

The Genus *Exocentrus* MULSANT of Japan and its Adjacent Regions: (1) Notes on a New Species

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日本およびその近隣のアラゲケシカミキリ属: (1) 1新種の記載

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Exocentrus (*Exocentrus*) *montilineatus*, sp. nov. (Fig. 1~4)

(Japanese name: Miyama-keshi-kamikiri)

Exocentrus sp.: YAMAWAKI, 1976, Kita-Kyushu no Konchu, 22: 73; ADACHI, 1977,
ibid., 23: 61.; OGASAWARA, 1977, Gekkan-Mushi, No. 74: 27

Male—Integument dark reddish brown to pitchy brown, vertex, occiput and temple pitchy, mouthparts and gula reddish brown to testaceous; wholly clothed with thin pale pubescence; vertex and occiput with a few erect pitchy brown hairs, frons with many, labrum with a transverse linear ones; pronotum darker, with a few hairs on surrounding margins; antennae reddish brown, scape and apical half of following segments slightly darker, undersides fringed with long hairs; elytron furnished with five pale stripes constituted rather long and thick pubescence, counting from sutural side, first to fourth stripes lined from near basal portion to apical 1/3, fifth stripe disrupted at middle, and sometimes first stripe obscure, apical portion reformished subtriangularly with pale pubescence, elytron also with eight longitudinal rows of blackish bristles arranged from base to apex, except sixth row started before middle of elytron; legs reddish brown, middle of femura slightly darker, clothed with rather short bristles sparsely; lateral margins of each abdominal sternite and posterior margin of fifth sternite clothed with long pale hairs (Fig. 2).

Head a little broader than anterior margin of prothorax, but much narrower than middle, granulated irregularly; frons about 1.2 times as broad as deep, surface weakly convex; vertex to occiput broadly concave; inferior eye-lobe about 1.2 times as deep as broad, and 2.4 times as deep as gena below it. Antennae about 1.3 times as long as body, scape subcylindrical, more than 3 times as long as broad; ratio of segments as follows—3.9 : 1.0 : 3.3 : 3.4 : 3.0 : 2.7 : 2.6 : 2.3 : 2.3 : 2.0 : 2.2 (holotype). Prothorax about 2/3 as long as broad, side convex with a acute tubercle at middle, tubercle pointed moderately backward and rather upward, discfinely granular. Scutellum rounded triangular. Elytra about twice as long as broad, breadth at base about 1.2 times as broad as prothorax at middle, apical 1/3 rounded to apex, punctures sparse and irregular, but subseriate near lateral sides. Femura clavate, first hind tarsal segments subequal to following two united together, and second subequal to third ones in length.

Length: 4.0–5.7 mm, breadth: 1.4–2.0 mm.

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Female—Last abdominal sternite concaved subtriangularly at apex, and furnished with a black longitudinal furrow (Fig. 3).

Length: 4.4–6.5 mm, breadth: 1.5–2.2 mm.

Type-series: Holotype, ♂, Nokomi, Kashima City (altitude ca. 500–650 m), Saga Prefecture, Kyushu, 3 June, 1973, leg. Y. TAHIRA. paratypes, 2♂♂3♀♀, 3 June, 1♀, 10 June, 1♂3♀♀, 24 June, 1973; 1♂4♀♀, 24 July, 1♀, 27 July, 1976, same locality as the holotype, leg. Y. TAHIRA.

The holotype and paratypes are deposited in the National Science Museum of Japan, Tokyo. Paratypes are also in the authors' private collections.

Host plant: One of host plants is *Carpinus tschibidkii* MAXIM.

