

A New Cerambycid Beetle of the Genus *Rosalia*
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Sumatera

Haruki KARUBE

Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History,
499 Iriuda, Odawara, 250 Japan

Abstract A new cerambycid beetle, *Rosalia splendens*, is described from Sumatera, Indonesia. It seems to be a close relative of *R. oberthuri* from Borneo.

Only a single species belonging to the genus *Rosalia* has hitherto been known from Sumatera. It has been provisionally determined as *Rosalia (Eurybatus) novempunctata* which was originally described from East Java and belongs to the group of *R. formosana*. Recently, I had an opportunity to examine an additional *Rosalia* species from Sumatera. Though similar to *R. novempunctata* in the dorsal maculation, this species no doubt belongs to the group of *R. oberthuri* from Borneo because of such common characters as very thick antennal segments 3rd and 4th and the entirely bright orange body beneath including coxae. After a careful examination, the unknown species was proved new to science, and I am going to describe it in this paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. Masatoshi TAKAKUWA of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History for his constant guidance, and to Mr. Tatsuya NISATO of Bioindicator Co., Ltd., for his kind reading the original manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Mr. Hiroshi FUJITA, Miss Sanet L. DAVIS of the General Library, the Natural History Museum, London, and Ms. Sachiyo KARUBE for their kind help in materials or literature.

Rosalia (Eurybatus) splendens sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2)

Male. Body broad and rather short, depressed, with sides weakly narrowed posteriad. Colour orange though brighter beneath, black on head, appendages and last abdominal segment; pronotum maculated with three small black spots at medio-apical part and sides of the middle; scutellum except for the basal sides black; elytron with four black maculations, of which two small spots are on basal 1/5 of side and just before basal 1/5 of disc, a rather large oblique spot near the

middle, and also a transverse band in apical 1/10; hind wings orange, with black apical 1/3.

Head relatively small, lustrous, densely and rather finely punctate on dorsum, densely clothed with erect black pubescence, with a triangular small orange pubescent spot at occiput; vertex strongly raised, provided with a median longitudinal furrow extending to occiput; gula scabrously punctate at the upper half though rugosely so at the lower half; clypeus almost flattened, with weakly emarginate apical margin; mandibles broad beak-shaped; eyes moderate in size. Antennae very thick in basal four segments, exceeding elytral apex at the middle of 7th segment, relative lengths of segments as follows: 5.8:1:11.1:7.7:8.2:7.3:6.7:6.7:6.4:6.0:11.0; scape clavate, nitid, deeply and rather densely punctate; pedicel robust, wider than long; 3rd and 4th remarkably robust, densely granulose; 3rd to 6th at each apex provided with an oblique inner spine, of which the one on the 3rd is stout and long, a little less than 1/3 the length of segment, that of the 4th relatively long and nearly straight, that of the 5th small and hooked, and that of the 6th vestigial.

Pronotum wide and globose, about 1.2 times as wide as long, widest behind

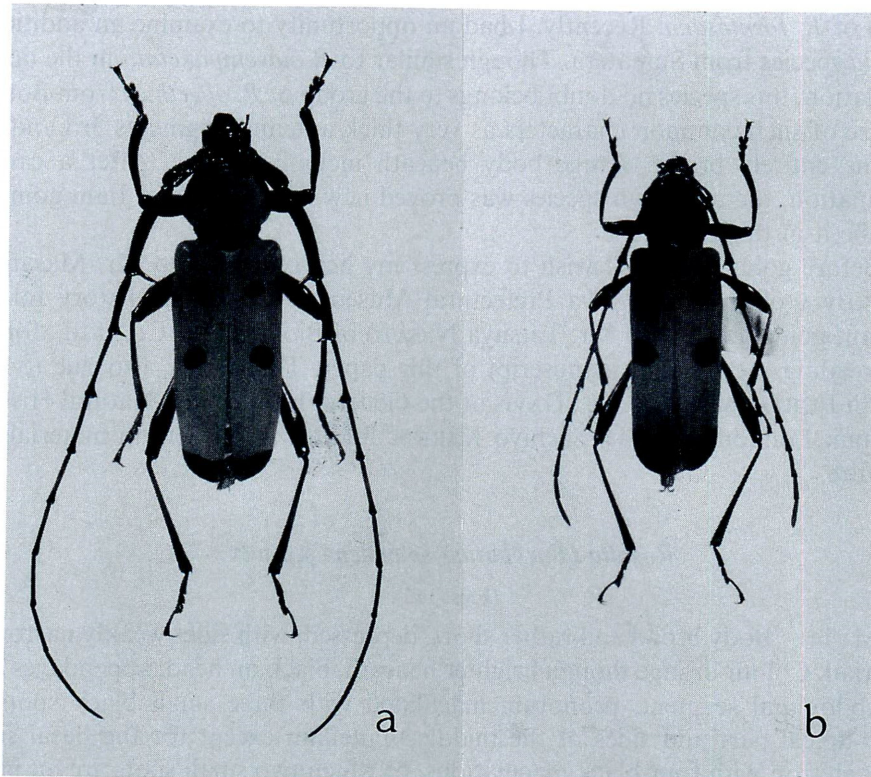


Fig. 1. *Rosalia (Eurybatus) splendens* sp. nov. from W. Sumatra; a, holotype ♂; b, paratype ♀.

