Two New Cerambycid Beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)
from Southern Kyushu, Japan

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Abstract Two new species of cerambycid beetles are recognized: *Anastrangalia kasaharai* sp. nov. from Amami-Oshima Island and *Eumecocera mori* sp. nov. from the Ohsumi Peninsula, both of Kagoshima Prefecture, Southwest Japan.

Subfamily Lepturinae

Tribe Lepturini

*Anastrangalia kasaharai* sp. nov.

Japanese name: Kasahara-tsuyakeshi-hana-kamikiri

(Figs. 1B, 1B', 2B, 3B & 3B')

*Aredolpona dissimilis*: HAYASHI, 1961, Ent. Rev. Japan, 13, 39, pl. 9, fig. 5.

*Aredolpona hirayamai*: HAYASHI, 1961, Ent. Rev. Japan, 13, 39, pl. 9, fig. 6.

*Marthaleptura dissimilis*: KOJIMA & HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, 27, pl. 9, fig. 10.

*Marthaleptura hirayamai*: KOJIMA & HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, 27, pl. 9, fig. 11.


Head longer than broad, strongly constricted at neck behind eyes; genae wider than deep; surface finely and shallowly punctured except for each apical portion of frons and clypeus. Antennae less than 0.9 times as long as body, with segments 1 and 5–11 stout, segments 2–4 slender, segments 1–4 and basal half of segment 5 sparsely clothed with prostrate dark hairs, apical half of segment 5 and 6–11 finely and densely with prostrate pubescence; relative lengths of segments (%): 9.9, 2.5, 12.3, 9.9, 13.6, 9.9, 8.6, 8.6, 7.4, 6.8, 10.5. Pronotum campanuliformed, but slightly swollen at sides of anterior part to behind middle, strongly constricted just behind apex; disc provided with shallow and regularly close punctures, which are much larger than those of head, somewhat evenly convex, with posterior portion declivitous, slightly emarginate. Scutellum narrow and subacute. Elytra subcuneate; apices obliquely truncate; suture arched from behind scutellum to apex, densely covered with short setae; lateral margins densely decorated with short setae; disc finely and densely punctured, with two vague raised lines, clothed with short hairs which become denser towards apices. Hind
legs as long as body, but femora not reaching elytral apices; first tarsal segments somewhat shorter than following segments combined.

Male genitalia about 2.0 mm long, slender; median lobe with short median struts moderately curved, ventral edge of median orifice weakly pointed; lateral lobes slender, without hairs or setae, tegmen with roof somewhat differentiated and short basal piece, with ringed part geniculate.

Body length. 9.0–10.8 mm.

Female. Body stout. Colour black; pronotum black or reddish black, elytra red or reddish black or entirely black. Antennae about 0.6 times as long as body; relative lengths of segments (%): 11.6, 2.9, 13.8, 9.4, 13.0, 8.7, 8.7, 7.2, 6.5, 9.4. Elytra subcuneate, more rapidly narrowed in apical seventh; disc finely and shallowly punctured. Body length. 12.0 mm.

Distribution. Amami-Oshima Island of Kagoshima Prefecture.


Type Depository. The holotype and the 10 paratypes are preserved in the collection of FFPR1, other paratypes are deposited in the collection of ESAKI and TSUDA.

Anastrangalia kasaharai sp. nov. is dedicated to the late Mr. Sumao KASAHARA of Funabashi City to the memory of his contribution to the Japanese coleopterology.

This new species is related to Anastrangalia scotodes (BATES) from Far East Asia including the Japanese main islands (Yakushima Is. to Hokkaido), and to A. dissimilis (FAIRM AIRE) from China and Taiwan, but distinguishable from them by the following key.

1. Elytra covered with dense short hairs near apices in female ............... 2.
   — Elytra covered with sparse short hairs near apices in female; apex of median lobe sharply pointed ......................... A. dissimilis.

2. Antennae long, more than 0.9 times (male) or about 0.8 times (female) as long as body; pronotum somewhat strongly constricted near apex; elytra without raised lines; apex of median lobe sharply pointed ......................... A. scotodes.
   — Antennae short, less than 0.9 times (male) or about 0.6 times (female) as long as body; pronotum very strongly constricted near apex; elytra provided with two dull raised lines; apex of median lobe weakly pointed ........ A. kasaharai sp. nov.

According to KOJIMA and HAYASHI (1969), Anastrangalia dissimilis occurs in Ishigaki Island of the Ryukyus. The author was unable to decide whether the Ishigaki
Fig. 1. *Anastrangalia* spp. — A, *A. scotodes* from Tanegashima Is. of Kagoshima Pref., male, 12.2 mm; A’, *A. scotodes* from Kinunuma of Tochigi Pref., female, 12.5 mm. — B, *A. kasaharai* sp. nov., male, 9.4 mm; B’, *A. kasaharai* sp. nov., female, 12.0 mm. — C, *A. dissimilis* from Taiwan, male, 9.4 mm; C’, *A. dissimilis* from Taiwan, female, 9.5 mm.
specimen is identified with *A. dissimilis* or *kasaharai* sp. nov., or another new species, since the problematical specimen was not available for this investigation.

