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A New Splendid Species of the Genus *Pachyteria* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Sulawesi

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Abstract A new callichromine cerambycid species is described from Sulawesi, Indonesia, under the name of *Pachyteria kurosawai* nov. It is closest to *P. ruficollis* WATERHOUSE distributed in Borneo, but discriminated from it by the body coloration with unicolored blood red pronotum, dark purplish blue to purplish black elytra and pale yellow antennal segments 3–6 instead of 3–5, weakly produced forehead and closely punctured pronotum. A member of *Pachyteria* is firstly recorded from Sulawesi.

It has been well known that the late Dr. Yoshihiko KUROSAWA was not only an eminent specialist of the coleopteran family Buprestidae but also a great natural historian at least in the later half of the 20th Century. He guided me in various fields of the coleopterology, and encouraged my study of the Asian Cerambycidae. My interest in the callichromine cerambycids was brought forth by his recommendation. He had wide knowledege about this group, and usually lectured us on the problem of classification and possibility of mimicry. This splendid group no doubt attracted his keen interest.

In this paper, I would like to describe a new splendid species belonging to the genus *Pachyteria* from Sulawesi, giving his name to it to the memory of the late Dr. KUROSAWA. The new species was already found out by him in my private collection more than eight years ago. He suggested that a new name should be proposed to the *Pachyteria* species in question, but I was unable to do so in his lifetime.

The abbreviations used in the description are already explained in previous papers of mine (cf. NIISATO, 1999, p. 151).

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance, and also to the late Dr. KUROSAWA who kindly guided me in his lifetime.

Pachyteria kurosawai sp. nov.

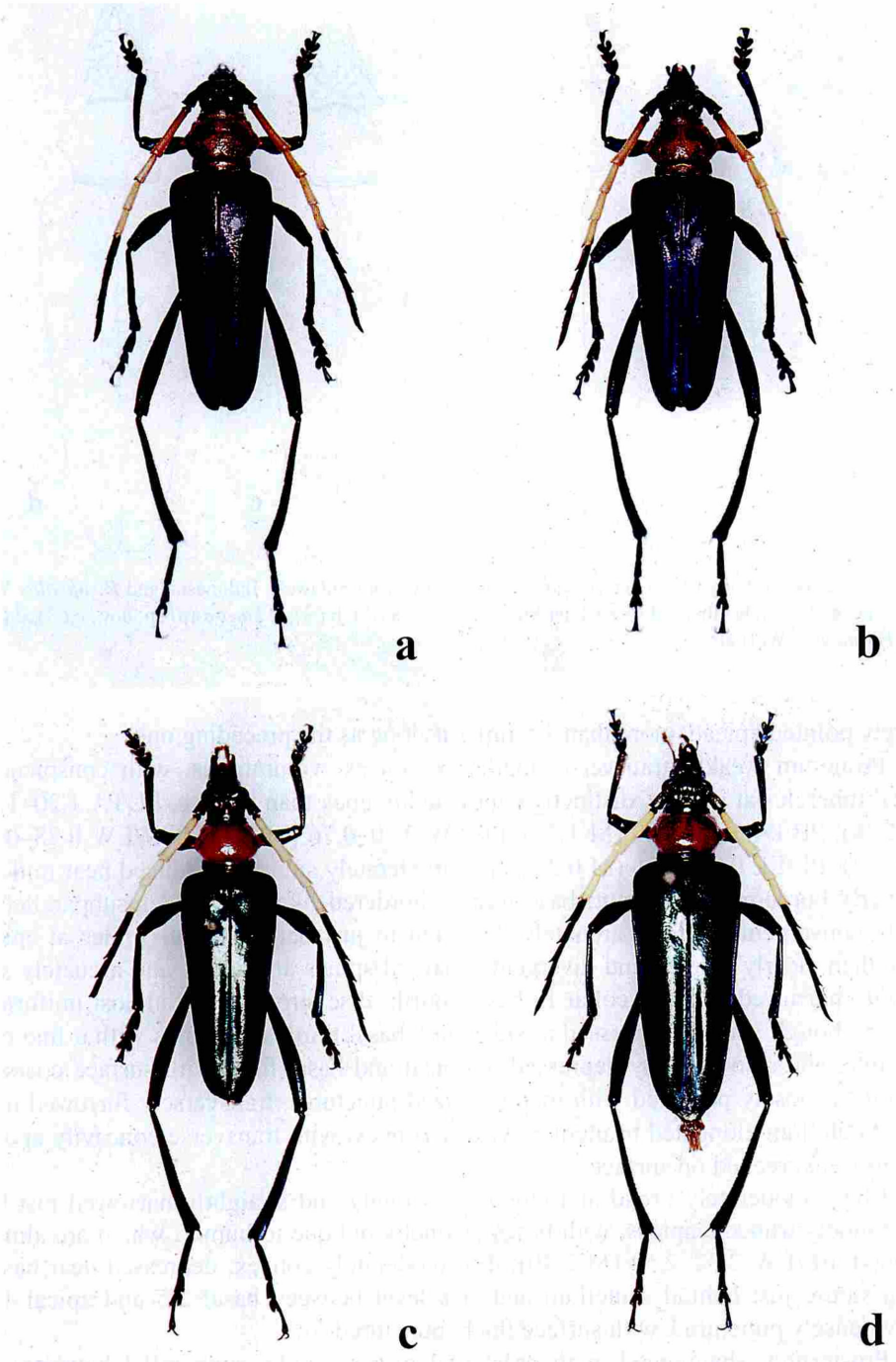
(Figs. 1 a–b, 2 a–b, 3)