This new species very closely allied to *E. (Exocentrus) testudineus* MATSUSHITA¹⁾, and also similar to *E. (Exocentrus) lineatus* BATES²⁾ in elytral pattern. These three species are able to distinguished by the following key:

1. Body rather broad. Prothorax tuberculated behind middle of each side, tubercle pointed almost backward and not upward (Fig. 6). Elytron with nine bristle rows and the sixth bristle row started from base of elytron to apex. *lineatus* (Fig. 6)
- Body rather slender. Prothorax tuberculated just at middle, tubercle pointed moderately backward and rather upward (Fig. 4, 5). Elytron with eight bristle rows and the sixth one started before middle of elytron to apex. 2
2. Elytra with each five pale pubescent stripes longitudinally. *montilineatus* (Fig. 4)
- Elytra with testudineous patterns of pale pubescence *testudineus* (Fig. 5)

Distribution and Discussion

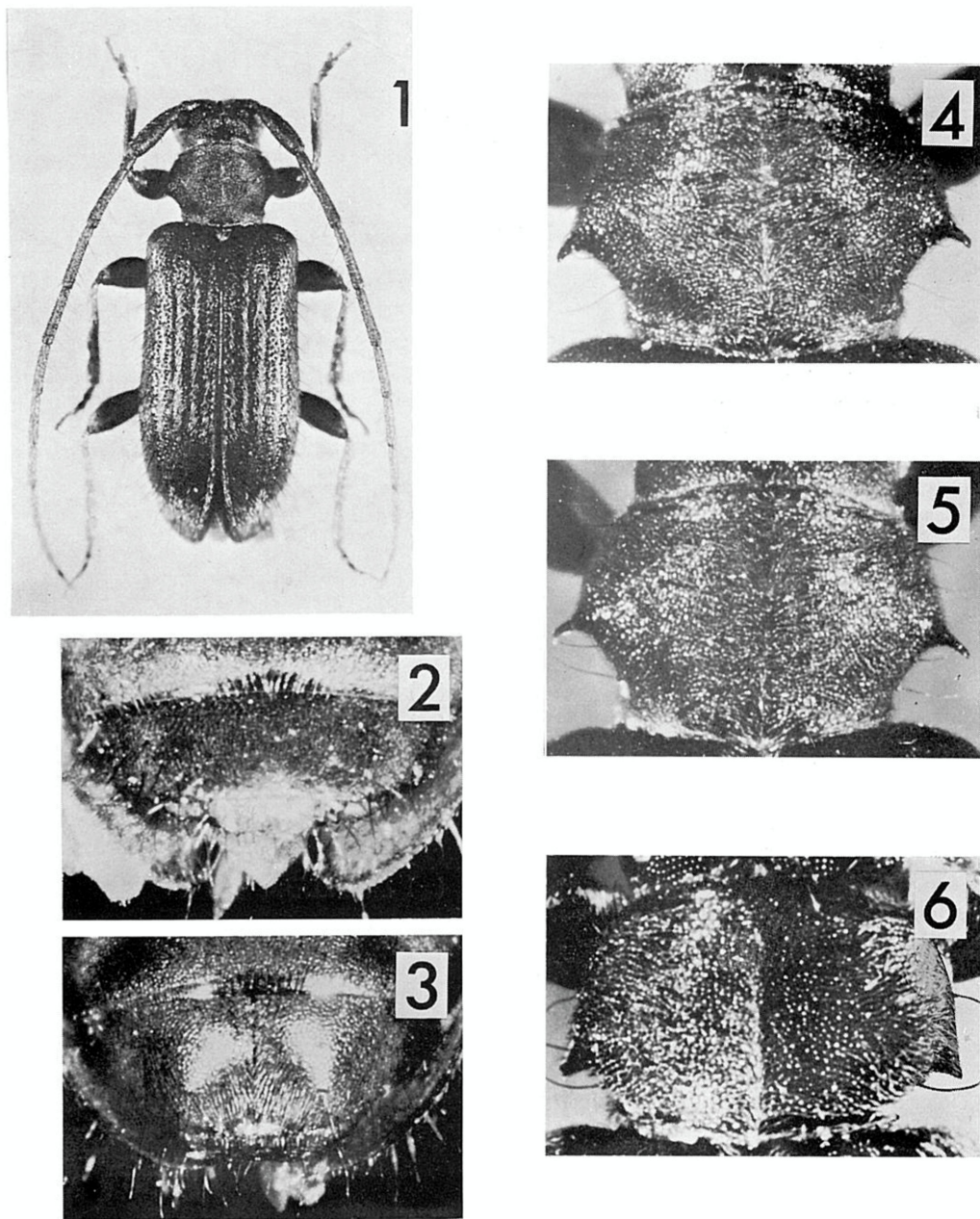
In addition to the type locality, Kashima City, Saga Pref. (Fig. 7-a), this new species is also collected at the following places: Mt. Shoji, Fukuoka Pref., 1♂2♀♀, 11 June, 1972, leg. M. NISHIDA (Fig. 7-b); Mt. Kuju, Oita Pref., 1♀, 11 July 1971, leg. M. NISHIDA (Fig. 7-c); Mt. Shirowa, Miyazaki Pref., 1 ex., 1 Aug., 1976, leg. K. ADACHI (Fig. 7-d); Shiratani, Yaku Island, Kagoshima Pref., 3♂♂2♀♀, 14 July, 1973, leg. H. IRIE (Fig. 7-e) (all in Kyushu). Mt. Tsurugi, Tokushima Pref., 1♀, 11 Aug., 1973 leg. H. FUJITA (Fig. 7-f); Mt. Kuishi, Kochi Pref., 2♂♂1♀, 14 July, 1973, leg. T. OGASAWARA (Fig. 7-g) (both in Shikoku). The altitude the places mentioned are all above 500 m.