**Subfamily Lamiinae**

**Tribe Saperdini**

**Eumecocera morii** sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Oosumi-kibane-nise-ringogakizukuri]

(Figs. 4 A, 4 A’, 5 A, 5 A’, 6 A & 6 A’)

**Male.** Body slender, black; head except for occiput covered with dense greenish white pubescence, and also intermixed with erect, sparse, very long white hairs, and long brown hairs on frons; antennae with dense, fine and pitchy pubescence, with sparse erect pitchy hairs, segments 1–9 with bluish white pubescence which is sparser towards apical segments on ventral side; pronotum decorated with three longitudinal stripes at sides and middle which consist of silvery pubescence, supplemented with sparse long erect blackish brown hairs at sides; scutellum clothed with pubescence which is same colored as on pronotal stripes, and conjointed with the pronotal median stripe at base; elytra brown, each with a pale brown small oblique spot, covered with sparse suberect long pale brown hairs; ventral surface with dense greenish white pubescence and sparse long suberect white hairs; legs with dense suberect white hairs, tarsi with bluish white pubescence.

Head distinctly broader than pronotum, somewhat densely and deeply punctured, slightly concave between antennal insertions; frons broader than high, feebly convex; inferior eye-lobes distinctly deeper than wide, three times as deep as gena below it. Antennae 1.3 times as long as body, relative lengths of segments (%): 10.3, 2.1, 14.6, 10.3, 9.9, 9.0, 8.6, 8.6, 8.6, 8.2, 9.9. Pronotum slightly broader than long, slightly swollen at sides of middle, somewhat densely and shallowly punctured. Scutellum trapeziform, somewhat rounded apicad. Elytra narrow, three times as long as head and pronotum combined, subparallel-sided, narrowest at apical 3/5, roundly truncate apicad, finely and irregularly punctured, the punctuation becoming somewhat sparser.
near apical parts. Ventral surfaces finely and shallowly rugoso-punctate. Legs slender.

Male genitalia slender, about 1.5 mm; lateral lobes of tegmen slender, provided with long setae on apical parts; apex of median lobe feebly projected.

Body length, 9.1–9.6 mm.

Female. Body more robust; head except for occiput covered with sparse greenish white pubescence; ventral surface clothed with sparse greenish white pubescence. Head barely broader than pronotum. Antennae 1.2 times as long as body; relative lengths of segments (%): 10.8, 1.7, 15.0, 10.8, 10.4, 9.2, 9.2, 8.3, 8.3, 7.5, 8.8. Elytra
more robust, with apical markings smaller. Body length 9.5–10.0 mm.

Distribution. Ōsumi Peninsula of Kagoshima Pref., southern part of Kyushu.

Type material. Holotype ♂ (Type No. 9, FFPRI), Mt. Yosaka-dake, Mts. Hoyoshidake, Uchinoura Town, Ōsumi Peninsula of Kagoshima Pref., 19–IV–2002, emerged from dead branch of Machilus Thunbergii Sieb. et Zucc., Lauraceae, T. Mori leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality and collector as the holotype, 8–IV–2002; 1 ♀, same locality and collector as the holotype, 10–IV–2002; 1 ♀, same data and locality as
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Fig. 5. Faces (left figure) and lateral view (right figure) of *Eumecocera* spp. — A, A’, B, B’: same as for Fig. 4.

Fig. 6. Male genitalia of *Eumecocera* spp. — A, A’, *E. morii* sp. nov.; B, B’, *E. anomala* (BATES); A, B, lateral lobes of tegmen; A’, B’, apex of median lobe.

the holotype, Y. OGATA leg.

*Type depository.* The holotype and a paratype are preserved in the collection of FFPRI; other paratypes are in T. MÔRI’s collection.
This species is named in honour of Mr. Takaki Mori in Kitakyushu City for his contribution to this investigation.

This new species is related to *Eumecocera anomala* (Bates) (Figs 4 B, 4 B’, 5 B, 5 B’, 6 B & 6 B’) from the mountain area of Kyushu, but is distinguishable from it by the following characters.

*Eumecocera morii* sp. nov.: Frons broader than high (Figs. 5 A & 5 A’); head distinctly (male) or barely (female) broader than pronotum; elytron decorated with a pale marking on apical portion; apices of lateral lobes and median lobe slender (Figs. 6 A & 6 A’).

*E. anomala*: Frons as broad as high (Figs. 5 B & 5 B’); head barely broader than (male) or as broad as (female) pronotum; elytron without any markings; apices of lateral lobes and median lobe more robust (Figs. 6 B & 6 B’).

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**References**


