

Notes on the Lepturine Genus *Pidonia* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from East Asia

XI. Two New *Pidonia* of the Subgenus *Omphalodera* from Japan

Mikio KUBOKI

47–15, Ohara 1–chôme, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 156–0041 Japan

Abstract Two new species belonging to the subgenus *Omphalodera* of the genus *Pidonia* are described. *Pidonia* (*Omphalodera*) *sakimori* sp. nov. is distributed in the Islands of Tsushima, western Japan, and it can be distinguished from *P. (O.) puziloi* by the short and stout antennae, different shape of prothorax, different shape of latero-median marking of elytron, gradually narrowed eighth abdominal tergite toward apex, different structure of the chitinous plate of endophallus in male genitalia. *Pidonia* (*Omphalodera*) *ogasawarai* sp. nov. is distributed in the high altitude of the Shikoku Island, southwestern Japan. It has been confused with *P. (O.) puziloi*, but can be distinguished by the relatively long antennae, different shape of prothorax, dense pubescence on elytra, gradually narrowed eighth abdominal tergite toward apex and different structure of the chitinous plate of endophallus in male genitalia. The vertical distribution of *P. (O.) ogasawarai* sp. nov. is noted with reference to the vertical vegetational zonation of Japan.

The lepturine genus *Pidonia* MULSANT consists of seven subgenera and about 150 species distributed over the temperate zone of the Holarctic Region (KUBOKI, 2003). The subgenus *Omphalodera*, containing five species, shows a limited distribution in East Asia: one species in eastern China and four in Japan of which one is also distributed in the Asian Continent (KUBOKI, 2014).

A number of specimens belonging to the subgenus *Omphalodera* of the genus *Pidonia* collected in various parts of East Asia were examined. As the result, two new species, *P. (O.) sakimori* sp. nov. and *P. (O.) ogasawarai* sp. nov. were confirmed from the Islands of Tsushima, western Japan and the Shikoku Island, southwestern Japan, respectively. The Islands of Tsushima locate in the Korean Strait between the Korean Peninsula and Kyushu Island, and is covered with a warm-temperate broad-leaved evergreen forest containing deciduous broad-leaved trees and *Abies homolepis*. *Pidonia* (*Omphalodera*) *sakimori* sp. nov. is endemic to the Islands of Tsushima and commonly distributes in the area from nearly sea-level up to 640 m in altitude.

The field surveys on the pidonian fauna of Mts. Ishizuchi (1,982 m alt.) and Tsurugi (1,955 m alt.) of the Shikoku Island were conducted by the author in 1996. Furthermore, a number of specimens belonging to the subgenus *Omphalodera* collected in various localities of Shikoku was examined. As the result, two species of the subgenus, *P. (O.) puziloi* and *P. (O.) ogasawarai* sp. nov. were identified.

The altitudinal vegetation zones of Shikoku have been divided into three zones (YAMANAKA, 1978). The hilly zone is the area from sea-level up to ca. 1,000 m in altitude of Shikoku. It is distinguished by warm-temperate broad-leaved evergreen forests dominated by *Castanopsis cuspidata* and *Quercus* spp. The montane zone lies between ca. 1,000 m and 1,700 m in altitude, and is covered by deciduous broad leaved forest mainly composed of *Fagus crenata*, *F. japonica* and *Quercus serrata*, although cool-temperate coniferous forests containing *Abies homolepis* are also commonly found. The subalpine zone lies over ca. 1,700 m in altitude, and is characterized by evergreen coniferous forests of *Abies veitchii* var. *reflexa* and *Tsuga diversifolia* admixed with the conifers. *Pidonia* (*Omphalode-*

ra puziloi widely occupies the hilly and montane zones, and *P. (O.) ogasawarai* sp. nov. inhabits the upper part of montane and subalpine zones. The vertical distributional range of this new species is clarified and the correlation of the distribution pattern with vertical vegetational zonation is shown in Fig. 23.

The holotypes designated in this study are preserved in the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba and some remnants are preserved in the author's collection.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Messrs. Kanji HAYASHI (Tokushima), Yoshirou IDE (Fukuoka), Heikichi IRIE (Fukuoka), Kenji MOCHIZUKI (Ehime), Koichi NAKAYAMA (Kôchi), Takashi OGASAWARA (Kanagawa), Ryuichi SHIMAMOTO (Kôchi), the late Kazutoshi SUZUKI (Kanagawa), Yutaka TAKESHITA (Fukuoka) and Akihiko WATANABE (Okayama) for providing many interesting materials for this taxonomic study.

