアメイロカミキリに近縁の新種であることが判明したので、リュウキュウメダカアメイロカミキリ *Obrium takeshitai* NIISATO et OHMOTO という新名を与え、本論文に記載した。本種は、台湾の種とは、全体に明るい体色、幅広く短い体形などの点で識別が可能である。なお、本種およびメダカアメイロカミキリは、真のムナミゾアメイロカミキリ属とは異なり、長く伸長した前胸背板をもち、その上面に軟毛が密生することや、雌の腹部可視第2–3腹板の後縁がえぐられず長毛列ももたないなどの、特異な固有形質を有する。本論文では、暫定的に本新種をムナミゾアメイロカミキリ属の一員として扱うが、別に準備中の論文において新しい上位分類群を創設する予定である。

References

- GAHAN, C. J., 1894. A list of the longicorn Coleoptera collected by Signor FEA in Burma and the adjoining regions with description of the new genera and species. *Ann. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova*, **34**: 1–104, 1 pl.
- 1906. Coleoptera. – Vol. I. (Cerambycidae). In: *The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma*. xviii+329 pp. Tayler & Francis, London.
- GRESSITT, J. L., & J. A. RONDON, 1970. Cerambycids of Laos (Disteniidae, Prioninae, Philinae, Aseminae, Lepturinae, Cerambycinae). *Pacif. Ins. Mon.*, **24**: 1–314.
- HAYASHI, M., 1971. Studies on Cerambycidae from Japan and its adjacent regions, XVIII (Col.). *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **18**: 1–18.
- MULSANT, E., 1849. *Hist. nat. Coléopt. France, Longicornes*, pp. 1–304.