

## Two New Species of Cerambycid Beetles Related to *Exocentrus fisheri* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) from Taiwan

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**Abstract** Two new species of the cerambycid genus *Exocentrus* are described from Taiwan under the names *E. kusamai* sp. nov. and *E. keiichii* sp. nov., both of which resemble in coloration *E. fisheri* GRESSITT, 1935 from Far Eastern Asia. The former markedly differs from *E. fisheri* in the male genitalic features, while the latter is very close to *E. fisheri*.

The lamiine genus *Exocentrus* of Taiwan was first reviewed by KUSAMA and TAHIRA (1978), and 13 species including 7 new taxa were listed there. After then, only one species was added to the Taiwanese fauna by MAKIHARA (1986) from Lanyu Island off southeastern Taiwan. However, the late Prof. Dr. Keiichi KUSAMA seems to have found out occurrence of still more *Exocentrus* species in Taiwan, because some undetermined specimens with red labels were preserved in his private collection. I am going to describe two new species from them and to name both the species after him.

The two holotypes designated in this paper will be deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The paratypes are in the late Prof. Dr. Keiichi KUSAMA's private collection.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Masatoshi TAKAKUWA of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, for his kind help in preparing the original manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Mr. Toshio KOBAYASHI of Yokohama for supplying me with valuable materials used in this paper.

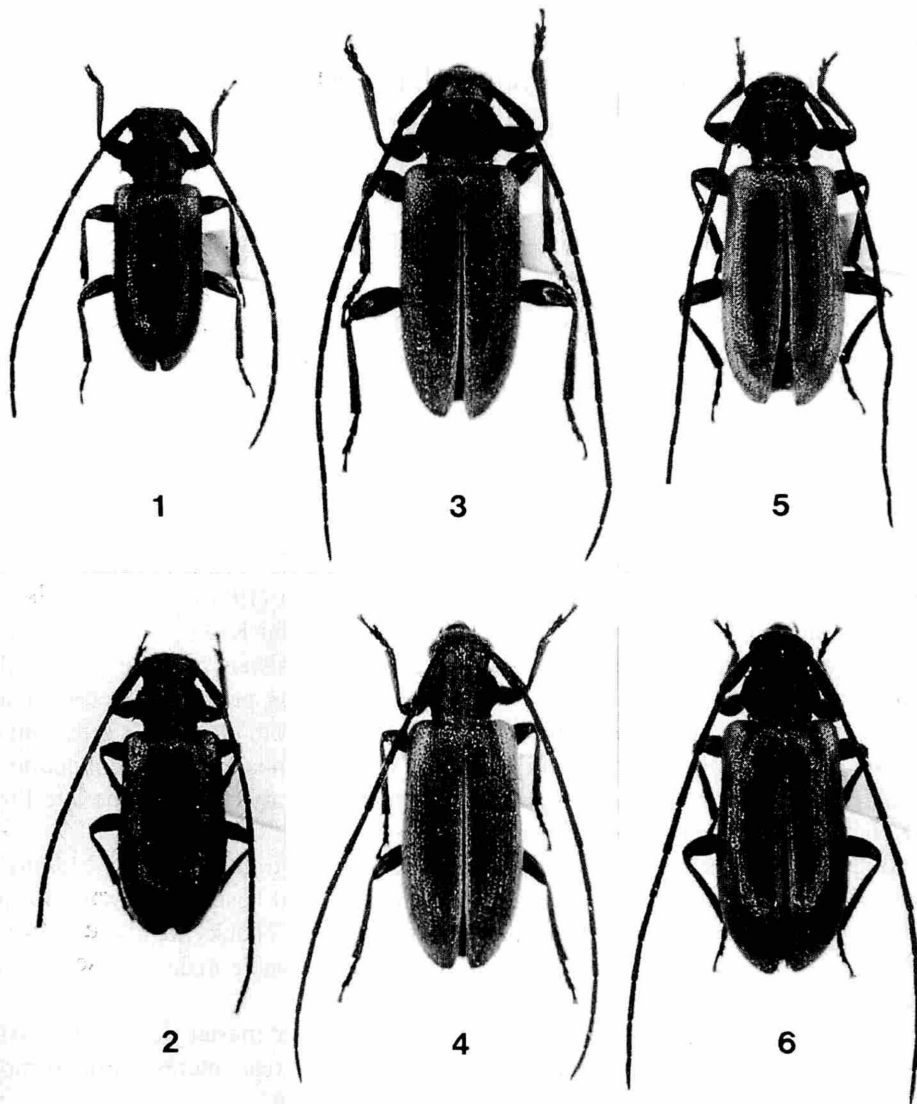
This short paper is dedicated to the memory of my late master, Keiichi KUSAMA, who constantly led me to the longicorn-beetle world of great interest through more than 45 years since the time of my senior-high school student.

