

Distributional Records of the *Tetropium* Species (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from the Russian Far East

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Abstract Three cerambycid beetles of the spondylinae genus *Tetropium* are recorded mostly based on the recently collected material. *Tetropium gracilicum* HAYASHI is firstly recorded from the Russian continent. A key of the three species is provided.

The genus *Tetropium* is one of the most indiscriminative groups in the subfamily Spondylinae, since its congeners have almost unicolorous or uniform body, and show distinct infraspecific variation. Although only two species of the genus, *T. castaneum* and *T. gracilicorne*, have so far been known from the Russian Far East, another *Tetropium* species has been known by recent field surveys made in the area. On the occasion of a revisional study of the Japanese species of the genus taken up by the senior author, we have endeavoured to determine a series of specimens deposited in our collections. It becomes evident that three species including *T. gracilicum* newly found from the Russian continent are recognized from the area. In this short paper, we will record all of them with collecting data, and also provide a key to the three species for convenience of identification.

Tetropium castaneum (LINNÉ, 1758)

(Figs. 1–6)

Cerambyx castaneum LINNÉ, 1758, Syst. Nat., (ed. 10), **1**, p. 396; type area: Suecia (Sweden).

Specimens examined. [Russia, Amur] 3 ♂♂, Visokogornyi, 700 m alt., Northern Sikhote Alin Region, 3, 6–VII–1996, Y. NAGAHATA leg. [Russia, Primorsky] 9 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Beryozovka, 600–700 m in alt., Chuguyevsky, 25~30–VII–1996, K. AKITA leg.; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data but T. NIISATO leg.

Distribution. Widespread on the continental side of the Palearctic Region, Sakhalin, Kurils, Japan (Hokkaido and C. Honshu).

Notes. The specimens examined show two obvious types. A group of relatively large individuals (Figs. 1–4) has well convex body with distinctly arcuate sides of the elytra which are thinly pubescent and shiny on the surface, while another group of smaller individuals (Figs. 5–6) has rather flattened body with gently arcuate sides of the elytra, which are somewhat dull on the surface. Such an infraspecific variation is also recognized in the populations of Hokkaido, North Japan.

***Tetropium gracilicorne* REITTER, 1899**

(Fig. 7)

Tetropium gracilicorne REITTER, 1899, Dt. ent. Z., **33**, p. 287; type locality: Khabarovsk, Amur.

Specimen examined. [Russia, Primorsky] 1♂, Bychiha, Chabarovsk, 19–V–1976, A. KOMPANZEV leg.

Distribution. Russian Far East, Sakhalin, Kurils, NE. China, Mongolia, Korean Pen., Japan (Hokkaido).

***Tetropium gracilicum* HAYASHI, 1983**

(Figs. 8–10)

Tetropium gracilicum HAYASHI, 1983, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., (16), p. 29; type locality: Aizankei, Hokkaido.

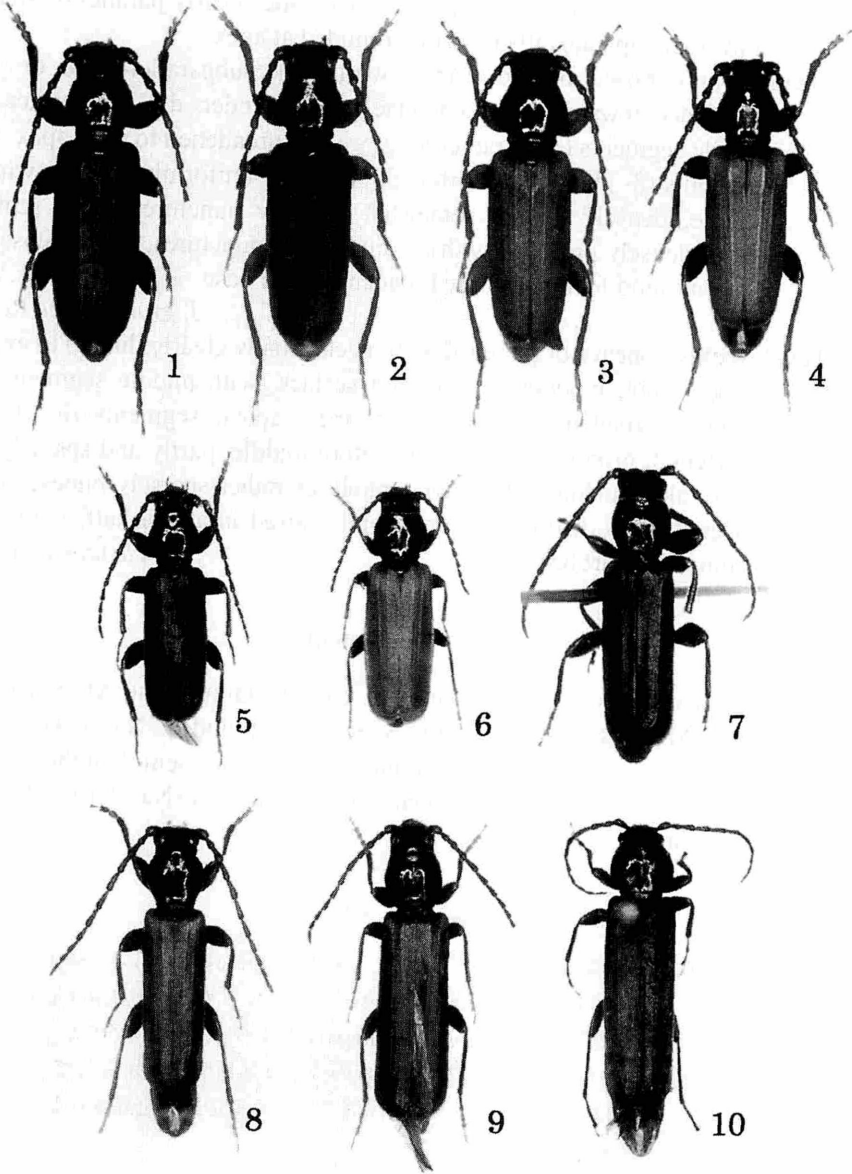
Specimens examined. [Russia, Amur] 1♀, “Lazarev → Tokyo, VIII–9–’60, K. KITAJIMA / SIBERIA, White wood / *Tetropium gracilicorne* Reitter, K. OHBAYASHI det. / *Tetropium* sp. nov. ? det. M. DANILEVSKY, 1985.” [Russia, Primorsky] 1♂, Mt. Sestra, Chuguyevsky, 17–VIII–1992, M. SATÔ leg.; 1♀, Beryozovka, 600–700 m alt., Chuguyevsky, 25–30–VII–1996, K. AKITA leg.

