

- Sci. Rept. Saikyo Univ.*, **1**: 171–188.
- ŠVIHLA, V., 1985. Revision of the generic classification of the Old World Oedemeridae (Coleoptera). *Sb. nar. mus. Praze*, (B), **41**: 141–238.
- 1994. Revision of the subgenus *Dryopomera* s. str. (Coleoptera: Oedemeridae). *Eur. J. Ent.*, **91**: 237–254.

---

*Elytra*, Tokyo, **26** (1): 171–172, May 15, 1998

## A Second Locality of *Stenhomalus muneaka* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) in Western Honshu

Tatsuya NIISATO

Bioindicator Co., Ltd., Takada 3–16–4, Toshima-ku, Tokyo, 171–0033 Japan

*Stenhomalus muneaka* and its two relatives, *S. incongruus* and *S. parallelus*, form a species complex (the so-called *S. incongruus* complex) within the genus, and allopatric to Honshu, the Tsushima Islands and East China, respectively. This group was carefully studied in the previous paper of mine (NIISATO, 1988). On the other hand, a *Stenhomalus* species of this group had already been recorded by LEE (1987, p. 79, pl. 10, fig. 94) from the Korean Peninsula with the name *S. muneaka* in the previous year of my publication. It is almost doubtless that the Korean species recorded by LEE (1987) belongs to *S. parallelus* because of the stout appendages and the parallel-sided elytra shown with a photograph in LEE'S book, and also for the reason of the zoogeographical affinity between the Tsushima Islands and the Korean Peninsula.

For more than ten years, we have received information that *S. muneaka* or its relative was collected from the Kinki and Chûgoku Districts of western Honshu. The rumors seemed highly reliable, though no additional record of this complex of *Stenhomalus* has so far been published. Last November, a single specimen of this group collected at Taishakukyô of the Chûgoku District was submitted to me for taxonomical study through the courtesy of Mr. Ryouji TOYOSHIMA. After a closer examination, it was revealed that the specimen in question agreed well with the type population of *S. muneaka* because of its paler coloration, ampler hind body, rather thin antennae and legs, and also the male genital organ which furnishes the most important character for species determination of this group. In this short report, I will record *S. muneaka* from the Chûgoku District as a second locality of the species. For the abbreviations used in the description, see other papers of mine.

I am much indebted to Mr. Ryouji TOYOSHIMA for giving me the opportunity to study invaluable specimen, and to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance.

### *Stenhomalus muneaka* HAYASHI

*Stenhomalus muneaka* HAYASHI, 1981, Ent. Rev. Japan, **36**, p. 29; type locality: Kuzuba-tôge Pass in Niigata Pref.; 1984, Coleopt. Japan Col., Osaka, **4**, p. 52, pl. 10, fig. 22. — KUSAMA & TAKAKUWA, 1984, Longicorn-Beetles of Japan in Color, p. 271, pl. 31, fig. 212. — NIISATO, 1988, Kontyû, Tokyo, **56**, pp. 795–796, figs. 6–7.

Other references are omitted (cf. NIISATO, 1988).

*Diagnostic description.* Male. Body length 5.20 mm. Colour blackish russet, with yellowish orange prothorax, antennal segments 4–8 at each base and all legs yellow, moderately shiny; head dark russet in middle, yellowish in the rests; elytra blackish russet, with faint reddish tinge. Hairs yellowish in colour, generally flying and irregular in length, though densely silvery white pubescent on elytra and at pronotal base. Head distinctly wider than pronotum; HW/PA 1.46, HW/PW 1.17, FW/FL 1.55. Antennae slender, 1.42 times as long as body. Pronotum provided with sparse irregular-sized punctures, with a pair of gently raised areas at sides slightly before middle; PL/PA 1.23, PL/PW 1.08, PL/EL 0.33, PB/PA 0.90. Elytra shorter than in those of the type population, EL/EW 2.32 (2.55 on an average in the type population), weakly ample posteriad, with sides gently arcuate in apical 2/5, rather strongly punctured. Legs moderately thin. Male genital organ almost identical with that of the type population, though the median lobe is fairly broad near base, with bluntly pointed extremity.

*Specimen examined.* 1 ♂, Taishakukyô, Hiba-gun, Hiroshima Pref., W. Honshu, Japan, larva collected on 23–III–1997, emerged on 30–IV–1997, R. TOYOSHIMA leg.; host plant: *Celtis jessoensis* (in coll. T. NIISATO.)

*Notes.* The species of the *S. incongruus* complex are clearly discriminated from one another by the male genital organ, but their external features are not so specialized except for the elytral proportion, and the development of antennae and legs. As was described above, the specimen from the Chûgoku District was quite identical with the type population of *S. muneaka* from the Himekawa Valley of the Jyôetsu area, central Honshu, though the two localities are widely isolated. This fact may suggest that the speciation of *S. muneaka* took place somewhere in the western part of the Japanese Islands in rather a recent period after the formation of the Tsushima Straits at least about 85,000 years ago.

### Literature Cited

- LEE, S.-M., 1987. The Longicorn Beetles of Korean Peninsula. 287 pp. [incl. 26 pls.]. Natn. Sci. Mus., Seoul.
- NIISATO, T., 1988. *Stenhomalus incongruus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycinae) and its close relatives. *Kontyû, Tokyo*, **56**: 789–797.