***Pidonia (Omphalodera) sakimori* KUBOKI, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Sakimori-hime-hanakamikiri]

(Figs. 1–8)

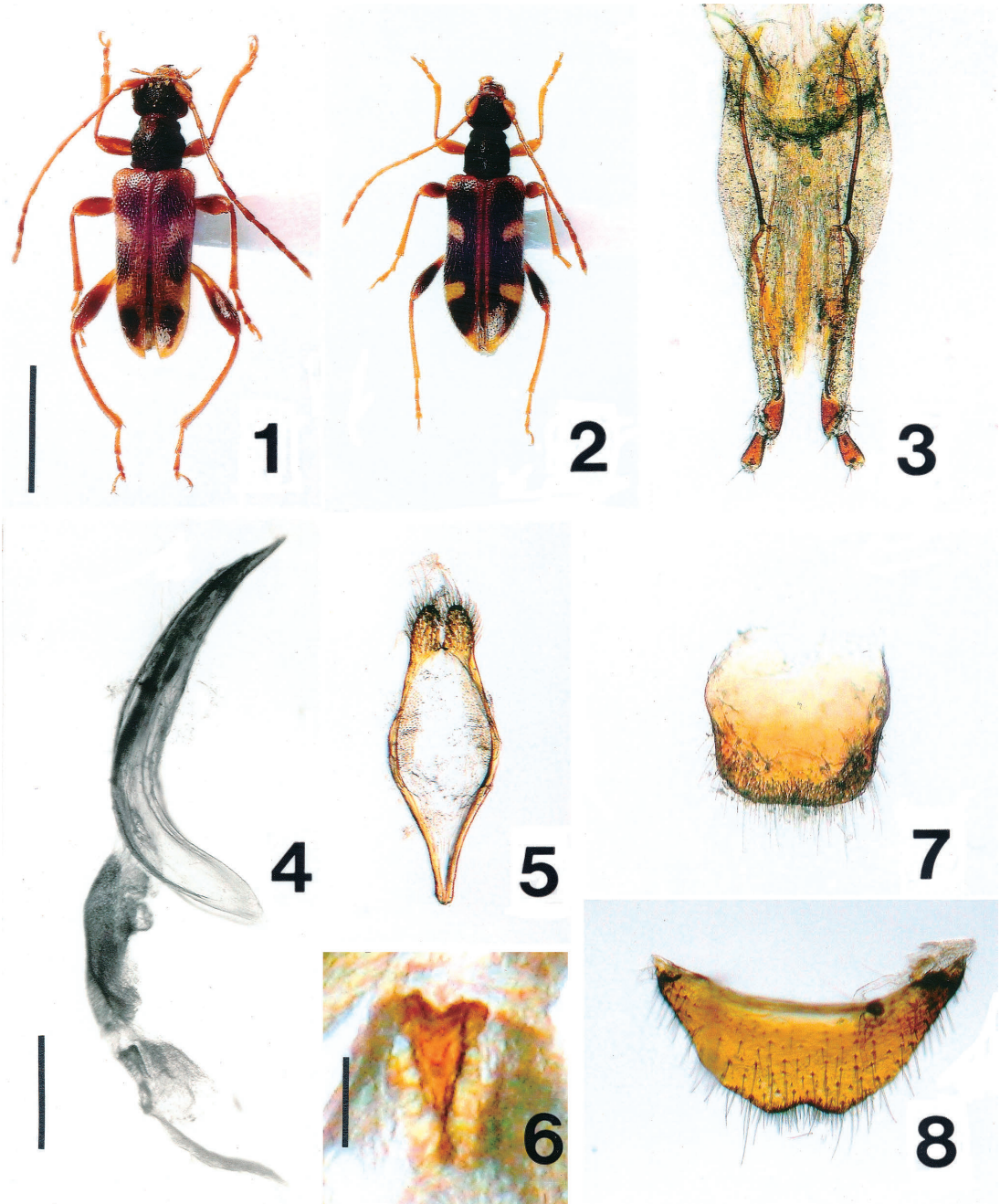
M a l e. Body minute to small, roundish, slightly tapered apicad, coarsely punctured, distinctly shining, sparsely furnished with rather long suberect pubescence on surface, especially on elytra.

General color reddish brown to black and furnished with pale fulvous pubescence. Head reddish brown to black; vertex darkened; mouthparts brown except for reddish brown apex of each mandible; eyes black; temples reddish brown; antennae largely reddish brown, sometimes apical five segments slightly darkened apicad. Prothorax dark brown to black, both apex and base reddish brown. Scutellum reddish fulvous. Legs reddish brown, sometimes femora brown apicad; apex of each tarsus weakly darkened; claws reddish brown. Elytra blackish brown with two pairs of arcuate whitish fulvous markings at basal 1/3 and apical 1/3; vitta along suture narrowly light brown; humeral angle of each elytron light brown; apex of each elytron yellowish brown. Ventral surface of head and thoraces almost reddish brown; abdominal visible sternites from first to third or fourth sternites black to dark brown except for the reddish remainder; meso- and metasterna occasionally dark brown.