### *Exocentrus kusamai* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2, 7–12)

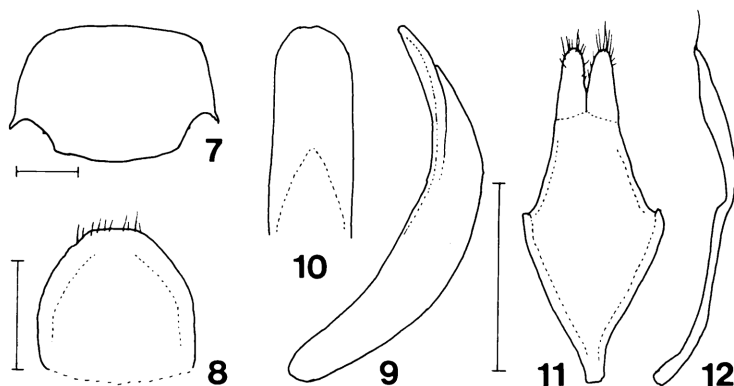
Male. Small, castaneous to dark castaneous; head almost blackish, though the clypeus and the anterior part of labrum are yellowish brown; lateral projections of pronotum, humeri, apical part of elytra and claws brown.

Head finely and densely punctate, densely clothed with pale white recumbent



Figs. 1-6. Habitus of *Exocentrus* spp. — 1, *E. kusamai* sp. nov., ♂ holotype; 2, same, ♀, paratype; 3, *E. keiichii* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 4, same, ♀, paratype; 5, *E. fisheri* GRESSITT, ♂, from Fukushima Prefecture of central Honshu; 6, same species, ♀, from the same locality.

scale-like pubescence, and also sparsely with very long semirecumbent bristles; frons smoothly and distinctly swollen; eye large, fully prominent, coarsely faceted, with lower lobe nearly circular though slightly higher than wide. Antenna exceeding elytral



Figs. 7–12. *Exocentrus kusamai* sp. nov., ♂ holotype. — 7, Pronotum; 8, 8th abdominal sternite in inner view; 9, median lobe in lateral view; 10, apex of the same, ventral view; 11, tegmen in ventral view; 12, same, lateral view.

apex at apical 1/2 of 8th to base of 9th segment; scape weakly clavate, gently swollen to behind the middle, sparsely with erect or semierect long bristles; segments 2–10 with sparse long bristles beneath; relative lengths of segments in the holotype as follows:— 4.4: 1: 3.9: 3.8: 3.2: 3.1: 2.9: 2.8: 2.6: 2.4: 2.4. Pronotum fairly transverse, about 1.48 times as wide as length excluding lateral projections; base distinctly shorter than apex; dorsum punctate and haired nearly as on head; lateral projections slender and strongly oblique. Scutellum wider than long (1.7: 1), subtriangular with rounded apex. Elytra 2.13 times as long as humeral width, almost twice as long as maximum width, strongly elevated dorsad, highest behind the middle; sides sinuate, convergent from behind humeri to basal 3/10 where they are weakly constricted, gently divergent from there to basal 2/3 which is the widest, and then arcuately convergent apicad in dorsal view; each apex narrowly truncate; surface rather densely and deeply punctate, densely clothed with whitish semirecumbent scales, and also relatively densely with erect or semierect stout bristles all over; humeral brown part more vivid than in apex. Abdomen densely clothed with recumbent pale whitish pubescence; anal segment somewhat densely with long semirecumbent bristles on about apical half, broadly and shallowly emarginate at apex; 8th sternite hemielliptical, with a few short hairs at apex. Hind femora clavate, each gradually swollen from behind the middle.

Genitalia stout; median lobe thick, strongly bent ventrad, with dorsal plate apparently shorter than the ventral; tegmen broad, smoothly curved in lateral view, with parameres short and separated.