E. lineatus inhabits from coast to high mountain districts and is collected together with *E. montilineatus* at the same mountainous places.

E. testudineus is distributed in Hokkaido, Honshu and Tsushima Islands, not in Shikoku and Kyūshū where *E. montilineatus* inhabits. Moreover it is closely allied to the new species except elytral marking. Concerning these two points, the authors suppose that *E. montilineatus* may be a substitutive species of *E. testudineus*.

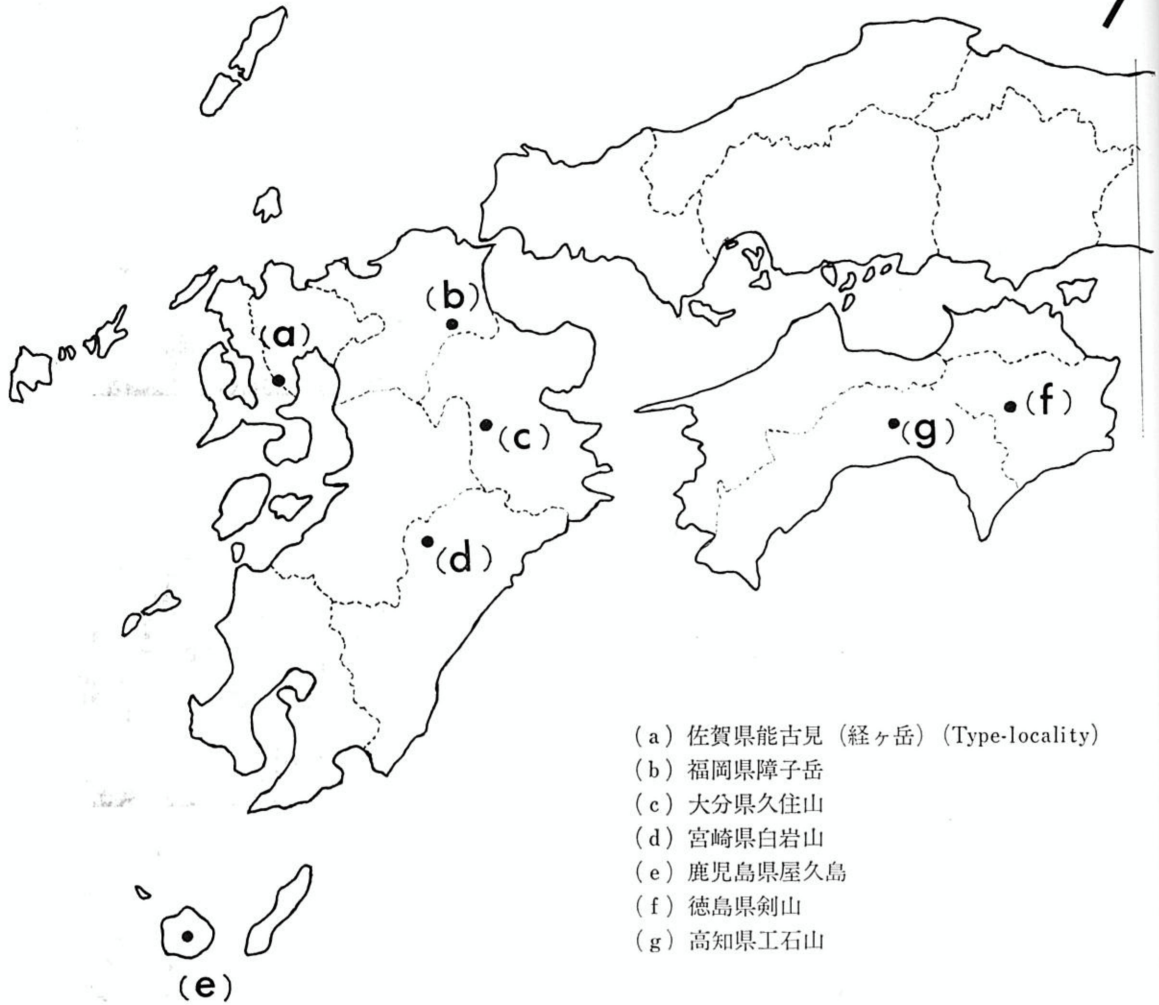
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Explanation of Plate 2

- Fig. 1 *Exocentrus* (*Exocentrus*) *montilineatus*. sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
Fig. 2 ditto, ♂, fifth abdominal sternite.
Fig. 3 ditto, ♀, fifth abdominal sternite.
Fig. 4 ditto, ♂, prothorax.
Fig. 5 *Exocentrus* (*Exocentrus*) *testudineus* MATSUSHITA, ♂, prothorax.