Head subquadrate, distinctly broader across the middle of eyes than basal width of prothorax (1.28: 1); terminal segment of maxillary palpus broadened apically; temple angularly prominent and abruptly constricted at neck; frons subvertical and transverse, covered with coarse punctures, bearing a fine but distinct median longitudinal furrow extending backward; vertex fairly flat, weakly convex above, coarsely punctate and sparsely clothed with fine pubescence. Eyes relatively prominent, moderately faceted and strongly emarginate at middle of internal margins. Antennae relatively short, stout and extending over basal three-fourths of elytra; comparative length of each segment as follows: 1+2>5>3=4=6.

Prothorax 1.17 times as wide as the base, strongly angulate-prominent laterad just before the middle, deeply constricted at near anterior and posterior margins; breadth across prominent portions equal to basal width; disc of pronotum strongly convex above, finely and closely punctate, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence. Scutellum small and triangular, slightly longer than broad, bearing thin pubescence on the surface.

Elytra 2.25 times as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriad and conjointly rounded at the apex; surface coarsely and deeply punctate, sparsely clothed with suberect, somewhat short pubescence; each puncture varies in size; interspace between punctures narrower than diameter of



Figs. 1–8. *Pidonia (Omphalodera) sakimori* sp. nov. from Mt. Ohboshi-yama, Tsushima Isls., Nagasaki Prefecture. — 1, Male habitus; 2, female habitus; 3, ovipositor; 4, median lobe of male genitalia; 5, tegmen of male genitalia; 6, chitinous plate of endophallus; 7, eighth tergite of male; 8, seventh sternite of male. Scales: 3 mm for Figs. 1, 2; 0.3 mm for Figs. 3–5, 7, 8; 0.05 mm for Fig. 6.

each puncture in whitish yellow area, but broader in brown area.

Legs robust, clothed with short pubescence; femora clavate; hind femora reaching elytral apices; hind tibiae arcuate and their apical part strongly bending inward; first segment of metatarsus shorter than second and third segments taken together; third segment strongly dilated apically with deep emargination at apex.

Eighth tergite convergent toward apex with rounded apical margin (Fig. 7). Seventh sternite semicircular, somewhat shallowly and triangularly emarginated at apex (Fig. 8).

Genitalia: Median lobe long, falcate in lateral view, strongly bent at apical 2/3, relatively slender, and sharply pointed at apex (Fig. 4); tegmen distinctly shorter than median lobe and conspicuously bilobed at apex, each lobe somewhat long, narrowed toward apex with gently rounded apico-lateral margin, and entirely bearing short terminal hairs in ventral view; several terminal hairs long at apex (Fig. 5); endophallus long, furnished with a small chitinous plate inside of near apical end; chitinous plate emarginated along basal margin, widest near base, abruptly narrowed apicad to basal 2/3, then sharpened like a slender stick in apical third (Fig. 6); diverticulum relatively long and slender.

Length: 9.1–6.5 mm, breadth: 2.5–1.8 mm.

F e m a l e. Body more robust and black markings of elytra more enlarged than in male. Head almost black; mouthparts dark brown; apex of each maxillary palpus brown. Apical half of each mid femur infuscate; each hind femur almost black except for fulvous base. Prothorax almost black. Elytra almost blackish brown with two pairs of whitish fulvous markings; vitta along suture narrowly light brown; basal part of each elytron light brown. Ventral surface of head and thoraces reddish brown; gula darkened; meso- and metasterna darkened; abdominal visible sternites almost reddish brown except for first to fourth sternites which are sometimes slightly darkened laterad.

Head 1.14 times as wide as the base of prothorax. Antennae relatively short and extending around basal two-thirds of elytra; comparative length of each segment as follows: 1+2>5>3=4>6. Prothorax 1.10 times as wide as the basal width. Elytra 2.20 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided and conjointly rounded at apex. Hind tibiae feebly arcuate and its apical part slightly bending inward.

Genitalia: Spermatheca small, lightly sclerotized and comma-shaped, with rounded apical part; collum of spermatheca somewhat thick and long, like a tube without transverse crease, gradually narrowed toward base; vagina broad; spermathecal gland short and open to near the apex of spermatheca; spermathecal duct entering into the base of vagina; paraproct short, fairly narrowed toward apex; coxite somewhat narrowed apicad; coxite lobe relatively broad, rounded at apex (Fig. 3); inner part of coxite lobe sclerotized, furnished with somewhat dense and long sensory pubescence; stylus relatively large, sclerotized except for apex and abaxially united to coxite lobe, with sensory pubescence.