Female. Antenna exceeding elytral apex at 9th segment. Elytra broader, 2.08 times as long as humeral width, 1.92 times as long as maximum width; sides almost straightly divergent from behind humeri to basal 3/5, then arcuately convergent apicad in dorsal view; apex weakly rounded. Anal segment elevated; apex triangularly, deeply emarginate at the middle. Hind femora almost similar to those of male in shape.

Length: ♂: 5.2–5.5 mm; ♀: 6.0–6.3 mm.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, Sankuang, Taoyuan Hsien, central Taiwan, 1–V–1979, S. TSUYUKI leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality and collector as the holotype.

*Distribution.* Central Taiwan.

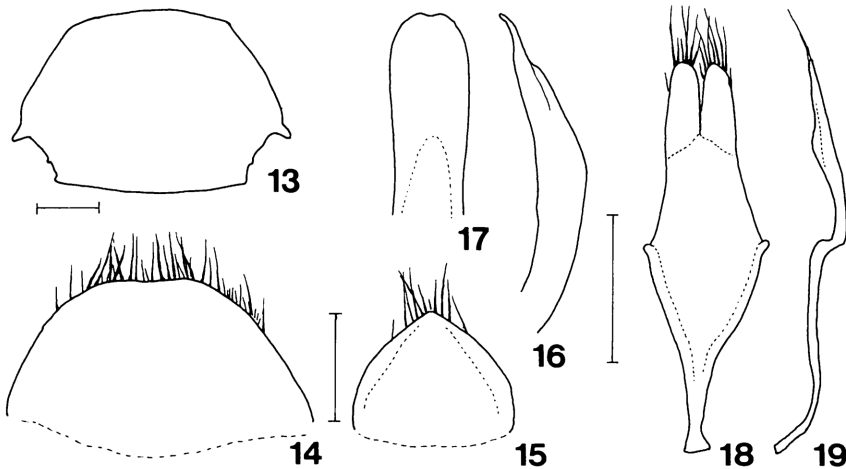
At first sight, this new species resembles *E. fisheri* GRESSITT, 1935 from Far Eastern Asia in the coloration, but evidently differs from it in the features of pronotum, the 8th abdominal sternite and genitalia as described above.

*Exocentrus keiichii* sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 4, 13–19)

**Male.** Relatively large, dark castaneous to blackish; clypeus, anterior part of labrum, mouth-parts except for mandibles, and gula brown; humeri, and lateral and apical parts of elytra brown to yellowish brown; mandibles, spurs and claws reddish brown.

Head finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with pale recumbent pubescence, and also sparsely with very long semirecumbent bristles; frons slightly swollen bilaterally; eye large, fully prominent, coarsely faceted, with lower lobe circular with straight inner margin though higher than wide. Antenna exceeding elytral apex at apical part of 8th segment; scape weakly clavate, gently swollen to behind the middle, sparsely with long inclined bristles; segments 2–10 with rather dense inclined bristles beneath; relative lengths of segments in the holotype as follows:— 5.0: 1: 5.6: 5.3: 4.7: 4.6: 4.1: 3.9: 3.7: 3.4: 3.6. Pronotum fairly transverse, about 1.43 times as wide as length ex-



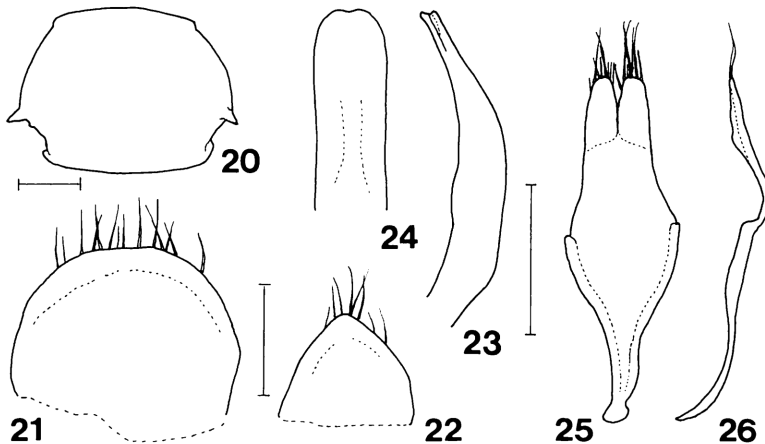
Figs. 13–19. *Exocentrus keiichii* sp. nov., ♂, holotype. — 13, Pronotum; 14, 7th abdominal tergite in inner view; 15, 8th abdominal sternite in inner view; 16, apical part of median lobe in lateral view; 17, same, ventral view; 18, tegmen in ventral view; 19, same, lateral view.

