

A New Cerambycid Beetle Related to *Glaphyra kojimai* (Coleoptera, Cerambycinae) from the Korean Peninsula

Tatsuya NIISATO

Bioindicator Co., Ltd., 18–26–201, Takadanobaba 1-chome,
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 160 Japan

Abstract A new molorchine cerambycid beetle belonging to the genus *Glaphyra* is described from the central part of the Korean Peninsula, under the name of *G. ichikawai*. It is the first representative of the genus from the peninsula, and has close relationship with *G. kojimai* endemic to the mainland of Japan.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Kyoji ICHIKAWA, I have recently been able to examine ten specimens of a small molorchine species obtained in the suburbs of Seoul City in South Korea. A close examination revealed that it was the first Korean representative of the genus *Glaphyra* and was a new species closely related to *G. kojimai* (MATSUSHITA) (1939, p. 56). *Glaphyra kojimai* has so far been known to be endemic to the Japanese territory, i.e. Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Tsushima Is., and all the populations from these areas are identical at the species level. The present discovery is very interesting, since it is not only the first record of the genus from the Korean Peninsula but also a record of a direct relative of *G. kojimai* in that peninsula.

In the following lines, I am going to describe this interesting new species. The new name is dedicated to Mr. K. ICHIKAWA, who offered me valuable material and useful suggestion. The abbreviations used herein were already explained in a previous paper of mine (NIISATO, 1987, p. 297).

Glaphyra (s. str.) *ichikawai* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–13)

Related to *G. kojimai*, but the body is shorter and has relatively large fore body, the head is voluminous, hardly constricted even at the neck and has moderately prominent eyes and shorter and stouter antennae, the elytra are broad and relatively short, with the sides not so strongly narrowed to apices as in those of *G. kojimai*, and the median lobe of male genitalia is large though slenderer, with the ventral plate strongly turned up at the sides.

Colour blackish brown to dark reddish brown, reddish on mouth-parts, antennae and legs; elytra dark reddish brown, each usually decorated with oblique spot near suture of basal half, though the shape of the spot is variable according to individuals.

Head large and voluminous, HW/PA 1.03–1.21 (M 1.14), rather strongly convex, hardly constricted at neck, coarsely rugose and partially intermixed with large punctures, and rather thinly clothed with pale hairs; frons almost flattened, relatively narrow, FB/FL 1.33–1.52, with the arcuate grooves along the lateral sides narrow though distinct, and a median longitudinal groove narrow and deep, nearly extending to vertex, somewhat sparsely provided with large punctures; clypeus moderately transverse, with frontoclypeal suture weakly arcuate and deep; vertex moderately concave, sometimes slightly raised at middle; genae about three-tenths the depth of lower eyelobes, usually dentate externally in frontal aspect; eyes moderately prominent, with moderate upper-lobes; antennae relatively short and stout, 11-segmented in male, 1.33–1.58 times (male) or 0.76–0.80 times (female) as long as body, clothed with dense minute pubescence on segments 3–11, though the pubescence is sometimes not so dense on segment 3 (or segments 3 and 4); scape subquadrate, widest at apical third, coarsely punctured, about one and one-fourth the length of segment 3, segments 3 and 4 rather distinctly thickened apically, the former segment about seven-tenths the length of the latter, segments 5 and 6 weakly thickened apically, segment 7 the longest, terminal segment distinctly longer than segment 10 and distinctly appendiculate at the extremity in male.

Pronotum relatively large and broad, weakly contracted towards apex, with moderate basal constriction; PL/PA 1.32–1.56 (M 1.44) in male or 1.39–1.44 (M 1.40) in female, PB/PA 0.88–1.00 (M 0.92) in male or 0.88–0.94 (M 0.91) in female, PW/EW 0.80–0.89 (M 0.86) in male or 0.84–0.86 (0.91) in female, PL/EL 0.73–0.94 (M 0.79) in male or 0.83–0.88 (M 0.86) in female; sides subparallel in front, rather distinctly sinuately narrowed (male) or gently sinuately narrowed (female) to middle, then moderately rounded and with obtuse small tubercles (male) or moderately simply rounded (female) to basal fifth, and then sinuate to basal angles; apex weakly arcuate; base weakly arcuate with slight emargination near middle; disc rather distinctly convex, gently depressed just behind the apex, moderately scattered with large punctures though densely so near base and almost smooth at a brief distance from apex, and also with slight raised impunctate areas, of which two pairs of rounded ones are in apical fourth and just behind the middle, though the two pairs are usually joining in male and the posterior pair is not recognized in female, and an oblong longitudinal one at the centre just behind the middle, moderately clothed with long pale erect hairs. Scutellum moderate and slightly rounded at apex, densely clothed with pale pubescence.