Length: 8.9–5.9 mm, breadth: 2.6–1.6 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Ohboshi-yama, Mine-chô, Kamiagata-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan, 19.V.1980, H. IRIE leg. Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, 21.V.1980, H. IRIE leg.; 1 ♂, Ohboshi-rindô, Mine-chô, 12.V.1990, Y. TAKESHITA leg.; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, 14.V.1991, Y. TAKESHITA leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Kitagorô-rindô, Mine-chô, Tsushima-shi, Nagasaki Pref., 6.V.2006, Y. TAKESHITA leg.; 3 ♂♂, same locality, 12.V.2013, Y. IDE leg.; 1 ♀, Sasuna, Kamiagata-chô, Kamiagata-gun, 23.V.1987, Y. TAKESHITA leg.; 1 ♂, same locality, 22.V.1993, Y. TAKESHITA leg.; 2 ♂♂, same locality, 20.V.1994, Y. TAKESHITA leg.; 2 ♂♂, same locality, 13.V.1995, Y. TAKESHITA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Kounoki-yama, 100–200 m alt., Kamiagata-chô, 16.V.1999, K. SUZUKI leg.; 17 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mt. Mitake, 300–457 m alt., Kamitsushima-chô, 4.VI.1989, K. SUZUKI leg.; 3 ♂♂, Nii, Toyotama-machi, Kamiagata-gun, 18.V.1980, H. IRIE leg.; 3 ♀♀, Kamizaka, 380 m alt., Izu-hara-machi, 1.VI.1997, K. SUZUKI leg.; 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mt. Ariake-yama, 150–450 m alt., Izu-hara-machi,

Tsushima-shi, 29.V.2006, M. KUBOKI leg.; 1 ♂, Tatsurayama-genshirin, 140–230 m alt., Izuhara-machi, 31.V.1993, K. SUZUKI leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Nueishinodan-yama, 220–350 m alt., Izuhara-machi, 30.V.1993, K. SUZUKI leg.; 1 ♀, same locality, 4.VI.1989, K. SUZUKI leg.; 1 ♂, Tsutsu, Izuhara-machi, 5.V.1992, Y. TAKESHITA leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Yatate-yama, 300–400 m alt., Izuhara-machi, 15.V.1999, K. SUZUKI leg.; 1 ♀, Azama, Mt. Mokokku-yama, 200 m alt., Izuhara-machi, 8.VI.1996, K. SUZUKI leg.

Distribution. Tsushima Islands, Japan.

Flight period. May to June.

Records of visiting flower. *Castanopsis cuspidata*, *C. sieboldii*, *Symplocos coreana*, *Viburnum erosum*, *Sorbus alnifolia*, *Stephanandra incisa* and *Deutzia crenata*.

Remarks. This new species resembles *Pidonia puziloi* (SOLSKY, 1873), but may be readily distinguished from it by the following points: 1) antennae shorter and stouter; 2) basal and apical constriction of prothorax deeper; 3) lateral projection of pronotum stronger; 4) eighth tergite of male gradually narrowed apicad; 5) latero-median marking of elytron oblong; 6) inside of endophallus of male genitalia furnished with a small wedge shaped chitinous plate (Fig. 6) near apical end.

Etymology. The species name of this new species is associated with Japanese poems, “waka” called sakimori-no-uta that was a collection of poetry composed by the soldiers conscripted for sakimori and their family members in “Manyoshu”, during the Nara Era.

***Pidonia (Omphalodera) ogasawarai* KUBOKI, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Awa-hime-hanakamikiri]

(Figs. 9–11, 13–15, 19, 20)

M a l e. Body minute to small, roundish, slightly tapered apicad, coarsely punctured, distinctly shining, densely furnished with pubescence on surface, especially on elytra.

General color yellowish brown to black and furnished with pale fulvous pubescence. Head yellowish brown to black; vertex darkened; mouthparts fulvous to brown except for yellowish brown apex of each mandible; eyes black; temples yellowish brown; antennae largely yellowish brown, sometimes apical five segments slightly darkened apicad. Prothorax variable among reddish to dark brown, both apex and base yellowish to yellowish brown. Scutellum yellowish fulvous. Legs yellowish brown, sometimes femora brown apically; apex of each tarsus weakly darkened; claws yellowish brown. Elytra blackish brown with two pairs of arcuate whitish fulvous markings at basal 1/3 and apical 1/3; vitta along suture narrowly light brown; humeral angle of each elytron light brown; apex of each elytron yellowish brown. Ventral surface of head and thoraces almost yellowish brown; abdominal visible sternites from first to fourth black to dark brown except for the reddish remainder; meso- and metasterna sometimes dark brown.

Head subquadrate, distinctly broader across the middle of eyes than the basal width of prothorax (1.18: 1); terminal segment of maxillary palpus broadened apically; temple fairly produced, convergent and abruptly constricted at neck; frons subvertical and transverse, covered with coarse punctures, bearing a fine but distinct median longitudinal furrow extending backward; vertex fairly flat, weakly convex above, coarsely punctate and sparsely clothed with fine pubescence. Eyes relatively prominent, moderately faceted and gently emarginate at middle of internal margins. Antennae relatively long, slender and extending near elytral apices; comparative length of each segment as follows: $5 \geq 1+2 > 6 > 4 \geq 3$.