cluding lateral projections; base longer than apex (1.2 : 1); lateral projections thick with rounded apex and moderately oblique; dorsum punctate and haired nearly as on head though the bristles are shorter and pale whitish scale-like hairs are present on the median longitudinal zone and near the base. Scutellum wider than long (1.48 : 1), parabolical. Elytra 2.10 times as long as humeral width, just twice as long as maximum width, weakly elevated dorsad, highest behind the middle; sides very gradually divergent to the middle which is the widest, then arcuately convergent apicad in dorsal view; apices rounded or narrowly truncate; surface finely punctate, densely clothed with whitish pale pubescence and also relatively densely with erect or semirecumbent stout bristles all over; humeral brown part more vivid than in lateral and apical parts. Abdomen densely clothed with recumbent pale pubescence, and also sparsely with long hairs almost all over; anal segment somewhat densely with long semirecumbent hairs on about apical half, broadly and shallowly emarginate at apex; 7th tergite transversely parabolical, with slightly emarginate apex; 8th sternite shaped as a rather broad isosceles triangle. Hind femora well clavate, each abruptly swollen in apical 2/3.

Genitalia slender; median lobe weakly bent ventrad, with dorsal plate apparently shorter than the ventral; tegmen sigmoidally curved just before the middle in lateral view, with parameres stout and separated.

Female. Antenna exceeding elytral apex at 9th segment. Elytra 2.19 times as long as humeral width, 1.94 times as long as maximum width; sides almost straightly divergent from behind humeri to basal 1/2, then gradually and arcuately convergent apicad in dorsal view. Anal segment elevated; apex sinuately emarginate at the middle. Hind femora weakly clavate, each gradually swollen from base to behind the middle.

Length: ♂: 5.5–6.8 mm; ♀: 6.4–7.0 mm.



Figs. 20–26. *Exocentrus fisheri* GRESSITT, ♂, from Fukushima Prefecture of central Honshu. — 20, pronotum; 21, 7th abdominal tergite in inner view; 22, 8th abdominal sternite in inner view; 23, apical part of median lobe in lateral view; 24, same, ventral view; 25, tegmen in ventral view; 26, same, lateral view.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, Sankuang, Taoyuan Hsien, central Taiwan, 4 ~ 7-V-1978, T. KOBAYASHI leg. Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same data as the holotype.

*Distribution.* Central Taiwan.

The present new species is very closely allied to *E. fisheri* GRESSITT, 1935 from Far Eastern Asia, and doubtless has a very close relationship with it among the hitherto known members of the genus, because of the morphological similarity not only of external characters but also of genitalic features. However, the Taiwanese species definitely differs from the Far Eastern Asian one in the following points: 1) elytral punctures distinctly finer and shallower, 2) anal sternite more transverse, with shallowly emarginate and more densely hairy apex, 3) 8th abdominal sternite rather broad isosceles triangular, 4) dorsal plate of median lobe of male genitalia distinctly shorter than the ventral.

## 要 約

露木繁雄：ヨコグロケシカミキリに似た台湾産アラゲケシカミキリ属の2新種。—— 故草間慶一博士が研究中であった台湾産カミキリムシ科甲虫のうち、アラゲケシカミキリ属の2新種、*Exocentrus kusamai* sp. nov. と *E. keiichii* sp. nov. を記載した。いずれも色彩的には、極東地域に分布が知られるヨコグロケシカミキリに似ている。しかし、前種はそれとは系統的にかなり異なった種で、前胸背板をはじめ鞘翅、第8腹板、♂交尾器の形状がまったく違っている。後種は、外部形態ばかりでなく♂交尾器の構造も、ヨコグロケシカミキリと基本的に同じであり、きわめて近縁のものであることには疑いの余地がないが、鞘翅の点刻の状態や腹部末端節、第8腹板の形状、さらに♂交尾器中葉片の背板が腹板より明らかに短い点などが異なるので、別種として扱った。

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