

Two New Cerambycid Beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Southern Kyushu, Japan

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Abstract Two new species of cerambycid beetles are recognized: *Anastrangalia kasaharai* sp. nov. from Amami-Oshima Island and *Eumecocera morii* sp. nov. from the Ohsumi Peninsula, both of Kagoshima Prefecture, Southwest Japan.

Subfamily Lepturinae
Tribe Lepturini

Anastrangalia kasaharai sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Kasahara-tsuyakeshi-hana-kamikiri]

(Figs. 1 B, 1 B', 2 B, 3 B & 3 B')

Aredolpona dissimilis: HAYASHI, 1961, Ent. Rev. Japan, **13**, 39, pl. 9, fig. 5.

Aredolpona hirayamai: HAYASHI, 1961, Ent. Rev. Japan, **13**, 39, pl. 9, fig. 6.

Marthaleptura dissimilis: KOJIMA & HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, **1**, 27, pl. 9, fig. 10.

Marthaleptura hirayamai: KOJIMA & HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, **1**, 27, pl. 9, fig. 11.

Anastrangalia dissimilis: KUSAMA & TAKAKUWA, 1984, Longic. Beetles Japan, p. 213, pl. 17, figs. 119, 119a, 119b, 119c.

Male. Body slender. Colour entirely black.

Head longer than broad, strongly constricted at neck behind eyes; genae wider than deep; surface finely and shallowly punctured except for each apical portion of frons and clypeus. Antennae less than 0.9 times as long as body, with segments 1 and 5–11 stout, segments 2–4 slender, segments 1–4 and basal half of segment 5 sparsely clothed with prostrate dark hairs, apical half of segment 5 and 6–11 finely and densely with prostrate pubescence; relative lengths of segments (%): 9.9, 2.5, 12.3, 9.9, 13.6, 9.9, 8.6, 8.6, 7.4, 6.8, 10.5. Pronotum campanuliformed, but slightly swollen at sides of anterior part to behind middle, strongly constricted just behind apex; disc provided with shallow and regularly close punctures, which are much larger than those of head, somewhat evenly convex, with posterior portion declivitous, slightly emarginate. Scutellum narrow and subacute. Elytra subcuneate; apices obliquely truncate; suture arched from behind scutellum to apex, densely covered with short setae; lateral margins densely decorated with short setae; disc finely and densely punctured, with two vague raised lines, clothed with short hairs which become denser towards apices. Hind

legs as long as body, but femora not reaching elytral apices; first tarsal segments somewhat shorter than following segments combined.

Male genitalia about 2.0 mm long, slender; median lobe with short median struts moderately curved, ventral edge of median orifice weakly pointed; lateral lobes slender, without hairs or setae, tegmen with roof somewhat differentiated and short basal piece, with ringed part geniculate.

Body length. 9.0–10.8 mm.

Female. Body stout. Colour black; pronotum black or reddish black, elytra red or reddish black or entirely black. Antennae about 0.6 times as long as body; relative lengths of segments (%): 11.6, 2.9, 13.8, 9.4, 13.0, 8.7, 8.7, 8.7, 7.2, 6.5, 9.4. Elytra subcuneate, more rapidly narrowed in apical seventh; disc finely and shallowly punctured. Body length. 12.0 mm.

Distribution. Amami-Oshima Island of Kagoshima Prefecture.

Type material. Holotype ♂ (Type No. 8, FFPRI), Nase, Amami-Oshima Is. of the Ryukyus, 13–IV–1975, H. MAKIHARA leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same locality and collector as the holotype, 20–IV–1974; 1 ♀, Akatsuchi-yama, Amami-Oshima Is., 7–IV–1979, K. TSUDA leg.; 1 ♀, same locality and collector as the preceding, 10–IV–1979; 1 ♀, same locality and collector as the preceding, 11–IV–1979; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Magakumo-tôge, Tatsugô Vill., Amami-Oshima Is., 8–V–1996, Y. KUROSA leg.; 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Mt. Yuwan-dake, Amami-Oshima Is., 5–V–1996, dead branches of *Pinus luchuensis* MAYER, collected, 27–V–1996, emerged from the branch, K. ESAKI leg.

Type depository. The holotype and the 10 paratypes are preserved in the collection of FFPRI, other paratypes are deposited in the collection of ESAKI and TSUDA.