Elytra relatively broad, not so long, reaching the posterior margin of abdominal tergite 2, slightly exposing the sides of metathorax, narrowly dehiscent in apical fourth, EL/EW 1.22–1.39 (M 1.32); sides with moderately prominent humeri, gradually and weakly arcuately narrowed to moderately rounded apices; disc weakly convex, broadly and longitudinally concave near suture just behind scutellum, and each with an arcuate and slightly oblique impression near the middle of sutural sides, coarsely and irregularly punctured, moderately clothed with short pale hairs and partially with

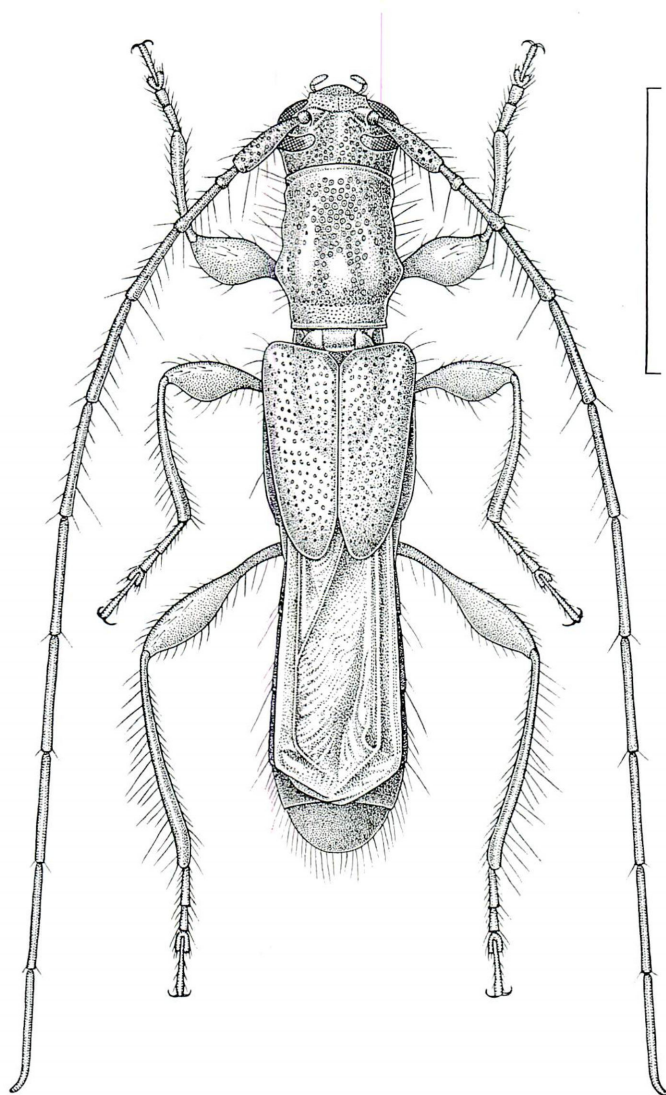
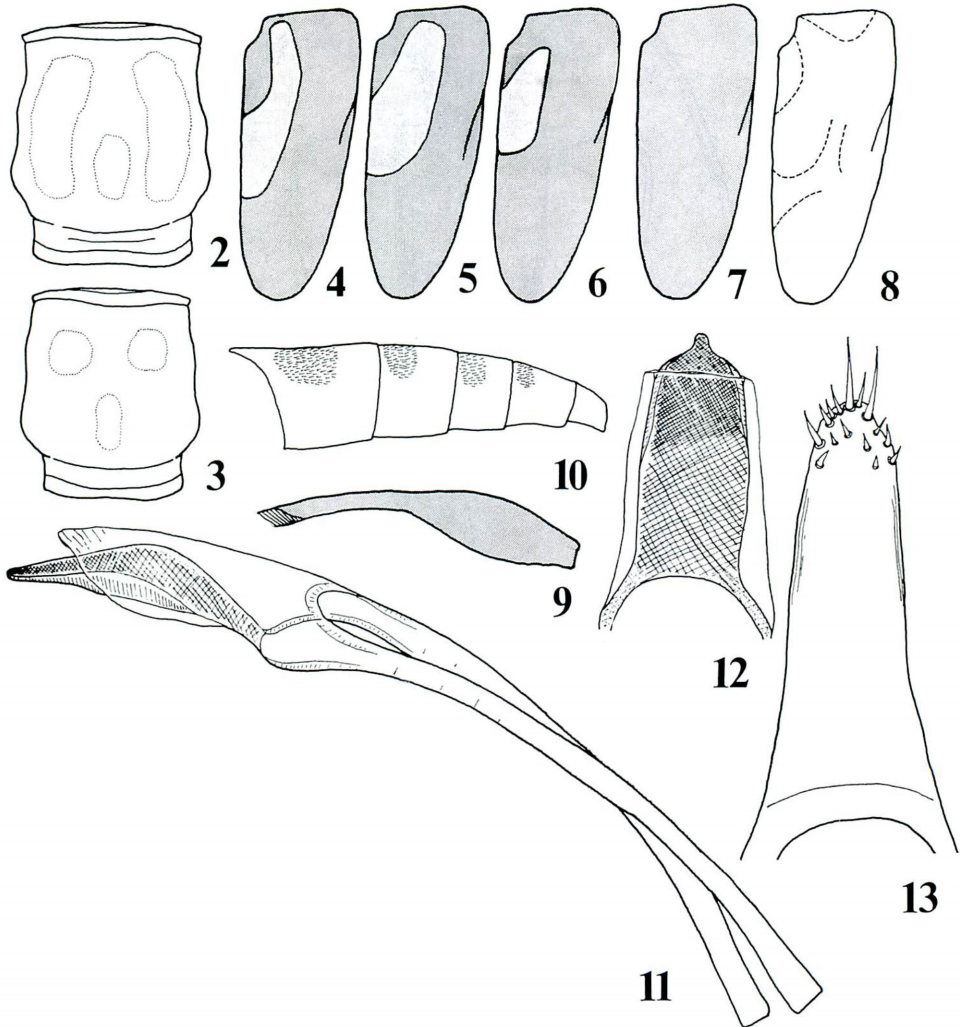


