

## A New Species of the Subgenus *Dryopomera* (Coleoptera, Oedemeridae) from the Yaeyama Islands of the Ryukyus

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**Abstract** A new oedemerid species, *Dryopomera (Dryopomera) kurosai* sp. nov., is described from Ishigaki-jima and Iriomote-jima of the Yaeyama Islands, Southwest Japan. It is very similar in general appearance to *D. (D.) yatoi* (NAKANE) from the Ryukyus.

The oedemerid subgenus *Dryopomera* comprises eighteen species known from Southeast Asia and its adjacent areas. In East Asia including Japan, only one species, *Dryopomera yatoi* (NAKANE), has hitherto been known from Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, the Tokara Islands of the Ryukyus, and Taiwan.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine many oedemerid specimens from the Yaeyama Islands of the Ryukyus, which included a strange species of *Dryopomera*. After a careful examination, it became clear that it is evidently new to science. In the present paper, I am going to describe it as a second species of the genus from East Asia.

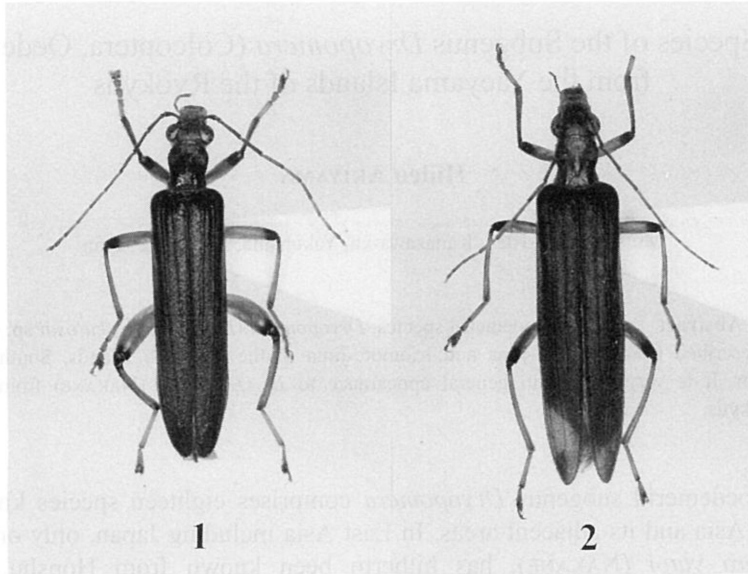
Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Kazuyoshi KUROSA of Tokyo for his continuous guidance on my study, and to Dr. Masatoshi TAKAKUWA of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, for his critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. Deep thanks are also due to Dr. Sadahiro OHMOMO of Tsukuba, Messrs. Shigeo TSUYUKI of Zushi, Tomoji MIKAGE of Ageo and Shoichi IMASAKA of Kurume for supplying with valuable materials, and also to Dr. Vladimír ŠVIHLA, Department of Entomology, National Museum of Prague, for his helping in literature.

### *Dryopomera (Dryopomera) kurosai* sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Yaeyama-hoso-kamikirimodoki]

(Figs. 1–4, 9–10, 15, 18)

Colour mostly brownish; head yellowish light brown, slightly darkened between eyes; mandibles yellowish light brown except for pitchy brown apices; maxillary palpi yellowish brown; pronotum and scutellum yellowish brown; elytra brown; ventral surface yellowish brown; legs largely yellowish light brown, apices of femora and tibiae,



Figs. 1–2. *Dryopomera (Dryopomera) kurosai* sp. nov.; 1, male, holotype; 2, female, paratype.