Similar to *P. ruficollis* WATERHOUSE from Borneo and agreeing with it in many respects, but discriminated at first sight by the unique coloration with unicolored blood red pronotum, dark purplish blue to purplish black elytra and pale antennal segments 3–6. Medium to relatively large-sized species in the genus, with moderately long atten-

uate elytra. Colour dark purplish blue to purplish black, with pronotum entirely blood red, antennae except for pale yellow segments 3–6 black, usually segment 3 slightly more reddish and segment 7 pale yellow in small basal or lateral parts, partly reddish to reddish brown in most of mouth parts except mandibles and labrum, a median spot of gula, weakly shiny on dorsum though rather strongly so on venter of hind body. Body in general almost glabrous or thinly pubescent, though partly with dense pubescence; elytra densely clothed with fine black recumbent pubescence; tibiae with dense pubescence along undersides and near apices, which is golden yellow in fore, black in middle and hind ones; ventral surface with dense silvery white pubescence at the sides of mesosternum, posterior margins of metepisternum and metasternum, near hind coxa, and near apical margins of sternites 3–7, which are interrupted near middle and sometimes enlarged on basal two sternites.

Male. Head not so large, moderately convex and rather weakly produced forwards with strongly prominent large eyes, coarsely and rugosely punctured, HW/PA 1.10–1.17 (M 1.14), HW/PW 0.64–0.68 (M 0.67); frons flattened at middle, strongly depressed and vermiculate in fronto-clypeal area and at sides, parallel at sides, strongly and arcuately produced anteriad, with a median longitudinal groove which is very fine though deep and extends to remarkably convex vertex, FL/FB 0.77–0.94 (M 0.84); occiput distinctly raised posteriad, with anterior part depressed and strongly vermiculate; genae shallow, 1/3 the depth of lower eye lobes; clypeus weakly raised, coarsely and closely punctured, with apical margin transversely truncate though gently emarginate at middle; labrum distinctly raised, moderately dilated apicad, strongly arcuately emarginate at apex. Mandibles long and stout, about 2.7 times as long as basal width, almost straight and hooked in about 45° at apical tenth; viewed laterally, dorsal margin gently emarginate in basal 3/5, then moderately raised and sinuate to the extremity, ventral margin strongly emarginate in basal 3/5, then almost straight to apical tenth; left inner margin straight in basal 2/5, provided with four weak denticles at a level between basal 2/5 and apical 2/5, though both ends of denticles are slightly larger, and also supplemented with a very weak one at apical 3/10; right inner margin similar to that of the left, though bearing rather conspicuous denticle at basal 2/5 and a very small one at apical fifth. Antennae very stout and thick, reaching apical fourth of elytra, with segments 3–4 clavate, segments 5–10 more or less compressed and strongly serrate apico-externally, though more distinctly compressed towards apical segments; scape not so thick, arcuate on dorsal margin and strongly sinuate on ventral, with a weak apico-external angle, a little less than a half the length of segment 3; segment 2 strongly reduced, nearly 1/3 as long as the width, segment 3 very long, 1.8 times as long as segment 4, segment 4 a little shorter than segment 5 which is nearly 1.2 times as long as segment 6, segments 7–10 slightly decreasing in length, terminal segment

