

A Second Representative of the Genus *Cyrtoclytus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Thailand

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Cyrtoclytus* GANGLBAUER is described from northern Thailand under the name of *C. keiichii* sp. nov. This new species seems to belong to the same group as *C. callizonus* (GAHAN) from northern Myanmar, because of the large prothorax, long elytra, elongated legs and the same pattern of yellow pubescent maculation. This is a second representative of the genus from Thailand.

The genus *Cyrtoclytus* GANGLBAUER is one of the small genera in the tribe Clytini, and characterized by very short thickened antennae, globose pronotum and elongate hind body. The genus has so far been known from twelve species mainly occurring in East Asia to Southeast Asia. Six species of the genus have already been recorded from Indochina and its neighboring areas, of which two species, *C. callizonus* (GAHAN) from northern Myanmar and *C. tazoei* NIISATO from northern Thailand, were known as being endemic to Indochina.

Recently, an additional member of the genus *Cyrtoclytus* from Thailand has been brought to my hand through the courtesy of Mr. Takao ARAI. The species in question has black body with ordinary yellowish maculation, and reminds us of *C. capra* (GERMAR) widespread in northern Eurasia and *C. caproides* (BATES) from the Japanese Islands. However, a closer examination has revealed that the Thai species no doubt belongs to the same group as *C. callizonus*.

In this paper, I am going to describe it under the name of *C. keiichii* to the memory of the late Dr. Keiichi KUSAMA. This is a second species of the genus named after K. KUSAMA. The first one is *C. kusamai* NIISATO from Taiwan, which was described on the occasion of his retirement from Shizuoka University in 1988.

Before going further, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance and reading through the original manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Mr. Takao ARAI of Shinjuku for his constant offer of interesting specimens of Asian cerambycid beetles including this new *Cyrtoclytus*, and to Mrs. Sharon SHUTE of the Natural History Museum, London, for her kind help for my reexamination of GAHAN's type specimens.

The abbreviations used in this paper are as follows: HW – maximum width of head across eyes, FL – length of frons measured along midline, FB – basal width of

frons, PL – length of pronotum, PA – apical width of pronotum, PW – maximum width of pronotum, PB – basal width of pronotum, EL – length of elytra, EW – width of elytra across humeri.

Cyrtoclytus keiichii sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 a, 2)

A large species of black body, with ordinary three yellow bands on elytra and long slender legs.

Colour largely black, partly reddish brown, dull in general; head black, with mouth parts dark reddish brown except for mandibular apices; antennae reddish brown on basal 4 segments, slightly infuscate on segment 5, and black to brownish black on segments 6–11; pronotum and scutellum black; elytra black, pale reddish brown at humeri, near scutellum, on arcuate bands on basal 3/10 and along apical margins; ventral surface black, moderately shiny; legs reddish brown, slightly infuscate on femora, black in trochanters and coxae. Body sparsely clothed with reddish yellow hairs, and partly decorated with lemon yellow pubescence; head sparsely haired, densely with lemon yellow pubescence on frons, except for mid line, and thinly with similar pubescence near posterior part and at inner parts of eyes; antennae with black pubescence except for reddish yellow pubescent scape; pronotum very sparsely haired, with lemon yellow pubescence along basal margin, though very sparsely so at middle; scutellum densely with lemon yellow pubescence; elytra moderately with reddish yellow and dark reddish brown hairs, and also densely with black recumbent pubescence, and each decorated with lemon yellow pubescent maculation as follows: 1) an oblique narrow band near basal fifth fairly apart from sutural margin, strongly bent forwards near external margin, 2) an arcuate transverse band on basal 3/10 barely reaching sutural margin, rather narrow though slightly broader than the anterior band, 3) a transverse broad band on apical 2/5, more or less arcuate on both anterior and posterior margins, 4) a very narrow and sparsely pubescent apical band; ventral surface with silvery white hairs, especially on posterior margins of metasternum, with dense lemon yellow pubescence at sides of mesosternum, external margin of mesocoxae, posterior margins of sides of metacoxae, and apical halves of abdominal sternites 3 and 4; legs rather densely haired.