Distribution. Russian Far East (new record), NE. China, Japan (Hokkaido).

Notes. This is the first formal record with the detailed collecting data. As was mentioned in a recent paper by the senior author (NIISATO, 2001), a Russian specimen of this species was already shown with a photograph of habitus in the Japanese iconographic book under the erroneous name *T. gracilicorne* (KOJIMA & HAYASHI, 1969, p. 168, pl. 55, 2). *Tetropium gracilicum* has so far been known only from Hokkaido, North Japan. The above Chinese record is based on the material from near Harbin deposited in the Zoological Department of Academia Sinica, Beijing, by recent examination by NIISATO.

Key to the *Tetropium* Species from the Russian Far East

- 1 (2) Body always elongate and cylindrical; elytra more than 2.7 times as long as the humeral width, with sides nearly parallel and abruptly rounded just before apices, base except for humeri more or less concave; scutellum wide tri-



Figs. 1-10. *Tetropium* species from the Russian Far East. — 1-6, *Tetropium castaneum* (LINNÉ); 7, *T. gracilicorne* REITTER; 8-10, *T. gracilicum* HAYASHI.

- angular, strongly and straightly narrowed apicad, narrowly rounded at apex *T. gracilicum* HAYASHI.
- 2 (1) Body relatively broad; elytra less than 2.5 times as long as the humeral width, with sides almost always moderately arcuate, base more or less raised, ex-

- cept for concave humeri; scutellum with sides nearly parallel or arcuately convergent apicad, rather broadly rounded at apex.
- 3 (4) Head weakly raised behind vertex, with neck subparallel-sided or gently broadened towards eyes; antennae rather slender, dull on surface, with middle segments (3–7) rather long, weakly broadened to each apex, apical segments (8–11) not so shortened; pronotum uniformly arcuate, widest at middle, densely though somewhat partially punctured, dull; scutellum rather densely provided with medium-sized punctures; elytra densely pubescent; hind femur strongly broadened from base *T. gracilicorne* REITTER.
- 4 (3) Head weakly concave or flattened, with neck usually clearly dilated to eyes; antennae stout, moderately shiny on surface, with middle segments (3–7) strongly broadened towards each apex, apical segments (8–11) fairly shortened; pronotum widest just before middle, partly and sparsely punctured, always shiny; elytra moderately or rather sparsely pubescent, with costae always distinct; femur strongly raised in apical half, with distinct peduncular part near base *T. castaneum* (LINNÉ).

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要 約

新里達也・秋田勝己：極東ロシアのトドマツカミキリ属の分布記録。—— 極東ロシアからおもに最近の調査によって得られた標本資料をもとに、トドマツカミキリ *Tetropium castaneum* LINNÉ, ツヤナシトドマツカミキリ *T. gracilicorne* REITTER およびホソトドマツカミキリ *T. gracilicum* HAYASHI の3種を記録した。これまでに前2種の分布は同地域から知られていたが、ホソトドマツカミキリについては、本論文によって大陸側から初めて正式に記録されることになる。なお、これら3種の検索表を併せて示した。

Reference

NIISATO, T., 2001. Review of the Japanese species of the genus *Tetropium* KIRBY (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Tôkai-Kôchû-shi, Nagoya*, pp. 323–337. (In Japanese.)

* For other references, see above.