Anastrangalia kasaharai sp. nov. is dedicated to the late Mr. Sumao KASAHARA of Funabashi City to the memory of his contribution to the Japanese coleopterology.

This new species is related to *Anastrangalia scotodes* (BATES) from Far East Asia including the Japanese main islands (Yakushima Is. to Hokkaido), and to *A. dissimilis* (FAIRMAIRE) from China and Taiwan, but distinguishable from them by the following key.

1. Elytra covered with dense short hairs near apices in female 2.
- Elytra covered with sparse short hairs near apices in female; apex of median lobe sharply pointed *A. dissimilis*.
2. Antennae long, more than 0.9 times (male) or about 0.8 times (female) as long as body; pronotum somewhat strongly constricted near apex; elytra without raised lines; apex of median lobe sharply pointed *A. scotodes*.
- Antennae short, less than 0.9 times (male) or about 0.6 times (female) as long as body; pronotum very strongly constricted near apex; elytra provided with two dull raised lines; apex of median lobe weakly pointed *A. kasaharai* sp. nov.

According to KOJIMA and HAYASHI (1969), *Anastrangalia dissimilis* occurs in Ishigaki Island of the Ryukyus. The author was unable to decide whether the Ishigaki

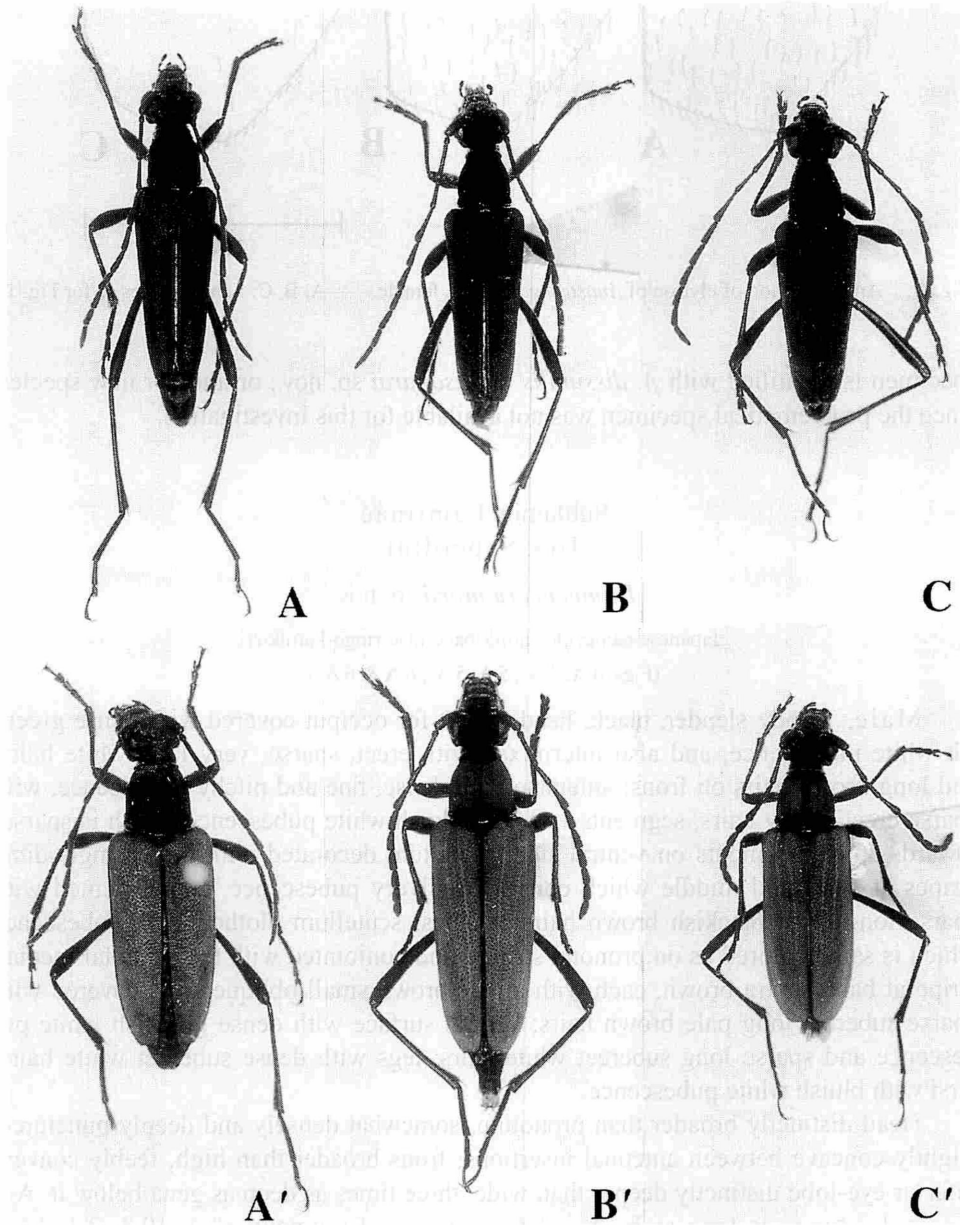


Fig. 1. *Anastrangalia* spp. — A, *A. scotodes* from Tanegashima Is. of Kagoshima Pref., male, 12.2 mm; A', *A. scotodes* from Kinunuma of Tochigi Pref., female, 12.5 mm. — B, *A. kasaharai* sp. nov., male, 9.4 mm; B', *A. kasaharai* sp. nov., female, 12.0 mm. — C, *A. dissimilis* from Taiwan, male, 9.4 mm; C', *A. dissimilis* from Taiwan, female, 9.5 mm.

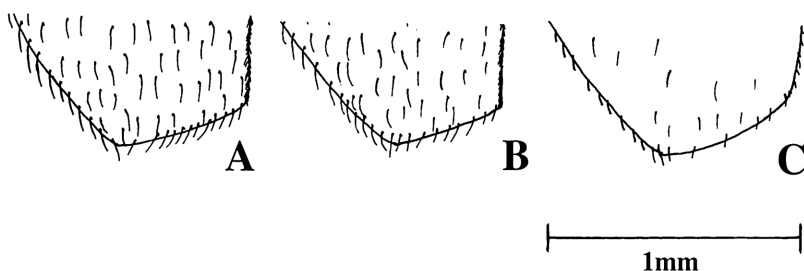


Fig. 2. Apical portion of elytron of *Anastrangalia* spp., female.—A, B, C: Same species as for Fig. 1.

specimen is identified with *A. dissimilis* or *kasaharai* sp. nov., or another new species, since the problematical specimen was not available for this investigation.

