

## Studies on the Buprestidae (Coleoptera) of Taiwan

### II. A New Species of the Genus *Dicerca*

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**Abstract** A new species of the genus *Dicerca* is described from central Taiwan under the name of *Dicerca unokichii*. It is different from the hitherto known species of the genus *Dicerca* from East Asia in its elytral features.

Recently, I had opportunities to collect many specimens of *Dicerca* on a branch and the trunk of a *Carpinus* tree on the central mountains of Taiwan, in collaboration with Mr. Hyôji TORIGAI and Mr. Chinchu LUO. These specimens were proved to belong to a new species after a careful study. In this paper, I am going to describe it under the name of *Dicerca unokichii*.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and Mr. Masatoshi TAKAKUWA of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, Yokohama, for their kindness in critically reading the original manuscript and offering invaluable suggestions, to Mr. Kôyô AKIYAMA, Yokohama, for his support of my study, and to Mr. Hyôji TORIGAI, Gifu Prefecture, and Mr. Chinchu LUO, Nantou Hsien of Taiwan, for their kind offer of materials.

*Dicerca unokichii* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–4)

Body robust, convex and attenuate posteriorly; head cupreous with aeneo-greenish tinge; labrum cupreous; pronotum black with cupreous tinge, lateral margins with greenish tinge; elytra black with cupreous tinge, lateral margins with aeneo-greenish tinge; ventral surface bright cupreous all over; antennae cupreous; legs cupreous, tarsi with purplish or blackish blue tinge.

Head narrower than the base of pronotum, feebly depressed from the middle part of vertex to just below the center of frons, coarsely punctate, the punctures being oblong, longitudinally confluent, each with one or more whitish hairs, the intervals among them raised and reticulate; eyes moderately converging above in frontal view; clypeal suture inconspicuous; clypeus transverse, about 2.3 times as wide as long between antennal cavities, with anterior margin trapezoidally emarginate; antennal cavities large and subtriangular with anterior and interior rims distinctly raised. Antennae short, slender, eleven-segmented, serrate from fourth to last segments;

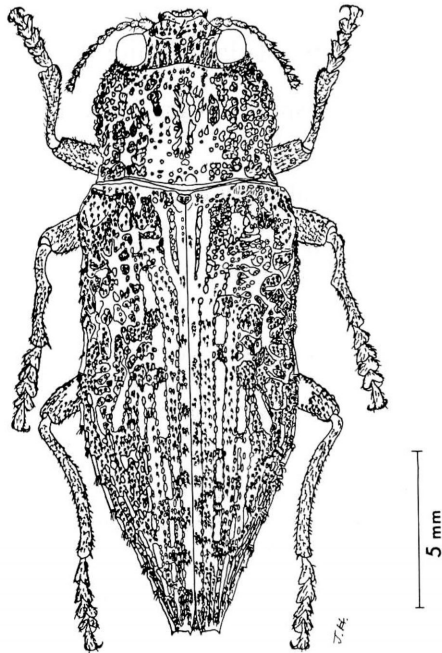


Fig. 1. *Dicerca unokichii* sp. nov., ♂ holotype; dorsal view.

first segment the stoutest, about twice as long as second which is globular; third somewhat stout, about 1.5 times as long as second; fourth subtriangular, slightly longer than third; fourth to seventh nearly equal in size and length; eighth to tenth nearly equal in length, each wider than long; last segment subglobular; sensory pores concentrated in a distinct round pit on apical inner margin of each serrate segment.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, widest just behind the middle; lateral margins sinuate, convergent from base to posterior sixth, then gradually, arcuately divergent to the widest part and arcuately convergent again to anterior angles, which are obtusely produced in lateral view, feebly and not acutely so in dorsal view; anterior margin 0.7 times as wide as posterior margin and bisinuate, with median lobe broadly and feebly produced; posterior angles acute, feebly and transversely produced; posterior margin bisinuate with the median lobe broadly and angulately produced, feebly and angulately emarginate at two-thirds from ante-scutellar part; disc convex, shallowly depressed in posterior third on each lateral half; median line carinate, being surrounded by confluent punctures; surface irregularly punctate, the punctures being deep and confluent, each with a silver whitish short recumbent hair, becoming coarser and denser toward the lateral parts which are almost rugoso-punctate; ante-scutellar part with two transverse pits or with two deep foveoles.

Scutellum small and triangular with a depression on the median line.

Elytra about twice as long as wide, 4 times as long as pronotum, widest just

before the middle and distinctly wider than pronotum; humeri obtusely angulate; sides expanded just behind humeri, subparallel or feebly sinuate to just before the middle where they are gradually arcuate, then feebly sinuously convergent to apices, which are furcate, each with trapezoidal emargination between spines; sutural margins elevated from middle to apices; lateral margins inconspicuous in basal third, then costate to apices and serrate by punctate depressions; humeri prominent at basal thirteenth; basal lobes feebly produced and feebly angulate at lateral two-thirds from scutellum; disc with five costae and five intercostal intervals as follows: first costa conjointed with sutural margin at basal fifth, second irregular from base to apex, third inconspicuous from base to middle, then discontinuously running to apex, fourth inconspicuous from base to middle, then forming broad costa of the length of about tenth of each elytron, the costa being oblique and directed forward to scutellum, and then inconspicuously running to apical two-seventh, fifth inconspicuous in basal fourth, then discontinuously running to apex, and ridged in apical half; first interval inconspicuous in basal part, then distinctly running to apex, second discontinuous from base to middle, then carinate to just before apex, third inconspicuous in basal half, then discontinuously running to just before apex, fourth vague throughout, fifth inconspicuous in basal half, then feebly and discontinuously running to just before apex; area from second costa to lateral margin conjointly reticulated by punctuations in basal half; surface scattered with small round punctures all over, which frequently form small markings by gathering and become coarser, denser and more rugoso-punctate toward sides, each puncture with a short semi-recumbent silver-whitish hair; punctuations between costae and intercostal intervals deep, sparse and longitudinally elliptical, without hairs.