Fig. 1. *Pachyteria kurosawai* sp. nov. from Sulawesi, Indonesia, and *P. ruficollis* WATERHOUSE from northern Borneo, East Malaysia. —— a (♂), b (♀), *P. kurosawai* sp. nov.; c (♂), d (♀), *P. ruficollis* WATERHOUSE.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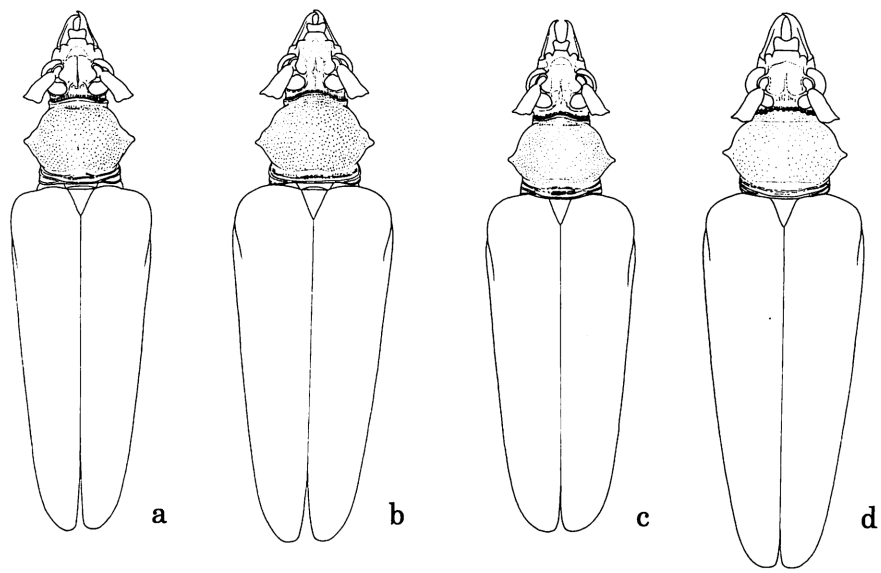

Fig. 2. Outline of body of *Pachyteria kurosawai* sp. nov. from Sulawesi, Indonesia, and *P. ruficollis* WATERHOUSE from northern Borneo, East Malaysia. —— a (♂), b (♀), *P. kurosawai* sp. nov.; c (♂), d (♀), *P. ruficollis* WATERHOUSE.

sharply pointed apicad, more than 1.5 times as long as the preceding one.

Pronotum weakly transverse, markedly convex, voluminous, with conspicuous lateral tubercles at middle, distinctly contracted to apex than to base, PL/PA 1.20–1.29 (M 1.26), PB/PA 1.18–1.29 (M 1.23), PL/PW 0.70–0.76 (M 0.74), PW/EW 0.78–0.86 (M 0.82), PL/EL 0.24–0.26 (M 0.25); apex moderately sinuate, produced near middle, distinctly bordered throughout; base weakly bordered like apex; sides subparallel or gently convergent in front, arcuately divergent to just before lateral spines at apical third, then clearly sinuate and divergent to lateral spines at middle, and arcuately and strongly narrowed to basal collar in basal fourth; disc strongly and almost uniformly convex, though usually depressed at sides near basal third, sometimes with a fine median line, and also strongly depressed in apical and basal fifth, with surface coarsely and rather closely provided with medium-sized punctures, transversely furrowed near base. Scutellum elongated triangular, weakly convex, with transverse concavity at apical third, shagreened on surface.

Elytra moderately broad and elongate, strongly and straightly narrowed just before roundly truncate apices, with bases distinctly oblique to humeri which are almost rounded, EL/EW 2.32–2.52 (M 2.40); disc moderately convex, depressed near bases, along suture just behind scutellum and at a level between basal 2/5 and apical 1/5, finely densely punctured, with surface finely punctured.

Prosternum shagreened, with prosternal process wide, subparallel between the

coxal cavities, longitudinally furrowed, nearly truncate at apex. Meso- and metathoraces sparsely provided with punctures, with mesosternal process markedly convex, distinctly arcuately narrowed to apex which has U-shaped deep concavity at middle. Abdomen strongly narrowed apicad, provided with a few punctures, with sternite 7 distinctly, arcuately concave at apex.

Legs stout and fairly long, 1st hind tarsal segment more than 1.2 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ slender and moderate in size. Median lobe slightly less than 1/4 the length of elytra, fairly slender, with gently convex apical lobe; ventral plate with sides weakly sinuate in basal halves, then narrowed to apex which is triangularly concave; dorsal plate barely reaching apical fifth of ventral plate, with apical third narrowed and arcuately emarginate to bluntly pointed extremity, and also moderately emarginate in profile; median struts short, a little less than 3/5 the length of median lobe. Tegmen 7/10 the length of median lobe, broad; paramere rather narrowly dehiscent in apical half measured along the midline, with sides gently arcuately convergent to apices, provided with dense setae near apices.

Body length: 27.5–32.0 mm.