Subfamily Lamiinae

Tribe Saperdini

Eumecocera morii sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Oosumi-kibane-nise-ringo-kamikiri]

(Figs. 4 A, 4 A', 5 A, 5 A', 6 A & 6 A')

Male. Body slender, black; head except for occiput covered with dense greenish white pubescence, and also intermixed with erect, sparse, very long white hairs, and long brown hairs on frons; antennae with dense, fine and pitchy pubescence, with sparse erect pitchy hairs, segments 1–9 with bluish white pubescence which is sparser towards apical segments on ventral side; pronotum decorated with three longitudinal stripes at sides and middle which consist of silvery pubescence, supplemented with sparse long erect blackish brown hairs at sides; scutellum clothed with pubescence which is same colored as on pronotal stripes, and conjointed with the pronotal median stripe at base; elytra brown, each with a pale brown small oblique spot, covered with sparse suberect long pale brown hairs; ventral surface with dense greenish white pubescence and sparse long suberect white hairs; legs with dense suberect white hairs, tarsi with bluish white pubescence.

Head distinctly broader than pronotum, somewhat densely and deeply punctured, slightly concave between antennal insertions; frons broader than high, feebly convex; inferior eye-lobe distinctly deeper than wide, three times as deep as gena below it. Antennae 1.3 times as long as body, relative lengths of segments (%): 10.3, 2.1, 14.6, 10.3, 9.9, 9.0, 8.6, 8.6, 8.6, 8.2, 9.9. Pronotum slightly broader than long, slightly swollen at sides of middle, somewhat densely and shallowly punctured. Scutellum trapeziform, somewhat rounded apicad. Elytra narrow, three times as long as head and pronotum combined, subparallel-sided, narrowest at apical 3/5, roundly truncate apicad, finely and irregularly punctured, the punctuation becoming somewhat sparser