Head large and rather voluminous, heavily and densely punctured, except for closely rugose occiput, HW/PA 1.07, HW/PW 0.81; frons gently raised near middle, with a weak median longitudinal carina extending from anterior margin and shortly bifurcate just before vertex, FB/FL 1.00; eyes large, distinctly prominent, separated from each other by about 3/10 of the maximum width of head; genae 4/5 the depth of lower eye-lobes; vertex concave along midline, moderately raised towards antennal cavities, which are separated from each other by 7/20 the maximum width of head. Antennae short, strongly thickened apicad, reaching basal 3/14 of elytra; scape slightly dilated apicad, rather weakly arcuate, the longest, 1.2 times as long as scape; segment 3 gently

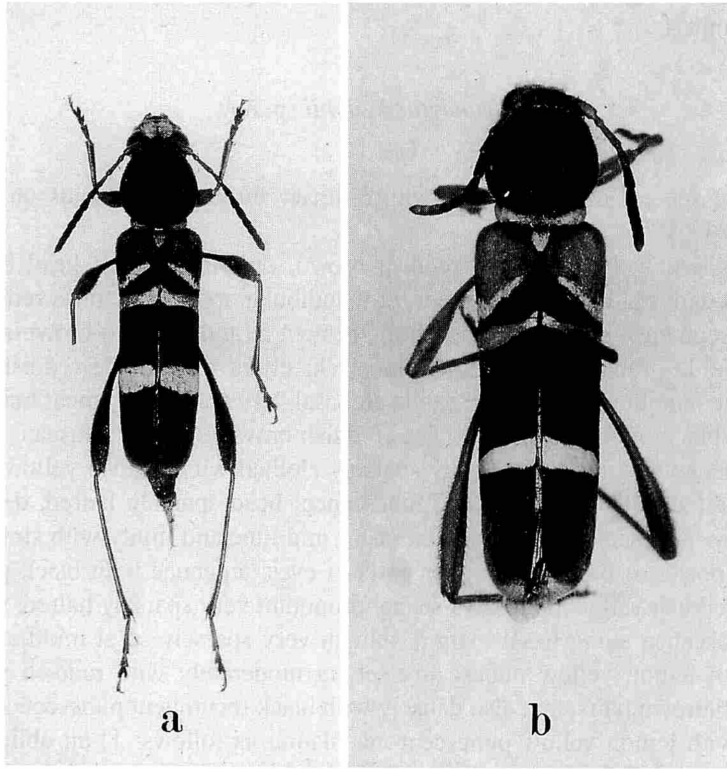


Fig. 1. *Cyrtoclytus* spp. — a, *C. keiichii* sp. nov., holotype female, from northern Thailand; b, *C. callizonus* (GAHAN), holotype, from northern Myanmar (in coll. Natural History Museum, London).

broadened apicad, 1.25 times as long as segment 4; segment 5 moderately dilated apicad, slightly shorter than the preceding segment; segment 6 strongly dilated apicad, slightly shorter than the preceding; segments 8–10 strongly reduced, broadened; terminal segment broad, obtuse at extremity.

Pronotum largely globose, fairly voluminous, nearly as long as wide, widest at middle, completely arcuate at sides, PL/PA 1.31, PB/PA 0.97, PL/PW 0.99, PW/EW 0.92; apex a little wider than base, both margins gently arcuate and not bordered; disc simply and rather strongly convex, highest at centre of basal third, with surface finely and closely rugose.

Elytra long and rather narrow, widest at humeri, EL/EW 2.69; sides with hardly expanded humeri, straightly and slightly convergent to basal 3/10, gently emarginate to apical 2/5, then arcuate to apices which are completely rounded; disc weakly convex, almost flattened above, deeply and narrowly concave along suture just behind scutellum, and slightly depressed near suture at a level between basal fifth and the middle,