Prothorax 1.03 times as wide as base, dully angulate-prominent laterad just before the middle, deeply constricted near anterior and posterior margins; breadth across prominent portions slightly narrower than the basal width; disc of pronotum convex above, finely and closely punctate, sparsely

clothed with fine pubescence. Scutellum small and triangular, slightly longer than broad, bearing thin pubescence on the surface.

Elytra 2.49 times as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriad and conjointly rounded at apex; surface finely and deeply punctate, densely clothed with suberect, rather long pubescence; each puncture varies in size; interspace between punctures narrower than diameter of each puncture in whitish yellow area, but broader in brown area.

Legs robust, clothed with short pubescence; femora clavate; hind femora reaching elytral apices; hind tibiae vaguely arcuate; apical part of tibiae weakly bending inward; first segment of metatarsus shorter than second and third segments taken together, third segment strongly dilated apically with deep emargination at apex.

Eighth tergite convergent toward apex with rounded apical margin (Fig. 19). Seventh sternite semicircular, somewhat deeply and triangularly emarginated at apex (Fig. 20).

Genitalia: Median lobe relatively short, falcate in lateral view, relatively thick, gently bent ventrad and sharply pointed at apex (Fig. 13); tegmen shorter than median lobe and conspicuously bilobed at apex, each lobe somewhat long, narrowed toward apex with gently round apico-lateral margin, and bearing relatively short terminal hairs in ventral view; several terminal hairs long at apex (Fig. 14); endophallus long, furnished with a large, rectangle chitinous plate inside of near apical end; chitinous plate rather large, widest near basal end, basal margin truncate; its apico-lateral margin gently round, lateral margins almost parallel to each other and weakly constricted anterior margin round (Fig. 15); diverticulum relatively long and slender.

Length: 9.4–6.9 mm, breadth: 2.6–1.8 mm.

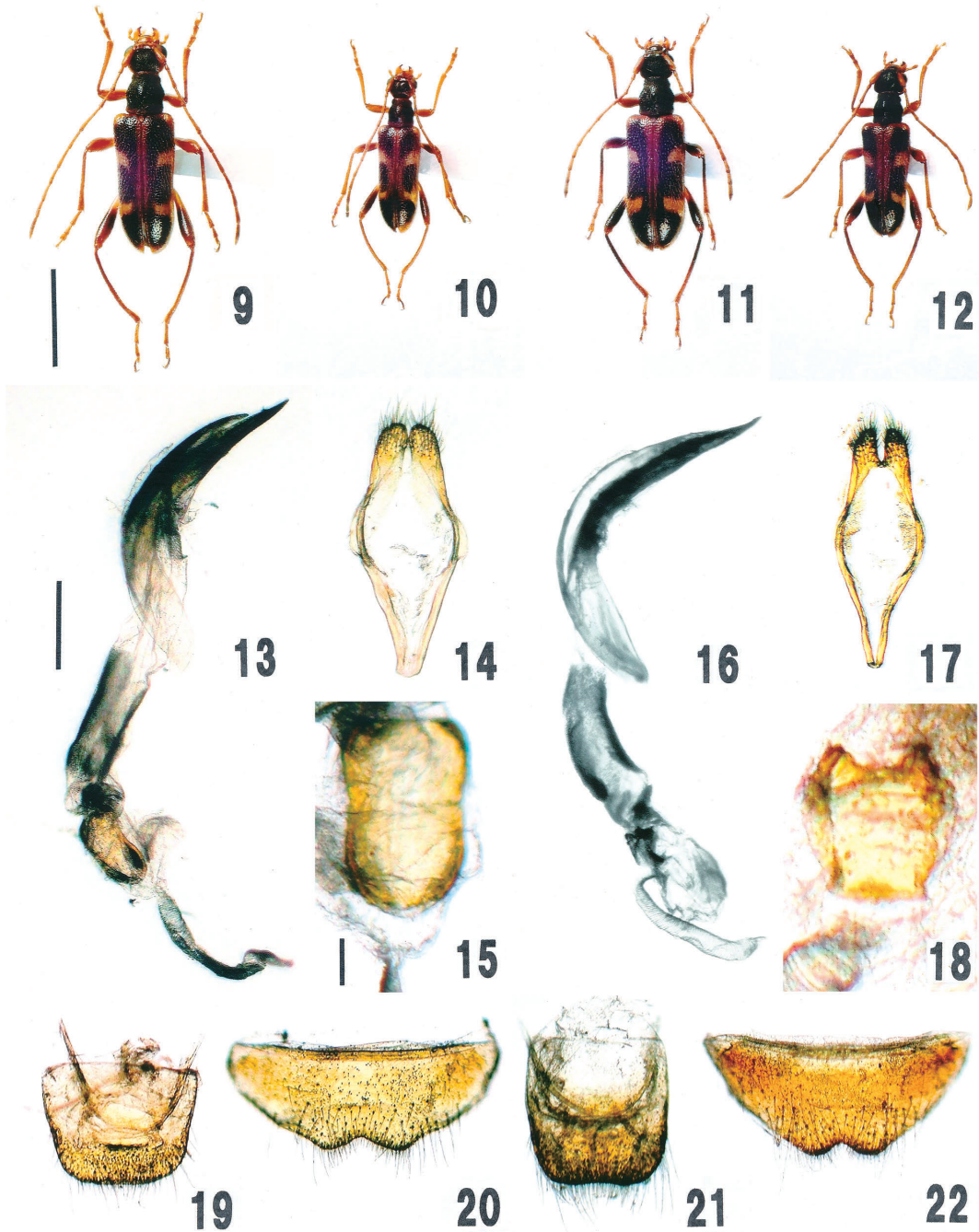
F e m a l e. Body more robust and black markings of elytra more enlarged than in male. Head almost black; mouthparts dark brown; apex of each maxillary palpus brown. Apical half of each mid femur infuscate; each hind femur almost black except for fulvous base. Prothorax almost black. Elytra almost blackish brown with pairs of arcuate whitish fulvous markings. Ventral surface of head reddish brown; thoraces yellowish to reddish brown; meso- and metasterna darkened; abdominal visible sternites almost yellowish to reddish brown, except for first to fourth sternites darkened narrowly laterad.