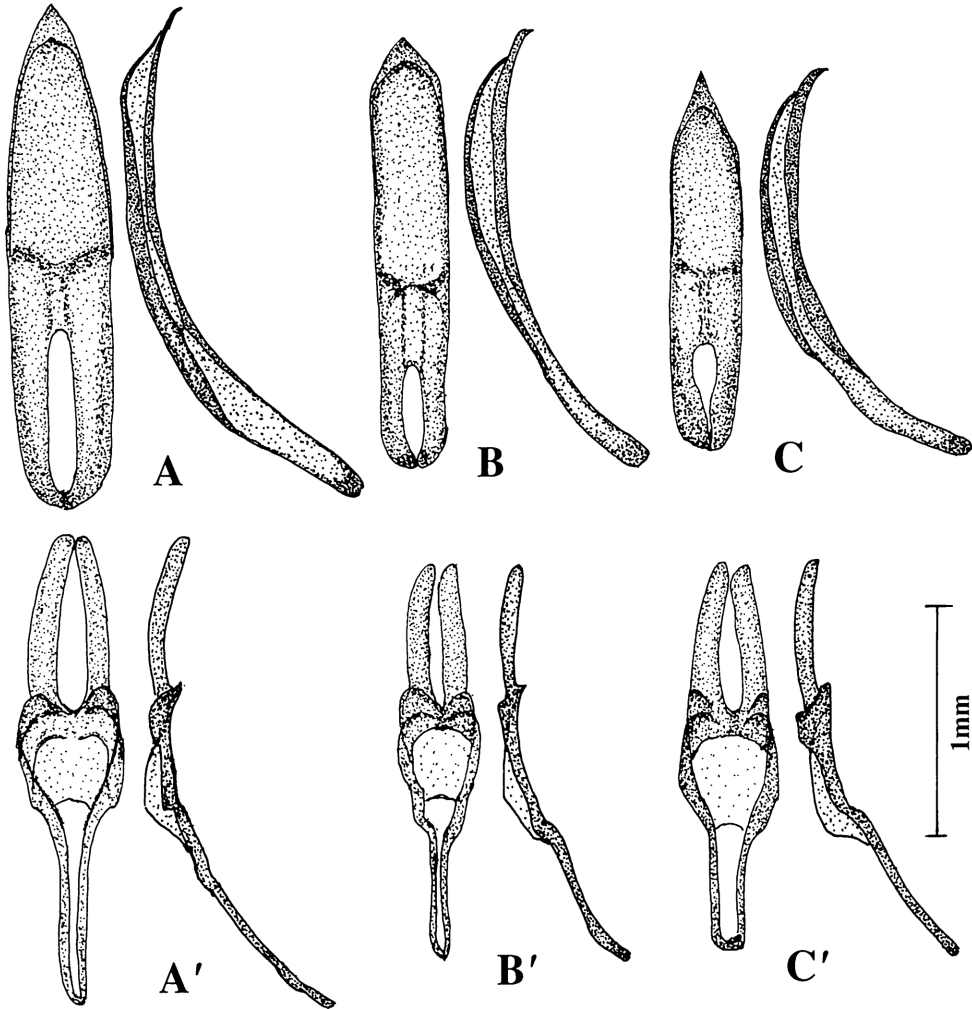


Fig. 3. Male genitalia of *Anastrangalia* spp. — A, A', B, B', C, C': Same species as for Fig. 1; A, B, C, median lobe; A', B', C', lateral lobe; left figure: ventral view; right figure: lateral view.

near apical parts. Ventral surfaces finely and shallowly rugoso-punctate. Legs slender.

Male genitalia slender, about 1.5 mm; lateral lobes of tegmen slender, provided with long setae on apical parts; apex of median lobe feebly projected.

Body length. 9.1–9.6 mm.