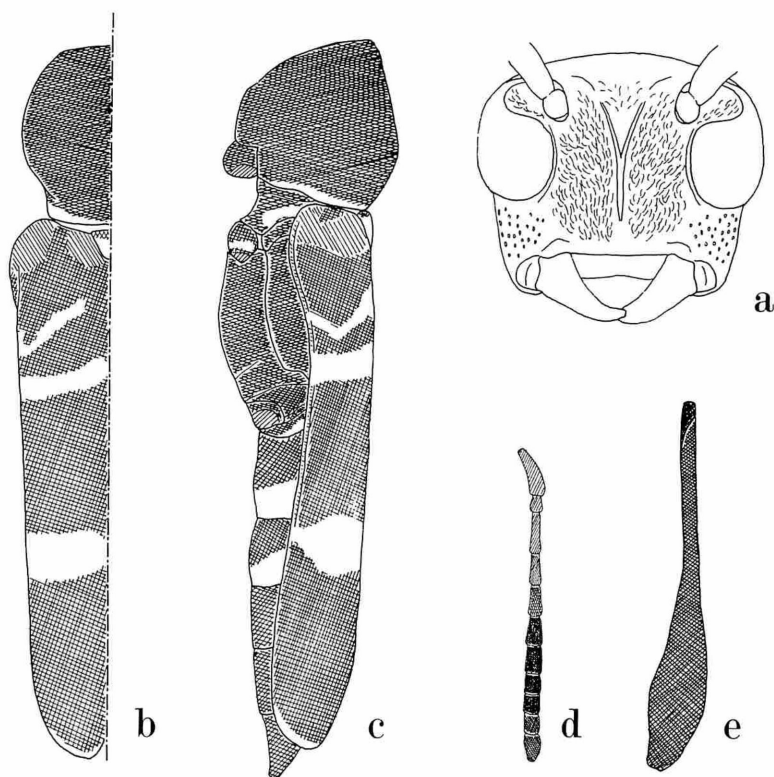


Fig. 2. *Cyrtoclytus keiichii* sp. nov. from northern Thailand. — a, Head, frontal view; b, pronotum and elytra, left side in dorsal view; c, thoraces, elytra and abdomen, lateral view; d, antenna; e, hind femur.

with surface closely granulate or partly rugose.

Prosternum coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured, except for shagreened area near apical margin and on prosternal process. Mesosternum largely shagreened, strongly raised at middle of mesosternal process. Metasternum well expanded, shagreened, closely though shallowly punctured. Abdomen distinctly elongate, gradually narrowed apicad, finely punctured, the punctures becoming denser on apical three segments; sternite 7 strongly narrowed to apex, coarsely punctured in apical 2/3, with apical margin arcuately rounded and shallowly concave at centre.

Legs long and rather slender; femora with very slender peduncles, with hind pair extending a little beyond the elytral apices, moderately clavate and slightly compressed in apical halves; tibiae very thin; hind tarsi thin, with 1st segment 1.33 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Body length 16.2 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype ♀, Waiang Papao, Chiang Rai, N. Thailand, 15-V-1995. The holotype female lacks the tarsi and apical half of the tibia in the left middle

leg. (In coll. National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.)

Distribution. N. Thailand.

Notes. Though unlike in general appearance, this new species no doubt belongs to the same group as *C. callizonus* (GAHAN) from northern Myanmar, mainly because of the structure of pronotum and appendages, and of the yellowish pubescent maculation. The two relatives have in common such characters as the large globose pronotum, long elytra, short and thickened antennae, and elongated legs. However, this new species is easily distinguished from *C. callizonus* by almost entirely black ground colour of the elytra. This new species is similar in facies to *C. capra* (GERMAR) widespread in northern Eurasia and its sibling species, *C. caproides* (BATES) endemic to the Japanese Islands, but the true relationship of the present species seems fairly apart from them. It also differs from *C. yunamensis* (PIC) in the different colour of the elytral apices.

Cyrtoclytus keiichii sp. nov. is a second representative of the genus from Thailand. The first one is *C. tazoei* NIISATO from Doi Suthep of Chiang Mai.

要 約

新里達也：タイにおけるキスジトラカミキリ属第2番目の種。—— インドシナおよび周辺地域におけるキスジトラカミキリ属 *Cyrtoclytus* は6種がこれまでに記録され、そのうちタイからは *C. tazoei* 1種だけが知られていた。今回、タイ北部のチェンライ県から採集された本属の標本を検したところ、既知のいずれの種とも異なり新種と認められたので、本論文で命名記載した。この新種は、前胸背板、上翅、触角や肢などの形状、黄色斑紋パターンから、同じインドシナのミャンマー北部から記載された *C. callizonus* に類縁が近く、両種が同一種群に所属することはまちがいない。

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