Fig. 1. *Glaphyra* (s. str.) *ichikawai* sp. nov., male. Scale 2 mm.

medium-sized pale hairs near humeri. Hind wings a little less than one and three-tenths the length of hind body, hardly emarginate near base of hind margins, with the basal anal vein barely recognized.

Prosternum moderately convex though distinctly concave at apical fifth, coarsely and densely punctured, rather sparsely clothed with long pale erect hairs; prosternal process narrow and flattened between fore coxal cavities, and hardly divergent to apex; furcasternum well developed, usually exceeding the hind margin of epipleura,

with the anterior process narrow and moderate in length. Meso- and metathoraces very sparsely punctured, haired as on prosternum though slightly denser at the sides. Abdomen broad and relatively short, with sides slightly divergent to apex, rather sparsely provided with small punctures, moderately clothed with irregular-sized pale erect hairs and partially with recumbent silvery white pubescence near the anterior



Figs. 2-13. *Glaphyra* (s. str.) *ichikawai* sp. nov. — 2, Pronotum in male, showing impunctured swellings (dotted areas); 3, same in female; 4-7, right elytron, showing variations of markings; 8, same, showing the impressed areas; 9, hind femur; 10, abdomen in lateral view, showing the distribution of dense pubescence; 11, median lobe in lateral view; 12, same, apical part in dorsal view; 13, paramere in dorsal view.

margin of sides of sternites 3-6.

Legs stout and fairly short; hind leg nearly three-fourths the length of body, with femora moderately clavate in six-elevenths, tibiae moderately arcuate, and the first tarsal segment nearly equal in length to the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ medium-sized, moderately sclerotized, and basically similar to that of *G. kojimai*. Median lobe a little less than three-eighths the length of hind body, slightly arcuate and moderately convex in the apical part, exposing the apical two-elevenths of ventral plate, with rather long median struts which are a little more than three-fifths the length of median lobe; viewed laterally, dorsal plate obliquely truncate at apex and moderately arcuate at sides, ventral plate slightly arcuate on the ventral margin; the ventral plate weakly contracted towards both apex and base, with the apical part abruptly narrowed and bluntly produced at the extremity, and with the sides strongly turned up in apical third; median orifice rather narrow. Tegmen rather slender, a little less than a half the length of median lobe; paramere rather narrow though not so long, nearly one-third the length of tegmen, gradually narrowed towards bluntly rounded apex, which is sparsely provided with short setae.

Body length: 4.4-6.8 mm.

Type series. Holotype: male, allotype: female, and paratypes: 7 males & 1 female, U-I-Dong, Seoul City, South Korea, 1. V. 1985, K. ICHIKAWA leg. The holotype and allotypes are preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and the paratypes are in the private collections of K. ICHIKAWA and mine.

Notes. Though considerably differing in external features, this new species seems to have a close relationship to *G. kojimai*. This is suggested by the structural similarity of male genital organ between the two species. The median lobe is more or less elongate, and has the long median struts, and the triangular apical part of ventral plate which is provided with the produced extremity. Besides, the similarity is also suggested by the narrow elongate paramere in the two species. Externally, *G. ichikawai* is similar to *G. gracilis* (HAYASHI) (1949, p. 29), although the genitalic difference between the two is still considerable. It is most probable that the two species, *G. ichikawai* and *G. kojimai*, have been derived from a common ancestor but have evolved independent of each other.

According to Mr. K. ICHIKAWA, all the known specimens of this new species were found on the flowers of a maple tree which grew at the sides of a valley.

摘 要

新里達也：朝鮮半島より発見されたコジマヒゲナガゴバネカミキリに近縁の1新種。——韓国ソウル市郊外から、ヒゲナガゴバネカミキリ属の基亜属に属する1新種を、*Glaphyra* (s. str.) *ichikawai* NIISATO (和名新称：イチカワヒゲナガゴバネカミキリ)として記載、命名した。本種は、体が小さく、体色の黒化する傾向が強いことから、一見すると日本に固有のオダヒゲナガゴバネカミキリに類似しているが、おもに雄交尾器の形態から、琉球を除く日本全土に広く分布するコジマヒゲナガゴバ

ネカミキリにむしろきわめて近縁な種と考えられる。

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