Head 1.09 times as wide as the base of prothorax. Antennae relatively short and extending around basal 2/3 of elytra; comparative length of each segment as follows: $5 > 1 + 2 > 6 \geq 4 \geq 3$. Prothorax 1.02 times as wide as the basal width. Elytra 2.42 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided and conjointly rounded at apex. Hind tibiae feebly arcuate.

Genitalia: Spermatheca small, lightly sclerotized and comma-shaped, with rounded apical part; collum of spermatheca somewhat thick and long like a tube without transverse crease, gradually narrowed toward base; vagina broad; spermathecal gland short and open to near the apex of spermatheca; spermathecal duct entering into the base of vagina; paraproct short, fairly narrowed toward apex; coxite somewhat narrowed apicad; coxite lobe relatively broad, rounded at apex; inner part of coxite lobe sclerotized, furnished with somewhat dense and long sensory pubescence; stylus relatively large, sclerotized except for apex and abaxially united to coxite lobe, with sensory pubescence.

Length: 10.0–7.7 mm, breadth: 2.8–2.1 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Ichinomori, 1,720 m alt., Koyadaira-son, Mima-gun, Tokushima Prefecture, Japan, 13.VII.1996, T. OGASAWARA leg. Paratypes: 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype, M. KUBOKI leg.; 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype, A. WATANABE leg.; 18 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, same locality, 10–11.VII.1994, K. HAYASHI leg.; 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, 7.VII.1996, K. SUZUKI leg.; 3 ♀♀, Gyôba, 1,800 m alt., Mt. Tsurugi-san, Koyadaira-son, 13.VII.1996, T. OGASAWARA leg.; 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality, 13.VII.1996, M. KUBOKI leg.; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Katanakake, 1,750 m alt., Koyadaira-son, 13.VII.1996, T. OGASAWARA leg.; 15 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Mt. Tsuru-



Figs. 9–22. *Pidonia* (*Omphalodera*) spp. — 9–11, 13–15, 19, 20, *P. (O.) ogasawarai* sp. nov. from Mt. Ibuki-yama, Saijo-shi, Ehime Prefecture; 12, 16–18, 21, 22, *P. (O.) puziloi* (SOLSKY, 1873), same locality. — 9, 10, 12, Male; 11, female. — 9–12, habitus; 13, 16, median lobe of male genitalia; 14, 17, tegmen of male genitalia; 15, 18, chitinous plate of endophallus; 19, 21, eighth tergite of male; 20, 22, seventh sternite of male. Scales: 3 mm for Figs. 9–12; 0.3 mm for Figs. 13, 14, 16, 17, 19–22; 0.05 mm for Figs. 15, 18.