Female. Body more robust; head except for occiput covered with sparse greenish white pubescence; ventral surface clothed with sparse greenish white pubescence. Head barely broader than pronotum. Antennae 1.2 times as long as body; relative lengths of segments (%): 10.8, 1.7, 15.0, 10.8, 10.4, 9.2, 9.2, 8.3, 8.3, 7.5, 8.8. Elytra

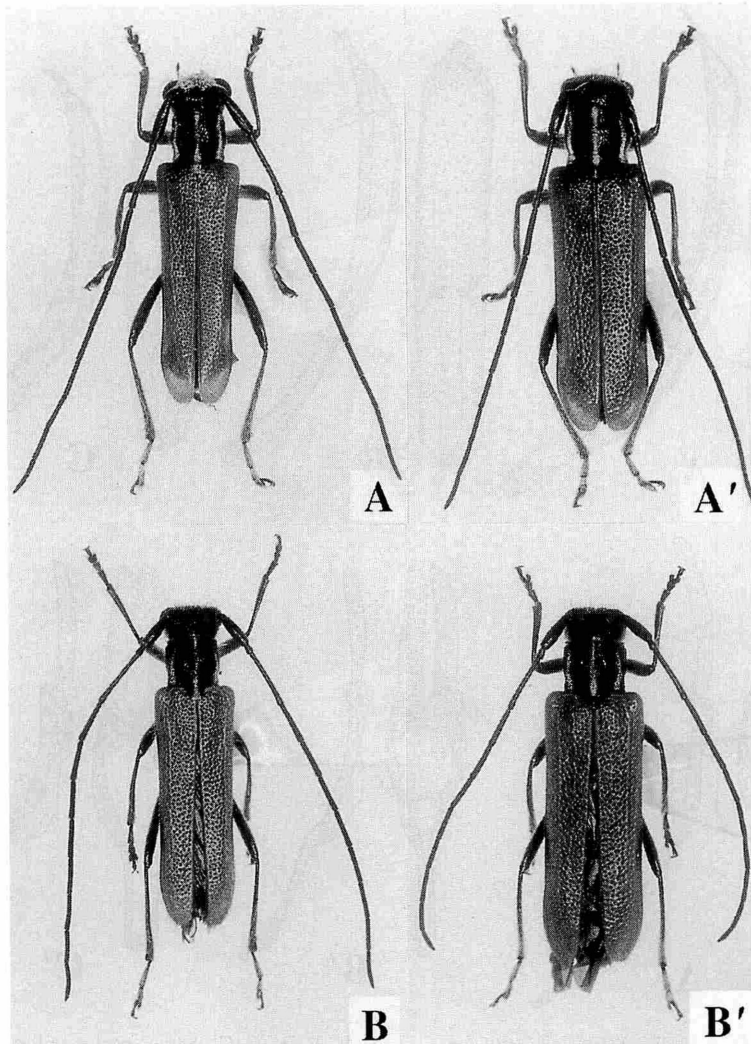


Fig. 4. *Eumecocera* spp. — A, *E. morii* sp. nov., male, 9.0 mm; A', ditto, female, 9.7 mm; B, *E. anomala* (BATES), male, 9.0 mm; B', ditto, female, 9.5 mm.

more robust, with apical markings smaller. Body length. 9.5–10.0 mm.

Distribution. Ôsumi Peninsula of Kagoshima Pref., southern part of Kyushu.

Type material. Holotype ♂ (Type No. 9, FFPRI), Mt. Yosaka-dake, Mts. Hoyoshidake, Uchinoura Town, Ôsumi Peninsula of Kagoshima Pref., 19-IV-2002, emerged from dead branch of *Machilus Thunbergii* SIEB. et ZUCC., Lauraceae, T. MORI leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality and collector as the holotype, 8-IV-2002; 1 ♀, same locality and collector as the holotype, 10-IV-2002; 1 ♀, same data and locality as