Fig. 6 *Exocentrus* (*Exocentrus*) *lineatus* BATES, ♂, prothorax.



- (a) 佐賀県能古見 (経ヶ岳) (Type-locality)
- (b) 福岡県障子岳
- (c) 大分県久住山
- (d) 宮崎県白岩山
- (e) 鹿児島県屋久島
- (f) 徳島県剣山
- (g) 高知県工石山

Fig. 7 Distribution map of *E. montilineatus*.

摘要

新種 *Exocentrus montilineatus* (ミヤマケンカミキリ) の記載 (Figs. 1~4)。

従来、アトモンマルケンカミキリ *E. lineatus* BATES と混同されていたが、前胸側縁の突起が側縁中央から突出し、斜め後方かつやや上方を向く。鞘翅後半の暗赤褐色横帯の前方で5対の灰白色縦条が互いに連絡することはない。鞘翅剛毛列は8列からなり第6列は中央前から

後方へ伸びるなどの諸点で明らかに区別できる。

形態的にキッコウモンケンカミキリ *E. testudineus* MATSUSHITA にきわめて近縁で、鞘翅の灰白色微毛による斑紋が異なる以外は明瞭な区別点は見当たらない。

現在まで四国および九州(屋久島を含む)に分布することが判明しているが、そのいずれの地にも *testudineus* の分布を聞かないので、両種が構造的にきわめて近縁であることを考え合わせると、本新種は *testudineus* の置換種ではないかと思われる。

References

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- 3) YAMAWAKI, Y. (1976): Kita-Kyushu no Konchu, 22: 73
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