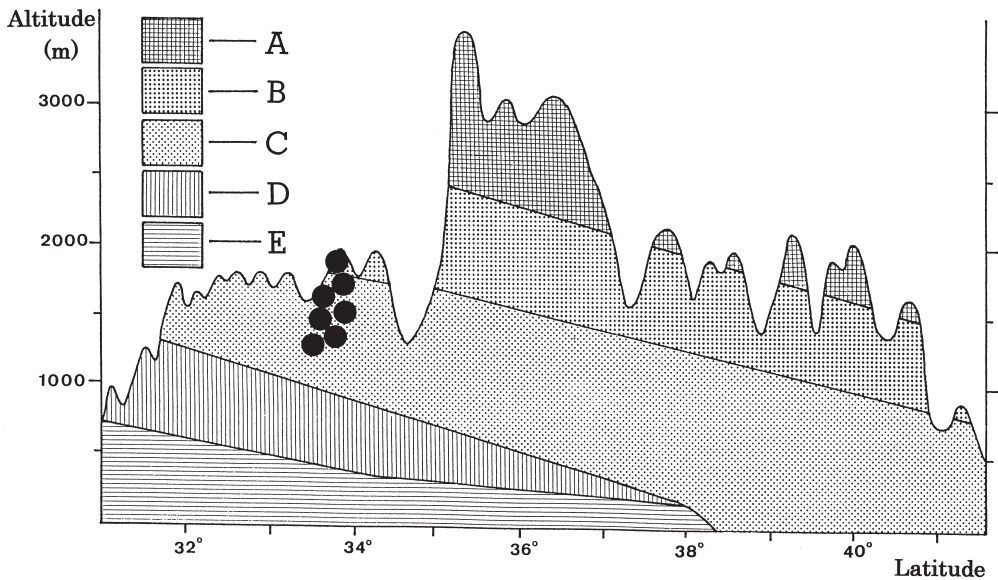


Fig. 23. Distribution of *Pidonia ogasawarai* KUBOKI, sp. nov. (●) in the vertical vegetational zones of Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. — A, Alpine desert, grassland and scrub (including *Pinus pumila* formation); B, conifer forest (*Abies-Picea* formation); C, deciduous broadleaved forest (*Fagus crenata* formation); D, intermediate conifer forest (*Tsuga sieboldii* formation); E, evergreen broadleaved forest (*Castanopsis cuspidata* formation).

gi-san, 1,745–1,800 m alt., Higashiyayama-son, Miyoshi-gun, Tokushima Pref., 23–25.VII.2005, K. SUZUKI leg.; 6 ♂♂, Mt. Tsurugi-san, 1,420–1,620 m alt., Higashiyayama-son, 7.VII.1991, K. SUZUKI leg.; 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Nishijima–Ichinomori, Mima-shi, Tokushima Pref., 29.VI.2014, K. HAYASHI leg.; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Meotoike, 1,440 m alt., Ichiu-son, Mima-gun, Tokushima Pref., 14.VII.1996, M. KUBOKI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tsurugi-san Super-rindô, 1,420–1,620 m alt., Kisawa-son, Naka-gun, Tokushima Pref., 7.VII.1991, K. SUZUKI leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Takashiro-yama, 1,300 m alt., Kisawa-son, 25–26.VI.1999, A. SUGIMURA leg.; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Ochiai Pass, 1,400 m alt., Miyoshi-shi, Tokushima Pref., 10.VI.2012, K. HAYASHI leg.; 2 ♀♀, Yoakashi-tôge–Ninokusari, 1,620–1,800 m alt., Mt. Ishizuchi-san, Saijô-shi, Ehime Pref., 12.VII.1996, M. KUBOKI leg.; 23 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, Ninokusari, Saijô-shi, 12.VII.1996, M. KUBOKI leg.; 9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, San-nokusari, 1,900 m alt., Mt. Ishizuchi-san, Saijô-shi, 16.VII.1976, R. SHIMAMOTO leg.; 7 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, Ninokusari–Mt. Misen, Saijô-shi, 12.VII.1996, M. KUBOKI leg.; 14 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, Ninokusari–Tsuchigoya, Saijô-shi, 12.VII.1996, M. KUBOKI leg.; 2 ♂♂, Tsurunokonokashira, 1,570 m alt., Saijô-shi, 13.VII.1974, R. SHIMAMOTO leg.; 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Tsuchigoya–Marutakigoya, 1,550 m alt., Omogo-mura, Kamiukena-gun, Ehime Pref., 12.VII.1996, M. KUBOKI leg.; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Marutakigoya, 1,550 m alt., Omogo-mura, 13.VII.1974, R. SHIMAMOTO leg.; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Tsuchigoya, Kumakougen-chô, 30.VI.2007, K. MOCHIZUKI leg.; 9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Tebakogoe–Marutakigoya, 1,625–1,700 m alt., Ino-chô, Agawa-gun, Kôchi Pref., 12–14.VII.1974, R. SHIMAMOTO leg.; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Takanosu-yama, 1,400 m alt., Ino-chô, 23.VI.2007, K. MOCHIZUKI leg.; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Kamegamori-rindô, near Mt. Takanosu-yama, Ino-chô, 23.VI.2007, K. MOCHIZUKI leg.; 3 ♂♂, same locality, 30.VI.–1.VII.2007, K. MOCHIZUKI leg.; 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Ibuki-yama, Saijô-shi, 30.VI.2007, K. MOCHIZUKI leg.; 8 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Mt. Iwaguro-yama, 1,560–1,600 m alt., Omogo-mura, 6.VII.1983, K. SUZUKI leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 8.VII.1987, K. NAKAYAMA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kame-