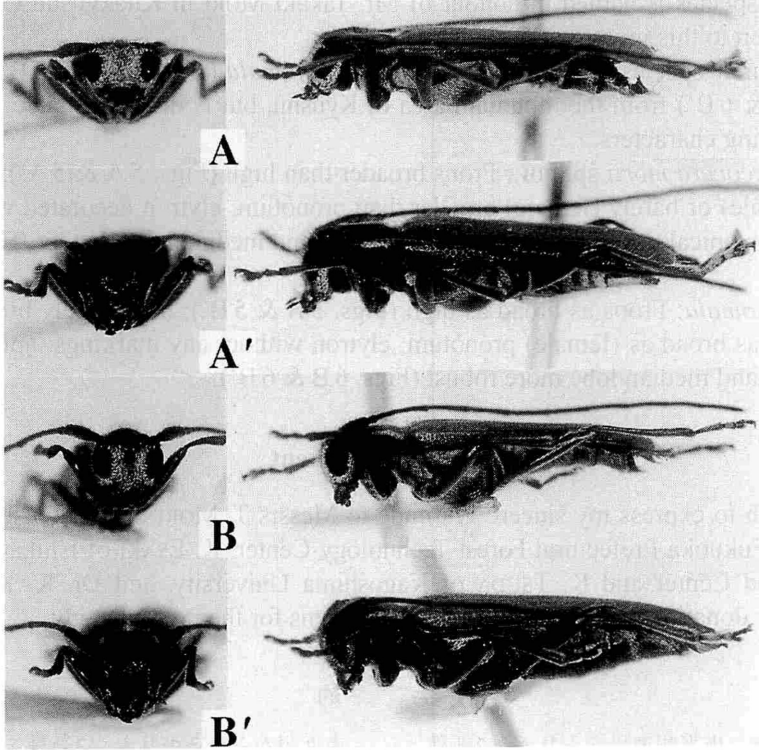


Fig. 5. Faces (left figure) and lateral view (right figure) of *Eumecocera* spp. — A, A', B, B': same as for Fig. 4.

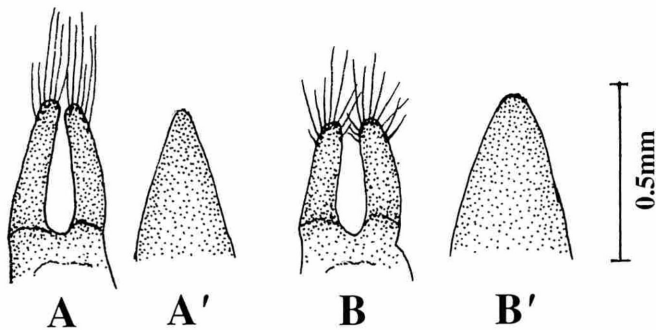


Fig. 6. Male genitalia of *Eumecocera* spp. — A, A', *E. morii* sp. nov.; B, B', *E. anomala* (BATES); A, B, lateral lobes of tegmen; A', B', apex of median lobe.

the holotype, Y. OGATA leg.

Type depository. The holotype and a paratype are preserved in the collection of FFPRI; other paratypes are in T. MORI's collection.

This species is named in honour of Mr. Takaki MORI in Kitakyushu City for his contribution to this investigation.

This new species is related to *Eumecocera anomala* (BATES) (Figs. 4 B, 4 B', 5 B, 5 B', 6 B & 6 B') from the mountain area of Kyushu, but is distinguishable from it by the following characters.

Eumecocera morii sp. nov.: Frons broader than high (Figs. 5 A & 5 A'); head distinctly (male) or barely (female) broader than pronotum; elytron decorated with a pale marking on apical portion; apices of lateral lobes and median lobe slender (Figs. 6 A & 6 A').

E. anomala: Frons as broad as high (Figs. 5 B & 5 B'); head barely broader than (male) or as broad as (female) pronotum; elytron without any markings; apices of lateral lobes and median lobe more robust (Figs. 6 B & 6 B').

Acknowledgement

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Messrs T. MORI of Kitakyushu City, R. NODA of Fukuoka Prefectural Forest Technology Center, K. ESAKI of Ishikawa Prefectural Wood Center and K. TSUDA of Kagoshima University, and Dr. K. KUROSA of Tokyo, for donation and loan of valuable specimens for the present study.

要 約

横原 寛：南九州産カミキリムシ2新種。——南九州からカミキリムシ2新種を記載した。1種は奄美大島産の *Anastrangalia kasaharai* sp. nov. で、これまで台湾のニイタカハナカミキリ *Anastrangalia dissimilis* (FAIRMAIRE) として扱われてきた種である。本新種はむしろツヤケシハナカミキリに近縁であるため、和名もカサハラツヤケシハナカミキリとした。もう1種は鹿児島県大隅半島甫与志岳山系産 *Eumecocera morii* sp. nov. で、九州山地のキバネニセリソウカミキリ *Eumecocera anomala* (BATES) に近似である。和名は採集地の大隅半島の名をとってオオスキバネニセリソウカミキリとした。

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