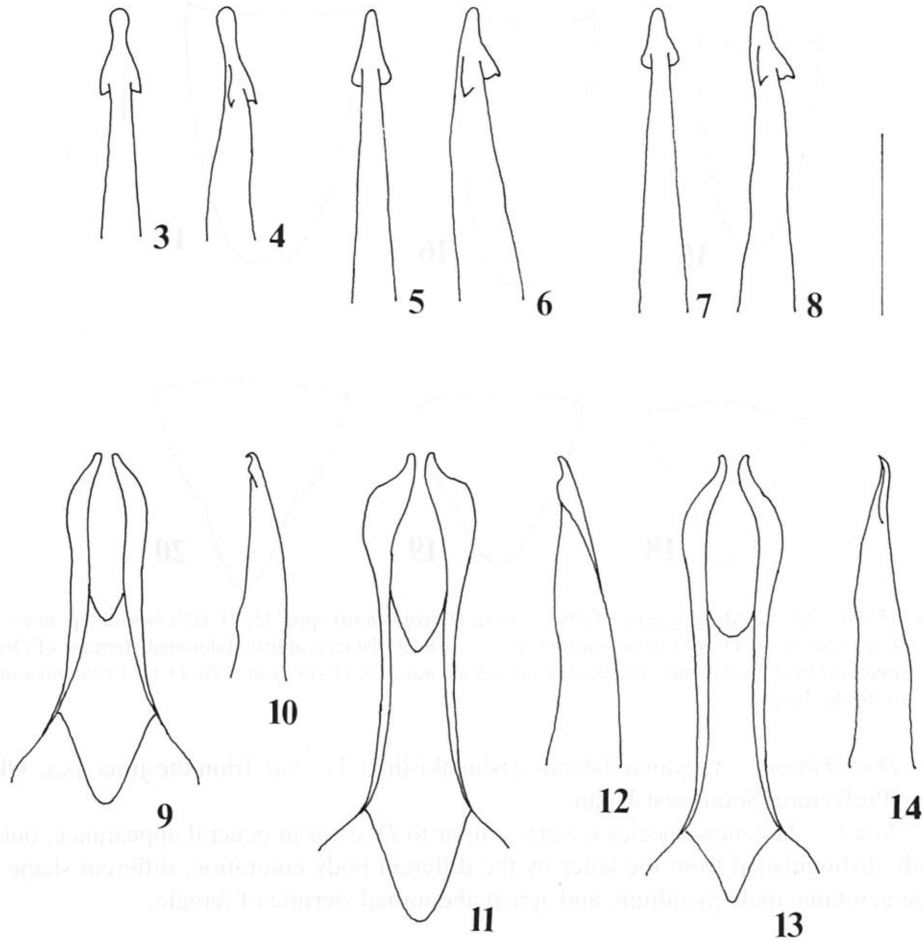
4th segments of front and middle tarsi and 3rd segments of hind tarsi dark brown.

**Male.** Head including eyes a little wider than pronotum (1.5 : 1.25), with interspace between eyes slightly narrower than the width between antennal insertions; surface very finely coriaceous, finely punctate and bearing rather shiny pubescence; eyes convex. Antennae filiform, long, slightly extending beyond the middle of elytra, with apical segment excavated dorsally in apical half. Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, constricted behind the middle; disc provided with a pair of shallow depressions in front of middle, without longitudinal keel between them, and with a shallow depression at centre just before base. Elytra almost parallel-sided, finely coriaceous, densely pubescent, suture straight; vein 4 reaching apical third, without a cross vein connected with vein 3. Hind femora thickened, hind tibiae slightly curved inwards. Pygidium parabolic, with rounded apex (Fig. 15). Genitalia relatively short; median lobe arrow-shaped at apex, the tip of which is inflatedly rounded (Figs. 3–4); lateral lobes parallel-sided though slightly arcuate near apices, with tips sharply hooked in lateral view (Figs. 9–10).

**Female.** Body slightly robust. Antennae slightly extending to basal halves of elytra. Pronotum with three shallow impressions on disc. Elytra slightly wider than those in male, hardly narrowed posteriorly. Apical abdominal segment more or less widened, with sides sinuately convergent towards apices which are rounded (Fig. 18).

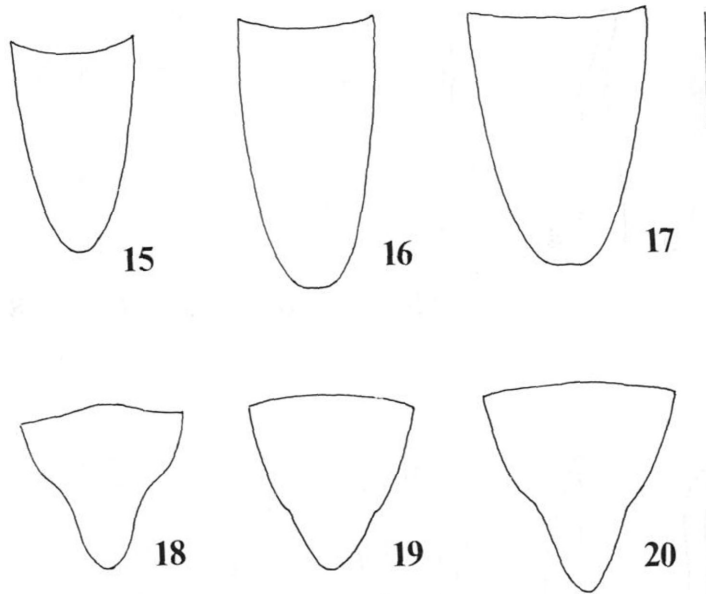
Length (♂ ♀) 11.5–14.0 mm.