gamori-rindô, near Mt. Takanosu-yama, 17.VI.2007, K. MOCHIZUKI leg.; 2 ♂♂, Yasui-Tebako, Hongawa-mura, Tosa-gun, Kôchi Pref., 25.VI.1974, H. OKAMOTO leg.; 9 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Mt. Ibuki-yama, Saijôshi, 23.VI.2007, K. MOCHIZUKI leg., 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same locality, 30.VI.2007, K. MOCHIZUKI leg., 7 ♂♂, Mt. Higashiakaishi-yama, 1,500 m alt., Doi-chô, Uma-gun, Ehime Pref., 7.VII.1986, K. SUZUKI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 30.VI.1996, K. SUZUKI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Tengenomori, 1,450 m alt., Higashitsuno-mura, Takaoka-gun, Kôchi Pref., 3.VII.1994, K. NAKAYAMA leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Aozare-yama, 1,300 m alt., Ootoyo-chô, Nagaoka-gun, Kôchi Pref., 31.V.1981, K. NAKAYAMA leg.; 1 ♂, same locality, 4.V.1998, K. NAKAYAMA leg.

Distribution. Shikoku, Japan.

The distribution of this species is shown in Fig. 23 in connection with the vertical vegetational zones of Japan excluding Hokkaido. Its distributional range is vertically limited to the upper part of the deciduous broadleaved zone (*Fagus crenata* formation) and the evergreen conifer zone (*Abies-Picea* formation) of Shikoku.

Flight period. The last ten days of May to the middle ten days of July in the upper part of mountain zone. The last ten days of June to July in the subalpine zone.

Records of visiting flower. *Symplocos coreana*, *Schizophragma hydrangeoides*, *Hydrangea petiolaris*, *H. paniculata*, *Rubus pseudoacer*, *Actinidia arguta*, *Weigela decora*, *W. floribunda*, *Swida macrophylla*, *S. controversa*, *Stephanandra incisa*, *Viburnum dilatatum*, *V. erosum*, *V. wrightii* and *Acer nipponicum*.

Remarks. This new species resembles *Pidonia puziloi* (SOLSKY, 1873), but readily distinguished from it by the following points: 1) antennae relatively long; 2) basal and apical constrictions of prothorax deeper; 3) pronotum more strongly prominent on both sides; 4) elytral pubescence denser; 5) eighth tergite of male gradually narrowed apicad; 6) chitinous plate of endophallus rectangle shape (Fig. 15) instead of reverse horseshoe arch shape (Fig. 18).

Etymology. The species name of this new species is given after Mr. Takashi OGASAWARA, who is one of the most famous researchers of the cerambycids in Japan.

要 約

窪木幹夫：東アジア産ヒメハナカミキリ属(鞘翅目カミキリムシ科)の知見。XI. 日本産 *Pidonia* 属 *Omphalodera* 亜属の2新種。——長崎県対馬の常緑広葉樹林で採集された *Pidonia* 属 *Omphalodera* 亜属の新種, *P. (O.) sakimori* sp. nov. サキモリヒメハナカミキリと、四国の山地帯上部の落葉広葉樹林と亜高山帯針葉樹林で採集された *P. (O.) ogasawarai* sp. nov. アワヒメハナカミキリを記載した。前種は従来 *P. (O.) puziloi* (SOLSKY) フタオビヒメハナカミキリと同一視されてきたが、触角が太く短く、前胸前後縁のくびれや側部と背面中央の突出がより強く、雄の第8腹板の両側が徐々に狭まり、雄交尾器の中葉片の内囊の先端付近の chitinous plate が細長く三角形で、先端部 1/3 は棒状、鞘翅の中央側紋が長楕円形であることなどで区別できる。後種も同様にこれまで *P. (O.) puziloi* (SOLSKY) と混同されてきたが、前胸前後縁のくびれや側部中央の突出がより強く、鞘翅の毛がより密で、雄の第8腹板の両側が徐々に狭まり、雄交尾器の中葉片の内囊の先端付近の chitinous plate が大きく長方形であることなどで区別できる。四国での垂直分布の調査では、*Pidonia puziloi* の分布域は広く、低山帯の照葉樹林と山地帯の落葉広葉樹林から採集されるのに対し、*Pidonia ogasawarai* sp. nov. のそれは狭く、山地帯上部の落葉広葉樹林と亜高山帯の針葉樹林から採集される。なお、種名 *ogasawarai* はカミキリムシ研究家の小笠原 隆氏に献名した。

References

- KUBOKI, M., 2003. A new subgenus *Pidonia* MULSANT (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). *Entomological Review of Japan, Osaka*, **58**: 1–6.
- KUBOKI, M., 2014. Notes on the lepturine genus *Pidonia* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from East Asia X. A new *Pidonia* from Mt. Misen, southern Honshu, Japan. *Elytra, Tokyo*, (n. ser.), **4**: 181–185.
- YAMANAKA, T., 1978. The vegetation and flora of Kôchi Prefecture. 461 pp. Rinyakousaikai Kôchishibu, