

Taxonomic Notes on the Genus *Stenhomalus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract The Sulawesi species of the obriine genus *Stenhomalus* are dealt with. *Stenhomalus taoi* sp. nov. is newly described and has relationship with *S. komiyai* NIISATO et WEIGEL from New Guinea. Two *Obrium* species, *O. foveipenne* PIC from Sulawesi and *O. translucidum* FAUVEL from New Caledonia are transferred to the genus *Stenhomalus*.

No member of the obriine genus *Stenhomalus* has so far been recorded from Sulawesi of Indonesia, in spite of the fact that several species of the genus are known from the neighboring islands, viz., *S. sericeus* AURIVILLIUS and *S. wakejimaorum* NIISATO from Borneo, *S. v-fuscum* HELLER and *S. satoi* NIISATO from Mindanao, and *S. overbecki* HELLER from Java. In this paper, I will introduce two congeners from the island, namely *S. taoi* sp. nov. quite newly introduced to science and *S. foveipennis* (PIC), comb. nov., formerly placed under the genus *Obrium*.

I would like to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO for his guidance and reviewing the manuscript of this paper, and to Dr. Thierry DEUVE of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, for his kind arrangement for examining the type specimens deposited in his museum. Thanks are also due to Mr. Minoru TAO of Yokohama for offering the valuable specimen used in this study.

Stenhomalus taoi sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Length (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apices) 6.6 mm; width (across humeri of elytra) 1.75 mm.

Rather broad and flattened species having dull brown body with vague pale maculation on elytra, and probably related to *S. komiyai*. Colour dark brown, dull in general, slightly yellowish in antennae except for scape, fore and mid tibiae and tarsi, and palpi, black in eyes and margins of mandibles, elytra brown with two pairs of vague oblong light yellow maculations at middle and apical fourth.

F e m a l e. Head relatively large, slightly convex, a little wider than the maximum width of pronotum across lateral swellings, coarsely shagreened on dorsum and densely rugose on gula, densely clothed with recumbent pale yellow pubescence above except

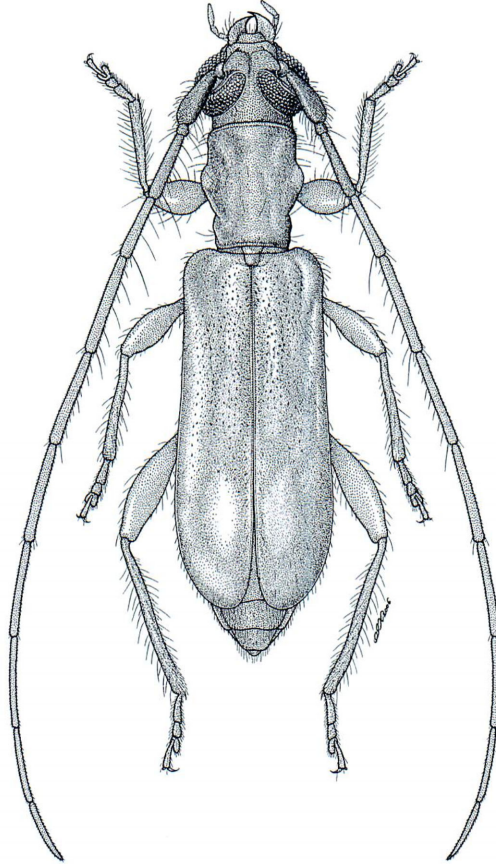


Fig. 1. *Stenhomalus taoi* sp. nov., holotype ♀, from Central Sulawesi.

along the median line of occiput, and also with a few erect pale hairs; frons transversely trapezoidal, strongly convergent apicad, nearly a half the length of the basal width, convex though flattened on surface, with a shallow and indistinct median groove in apical 2/3, with apex arcuately emarginate and suddenly declivous to clypeus; clypeus 2/5 the length of frons, moderately raised at sides, smooth and concave in basal half which forms an indistinct fronto-clypeal border, somewhat rugose in apical half; mandibles fairly long, moderately arcuate throughout; eyes coarsely faceted, large and well expanded, markedly approximate to each other, separated by 1/8 on dorsum or by 1/5 on venter of the width of occiput. Antennae moderate in length, fairly stout, 1.45 times as long as body and surpassing elytral apices at apical third of segments 8, clothed with short pale pubescence and furnished with sparse rows of pale hairs along undersides of segments 3–6, and also with similar hairs on basal two segments; scape stout and clavate, a little longer than segment 3 and almost equal in length to segment 4, segments 5 and 6 almost equal in length, the longest and $1 + \frac{2}{3}$ the length of scape, segments

7–10 slightly decreasing in length, terminal segment slightly arcuate.

Pronotum fairly broad, slightly longer than the maximum width between lateral swellings at middle (1.05: 1), moderately narrower than elytra (0.75: 1), moderately divergent to apex which is $1 + \frac{1}{4}$ the width of base; sides feebly arcuate in apical $\frac{3}{10}$, with large lateral swellings at a level between apical $\frac{3}{10}$ and basal fifth, hardly constricted just before the swellings, sinuate in basal fifth; disc weakly convex in apical half, then gradually declivous to basal fifth, slightly uneven on surface, vaguely transversely impressed on apical fifth, provided with a pair of indistinct oblique swellings at apical $\frac{2}{5}$ of sides, and a median oblong one at basal $\frac{2}{5}$, coarsely shagreened except for the median swelling and near apical margin, and scattered with a few large hair-bearing punctures at sides, the hairs being long, erect and somewhat brownish in colour, densely provided with silvery white recumbent pubescence throughout. Scutellum semicircular, densely clothed with yellowish pubescence.

Elytra distinctly broad and strongly flattened above, 2.35 times as long as the humeral width, rather weakly ample posteriad; sides with rounded humeri, subparallel in basal fourth, weakly dilated to middle, then arcuately narrowed to apices which are narrowly rounded and arcuately dehiscent; disc gently convex though flattened above, slightly depressed near suture behind scutellum, rather sparsely provided with small-sized punctures, though the punctures become sparser and smaller behind middle, and completely smooth in apical fourth, clothed with silvery white minute velvety pubescence throughout, and sparsely with pale yellow short hairs.

Ventral surface shagreened, scattered with a few punctures, densely clothed with silvery white pubescence and a few yellowish long hairs. Prosternum deeply transversely furrowed near apical $\frac{2}{5}$ and coarsely punctured near apical margin; prosternal process moderately vertical and compressed near middle, with large triangular apical part. Mesosternal process fairly broad, gently narrowed apicad, with apical margin deeply concave and receiving the anterior projection of metasternum. Abdomen with first ventrite nearly a half of the whole length of abdomen, ventrite 2 arcuately emarginate at whole apical margin, with dense fringe of long reddish yellow setae, ventrite 3 deeply arcuately emarginate, with sparse rows of pale yellow hairs, ventrite 4 deeply triangularly concave at apical margin, provided with rugose punctures, anal ventrite semicircular, though slightly produced at middle of apical margin.

Legs moderate in length, stout, with slightly compressed hind femur, tarsal segments slightly abbreviated, 1st segment of hind tarsus a little shorter than the following two segments combined.

Type specimen. Holotype ♀, 32 km from Palu, Sulawesi, Indonesia, 14-V-1985, M. TAO leg. (in coll. National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo).

Distribution. Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology. The new specific name is dedicated to Mr. Minoru TAO who is the collector of this interesting new species.

Notes. It is no doubt that the present new species belongs to the same lineage as *S. fenestratus* WHITE, and is closest to *S. komiyai* NIISATO et WEIGEL from New Guinea.

Five members of the same lineage so-called "the group of *S. fenestratus*" are allopatric in very wide area through East Asia, Southeast Asia and South Pacific Islands, viz., *S. fenestratus* WHITE from China and Indochina, *S. kumaso* NIISATO et MAKIHARA from southern Kyushu of the Japanese Islands, *S. komiyai* NIISATO et WEIGEL from New Guinea, *S. translucidus* (FAUVEL), comb. nov. from New Caledonia and the present new species from Sulawesi.

Stenhomalus foveipennis (PIC, 1950), comb. nov.

(Fig. 2)

Obrium foveipenne PIC, 1950, Divers. ent., 7, p. 3; type locality: "Celebes Sidaonta".

Specimen examined. 1♀ (holotype), "Holotype" "Celebes Sidaonta" "Obrium foveipenne Mihi" "Muséum Paris Coll. M. PIC" (in coll. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris).

Distribution. Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Notes. This species is closely related in external morphology to the Chinese species, *S. coomani* GRESSITT described from Fujian, and also, at least in the coloration, to three Indochinese species described under the genus *Falsobrium* PIC. I also examined two or three undetermined taxa from Borneo and Bali in having such unique facies in the reddish yellow body with infusate head and elytral apices as in *S. foveipennis*. They are almost always allopatric. It is doubtless that the systematic position of PIC's species had better be placed in the genus *Stenhomalus* since the metepisternum is lacking a deep longitudinal groove.

Stenhomalus translucidus (FAUVEL, 1906), comb. nov.

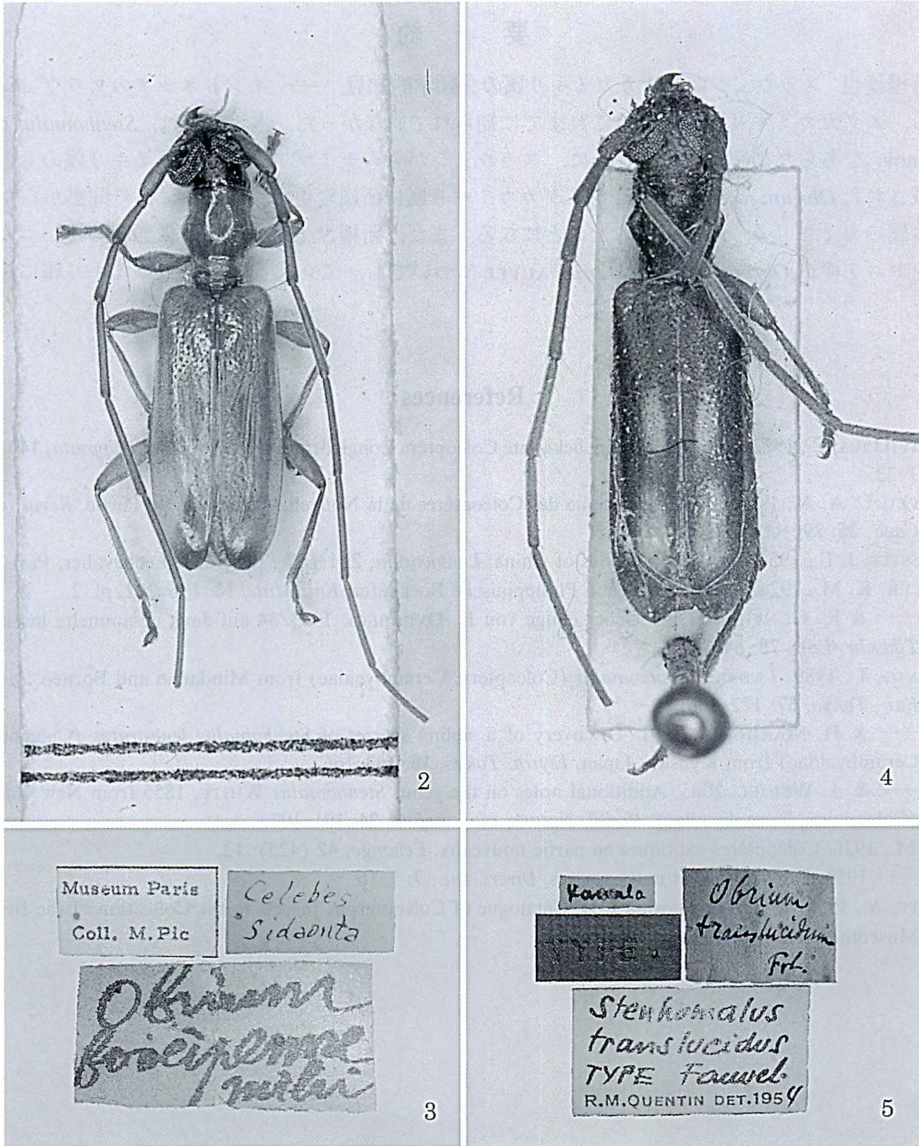
(Fig. 4)

Obrium translucidum FAUVEL, 1906, Revue Ent., Caen, 25, p. 53; type locality: New Caledonia.

Specimens examined. 3 exs. (including holotype ♂), "Kauara" "Obrium translucidum Fvl." "TYPE (red label)" "*Stenhomalus translucidus* FAUVEL / TYPE / R. M. QUENTIN DET 1954" (in coll. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris).

Distribution. New Caledonia.

Notes. As is shown in Fig. 5, the holotype of this species bears the determination label "*Stenhomalus translucidus* FAUVEL" written by R. M. QUENTIN in 1954. However, I was unable to find QUENTIN's paper proposing such a combination for *O. translucidum*. I presently propose a new combination for the species as given above. The systematic position of FAUVEL's species is no doubt in the genus *Stenhomalus* for the reason of the smooth metepisternum. This species also belongs to the same lineage as *S. fenestratus* and *S. taoi* sp. nov. described on former pages.



Figs. 2-5. Holotypes of two *Stenhomalus* species and their labels preserved in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. — 2, *S. foveipennis* (PIC, 1950), comb. nov., from "Celebes"; 3, ditto, labels; 4, *S. translucidus* (FAUVEL, 1906), comb. nov., from New Caledonia; 5, ditto, labels.

要 約

新里達也: スラウェシ産メダカカミキリ属の分類学的知見. — インドネシアのスラウェシ島から, メダカカミキリ属の記録はこれまでに知られていなかった. 本論文では, *Stenhomalus taoi* sp. nov. をあらたに記載するとともに, スラウェシからムナミゾアメイロイカミキリ属のもとに記載された *Obrium foveipenne* PIC をメダカカミキリ属に所属変更した. これにより同島から2種の本属のカミキリムシが記録されたことになる. また, 新種 *S. taoi* sp. nov. に類縁の近いニューカレドニア産の *Obrium translucidum* FAUVEL についても, この機会にメダカカミキリ属に移籍した.

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