Ventral surface rugoso-punctate, densely clothed with semi-recumbent silver-whitish hairs and shallowly and widely punctate at the sides.

Prosternum convex, rugoso-punctate, flattened at middle, with anterior margin feebly arcuately emarginate; episterna shallowly punctate; prosternal process narrowed by frontal coxae, angulate just behind frontal coxae, attenuate to apex which is rounded, flattened and longitudinally sulcate at middle, the sulcus being clothed with long hairs and confluent punctate (male) or more sparsely punctate (female). Mesosternum divided. Metasternum longitudinally grooved at the middle. Middle

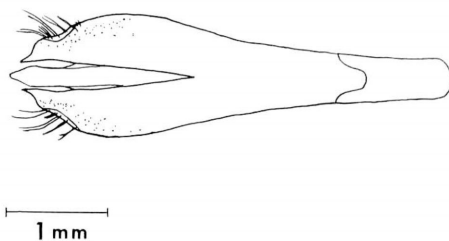


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Dicerca unokichii* sp. nov.; dorsal view.

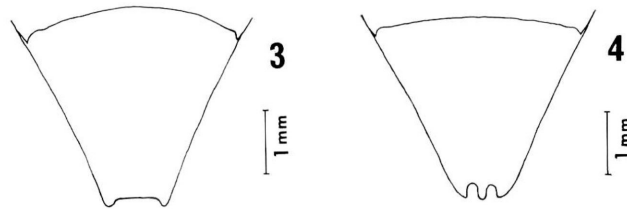


Fig. 3-4. Last visible abdominal sternite of *Dicerca unokichii* sp. nov.; 3, male; 4, female.

coxae a little more widely separated from each other than the anterior ones. Posterior coxae bisinuate at each posterior margin, arcuately emarginate upon metatrochanter.

Abdominal surface shallowly and confluent punctate, though finely and sparsely so at middle, the punctures becoming denser toward sides; last visible abdominal sternite trapezoidally emarginate (male) or narrowly and deeply emarginate in a U-shape on each side, with a median projection rounded at the tip (female).

Legs rather long and robust; protibia laterally dilated at apex; mesotibia with an obtuse inner tooth just before the middle (male) or not toothed (female), and feebly curved interiorly; metatibia curved interiorly; all tarsal segments nearly equal in length.

Length: 13.8 mm–19.0 mm (♂), 16.0 mm–19.0 mm (♀). Width: 5.0 mm–7.0 mm (♂), 5.7 mm–7.0 mm (♀).

Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Kukuang (1,300 m in alt.), Taichung Hsien, 1–VIII–1989, Takaharu HATTORI leg. Paratypes: same locality as for the holotype; 1 ♂, 3–VI–1989, Chinchu LUO leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 6–VII–1989, Chinchu LUO leg.; 2 ♂♂, 6–VII–1989, J. LUO leg.; 1 ♂, 18–VIII–1989, J. LUO leg.; 1 ♂, 2–IX–1989, N. J. HAO leg.; 1 ♂, 13–IX–1989, Chinchu LUO leg.; 1 ♂, 4–IX–1989, Chinchu LUO leg.; 1 ♂, 5–IX–1989, Chinchu LUO leg.; 2 ♂♂, 9–IX–1989, Chinchu LUO leg.; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 7–V–1990, Chinchu LUO leg.; 1 ♂, 28–V–1990, Chinchu LUO leg.; 1 ♂, 9–VI–1990, Chinchu LUO leg.; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 18–VI–1990, Chinchu LUO leg.; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 2–VII–1990, Chinchu LUO leg.; 1 ♂, 3–VII–1990, Chinchu LUO leg.; 1 ♀, 9–VII–1990, Chinchu LUO leg.; 1 ♀, 14–VII–1990, Hyōji TORIGAI leg.; 2 ♀♀, 14–VII–1990, Takaharu HATTORI leg.

The holotype and a female paratype are deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The allotype and the other paratypes are in my collection.

*Host plant.* All the specimens known were taken on a dead stout branch and the decrepit trunk of a *Carpinus* tree, so that the host plant is probably that *Carpinus*.

*Remarks.* This new species is different from the other species of the genus *Dicerca* from East Asia in the characteristics of the fourth elytral costae directed to the scutellum and serration of elytral lateral margins.

*Etymology.* This new species is dedicated to Unokichi, the deceased father of Takaharu HATTORI, who always encouraged him to the study of insects but passed away in 1989.

## 要 約

服部宇春：台湾産タマムシ類の研究. II. フタオタマムシ属の1新種. — 台湾中央部の台中県谷関からフタオタマムシ属の1新種を記載し, *Dicerca unokichii* と命名した. この種は, 上翅の第4隆条の一部が小盾板の方向を向くことや, 側縁が鋸歯状であることによって, 東アジア産の既知種から区別できる.

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