middle, strongly narrowed just before base, and provided with a pair of small tubercles at middle of sides; disc flattened, sparsely clothed with long erect hairs near base and apex. Scutellum trapezoidal, slightly concave at middle, glabrous. Elytra about 2.1 times as long as the humeral width; sides with somewhat produced humeri, gradually convergent to apices which are obliquely and arcuately truncate with narrowly rounded inner angle. Prosternal process spatulate, not emarginate at sides. Mesosternal process rather broad, deeply and longitudinally concave along the midline, nearly parallel-sided, and abruptly becoming narrower towards forked apex. Abdomen distinctly and arcuately attenuate apicad, with a pair of shallow concavities at sides of sternites 3rd to 7th; 7th sternite broad and semicircular; pygidium faintly arcuate with rounded corners.

Legs stout, densely clothed with pubescence; tibiae distinctly dilated apicad; femora stout and compressed, abruptly thickened at apices.

Male genitalia rather slender. Median lobe rather thin in profile; ventral plate abruptly deflexed near apex and acutely pointed at the tip. Tegmen gently bent ventrad near middle; paramere broad and long, narrowly rounded at the apices.

Female. Colour as in male. Head and prothorax smaller. Antennae slender, exceeding elytral apices at 9th segment; segments 3rd to 8th each provided with obliquely hooked inner spine which gradually becomes smaller towards 8th segment. Elytra 2.2–2.4 times as long as wide. Prosternal process broad and nearly parallel-sided. Mesosternal process broad, rather strongly narrowed

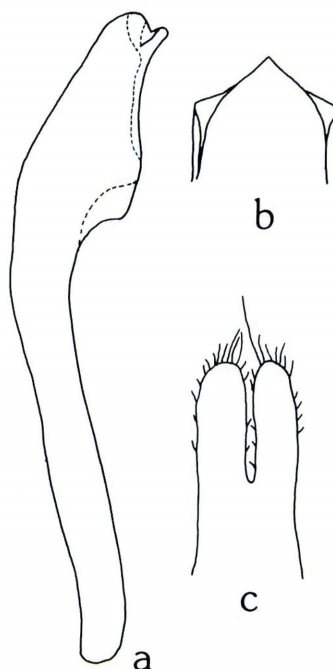


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Rosalia (Eurybatus) splendens* sp. nov.; a, median lobe in lateral view; b, ditto, apical part in ventral view; c, paramere in ventral view.

apicad, longitudinally grooved along midline, and semicircularly emarginate at apex. Legs somewhat short.

Length: 30.3 mm in ♂, 26.9–24.4 mm in ♀; width: 9.7 mm in ♂, 9.7–7.1 mm in ♀.

Type series. Holotype ♂, Mt. Sago, near Padang, W. Sumatera, X-1992, collected by a native (deposited in the Kanagawa Prefectural Mus. Nat. Hist.). Paratypes: 1 ♀, Payakumbun, W. Sumatera, V-1995, collected by a native; 1 ♀, Bera Stagi, E. Sumatera, V-1992, collected by a native.

Distribution. Sumatera, Indonesia.

Notes. This new species is closely related to *Rosalia (Eurybatus) oberthuri* described from Borneo, but differs from the latter in the following points: 1) body robust and broad, 2) legs shorter and broader, 3) elytra not so tapered towards apices, 4) elytral apices obliquely and arcuately truncate with narrowly rounded inner angles, 5) 4th antennal segment slender, 6) spine of 3rd antennal segment stouter, 7) mesosternal process broader though strongly narrowed near apex, 8) median lobe with ventral plate abruptly deflexed near apex.

要 約

苜部治紀：スマトラ島産ベニボシカミキリの1新種。——スマトラのベニボシカミキリ属は、これまで *R. novempunctata* と考えられる1種が知られていただけであったが、今回スマトラ北部から本属の別系統の種の標本がもたらされた。この種は触角第3・4節が非常に膨大すること、体下面が腹部末端を除き基節まで全面オレンジ色を呈することで、他のベニボシカミキリ類から容易に区別できる。このような特徴をもつ種としては、これまでボルネオに産する *R. oberthuri* 1種が知られていたが、これとは明らかに区別できるので、本種を新種として命名記載した。

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