*Type series.* Holotype ♂, Mt. Omoto-dake, Ishigaki-jima Is., Okinawa Pref.,



Figs. 3–14. Male genitalia of *Dryopomera* (*Dryopomera*) spp. — 3, 5, 7, Median lobes in dorsal view; 4, 6, 8, same in lateral view; 9, 11, 13, lateral lobes in dorsal view; 10, 12, 14, same in lateral view. — 3, 4, 9, 10, *D. (D.) kurosai* sp. nov.; 5, 6, 11, 12, *D. (D.) yatoi*; 7, 8, 13, 14, *D. (D.) yatoi tokaraensis*. Scale: 1 mm.

southern Ryukyus, 11–IV–1976, Y. IWASAKI lgt. (deposited in the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara). Paratypes: same locality as the holotype: 1 ♂, 30–III–1973, T. MIKAGE lgt.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 7–V–1963, Y. ARITA lgt.; 1 ♀, 23–III–1976, K. MURAKAMI lgt.; 1 ♂, Yonehara, Ishigaki-jima Is., 10–IV–1981, Y. MATSUNAGA lgt.; 1 ♂, Ishigaki-shi, Ishigaki-jima Is., 19–III–1996, K. TAKAHASHI lgt.; 1 ♀, Ishigaki-shi, 13–IV–1997, K. TAKAHASHI lgt.; 1 ♀, Ishigaki-shi, 25–IV–1997, K. TAKAHASHI lgt.; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Maryūdono-taki, Iriomote-jima Is., Okinawa Pref., 20–XII–1995, M. KIMURA lgt.



Figs. 15–20. 15–17. Male pygidia of *Dryopomera* (*Dryopomera*) spp.; 15, *D. (D.) kurosai* sp. nov.; 16, *D. (D.) yatoi*; 17, *D. (D.) yatoi tokaraensis*. — 18–20. Female apical abdominal sternites of *Dryopomera* (*Dryopomera*) spp.; 18, *D. (D.) kurosai* sp. nov.; 19, *D. (D.) yatoi*; 20, *D. (D.) yatoi tokaraensis*. Scale: 1 mm.

*Distribution.* Yaeyama Islands (Ishigaki-jima Is. and Iriomote-jima Is.), Okinawa Prefecture, Southwest Japan.

*Notes.* This new species is very similar to *D. yatoi* in general appearance, but is easily distinguished from the latter by the different body coloration, different shape of male genitalia, male pygidium, and apical abdominal sternite of female.

#### 要 約

秋山秀雄：日本産カミキリモドキの1新種。——日本産の*Dryopomera*属には、これまでホソカミキリモドキ*D. yatoi*とその亜種*D. yatoi tokaraensis*が知られていたが、今回石垣島と西表島よりヤエヤマホソカミキリモドキ（新称）*Dryopomera kurosai* sp. nov.を記載した。この種は、ホソカミキリモドキによく似ているが、雄の尾節板と交尾器、雌の腹部末端節の形などにより区別することができる。

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## A Second Locality of *Stenhomalus muneaka* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) in Western Honshu

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*Stenhomalus muneaka* and its two relatives, *S. incongruus* and *S. parallelus*, form a species complex (the so-called *S. incongruus* complex) within the genus, and allopatric to Honshu, the Tsushima Islands and East China, respectively. This group was carefully studied in the previous paper of mine (NIISATO, 1988). On the other hand, a *Stenhomalus* species of this group had already been recorded by LEE (1987, p. 79, pl. 10, fig. 94) from the Korean Peninsula with the name *S. muneaka* in the previous year of my publication. It is almost doubtless that the Korean species recorded by LEE (1987) belongs to *S. parallelus* because of the stout appendages and the parallel-sided elytra shown with a photograph in LEE'S book, and also for the reason of the zoogeographical affinity between the Tsushima Islands and the Korean Peninsula.

For more than ten years, we have received information that *S. muneaka* or its relative was collected from the Kinki and Chūgoku Districts of western Honshu. The rumors seemed highly reliable, though no additional record of this complex of *Stenhomalus* has so far been published. Last November, a single specimen of this group collected at Taishakuyō of the Chūgoku District was submitted to me for taxonomical study through the courtesy of Mr. Ryouji TOYOSHIMA. After a closer examination, it was revealed that the specimen in question agreed well with the type population of *S. muneaka* because of its paler coloration, ampler hind body, rather thin antennae and legs, and also the male genital organ which furnishes the most important character for species determination of this group. In this short report, I will record *S. muneaka* from the Chūgoku District as a second locality of the species. For the abbreviations used in the description, see other papers of mine.