Female. Basically similar to male, though the body is slightly broader and the head is smaller on an average, the antennae shorter and reaching apical 2/5 of elytra,

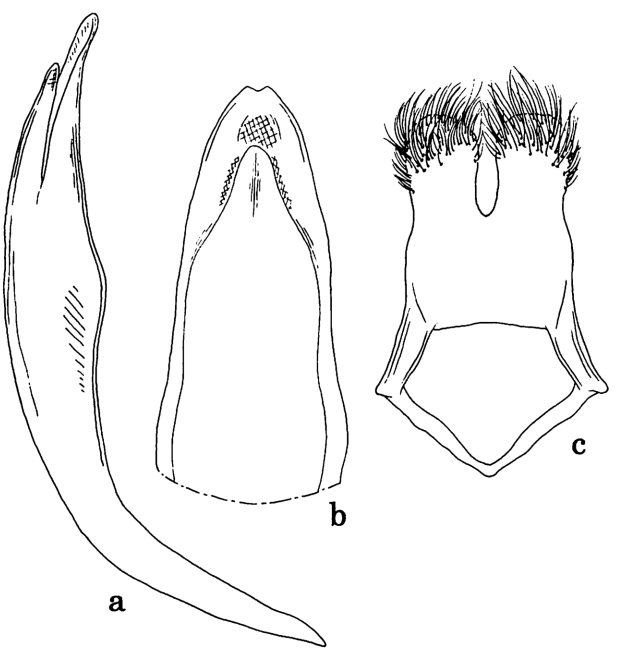

Fig. 3. Male genital organ of *Pachyteria kurosawai* sp. nov. from Sulawesi, Indonesia; a, median lobe in lateral view; b, ditto, apical part in dorsal view; c, tegmen in dorsal view.

apical margin of 7th sternite arcuate and moderately emarginate at middle. Standard ratios of body parts as follows: HW/PA 1.08–1.16 (M 1.11), HW/PW 0.61–0.68 (M 0.64), FL/FB 0.82–0.91 (M 0.87), PL/PA 1.25–1.32 (M 1.29), PB/PA 1.20–1.29 (M 1.24), PL/PW 0.71–0.75 (M 0.74), PW/EW 0.81–0.87 (M 0.83), PL/EL 0.25–0.26 (M 0.25), EL/EW 2.35–2.50 (M 2.41).

Body length: 29.0–33.5 mm.

Colour variation. Individual variation of coloration is recognized in antennae and elytra (total 25 males and 23 females examined). The pale yellow parts of the antennae are almost always limited to segments 3–6, though the segment 7 is largely pale yellow in 1 male and 1 female specimens. The elytra are dark purplish blue in most specimens, though purplish black in 5 male and 3 female specimens, and almost entirely black in 2 males.

Type series. Holotype ♂, near Mamasa, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, IV–2000. Allotype ♀, same data as the holotype. Paratypes: 21♂♂ and 22♀♀, same data as the holotype; 1♂, near Pukac, Palopo, Central Sulawesi, XI–1994; 2♂♂, Pulupulu, Central Sulawesi, IV–1989. The holotype and allotype are deposited in the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and a pair of the paratypes are in the Natural History Museum, London, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and Kanagawa Prefectual Museum, Odawara, respectively. The other paratypes are preserved in the private collection of T. NIISATO.

Distribution. South and Central Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Notes. Though quite different in facies, particularly in body coloration, this new species is most closely related to Bornean *P. ruficollis* in the genus, and may be regarded as its geographical race in Sulawesi. The two species have in common such basic structure as the weakly transverse and well convex pronotum, rather long and attenuate elytra, and also the pattern of body coloration, reddish pronotum and bluish or greenish elytra, and black and whitish bicolored antennae. As was mentioned in the above description, the new species is easily distinguished from *P. ruficollis* by the unicolored blood red pronotum with close punctations, and the purplish black or black elytra instead of metallic green.

Ecological information of *P. kurosawai* is almost lacking. I have known its existence in Sulawesi since more than a decade. In several recent years, many more specimens of this species were brought forth by insect dealers in Sulawesi.

要　　約

新里達也：スラウェシ産*Pachyteria*属アオカミキリの美しい1新種. —— インドネシアのスラウェシから発見された*Pachyteria*属の1新種を，*Pachyteria kurosawai* sp. nov.と命名して記載した．本種は，赤色の前胸背板および暗紫青色の翅鞘の独特の色彩から，同属他種とは容易に識別可能であるが，色彩以外の多くの点においてボルネオに分布する*P. ruficollis* WATERHOUSEに近縁で，その代置種とみなされるものである．なお，新名は今年の2月27日に逝去された故黒澤良彦博士に献名した．

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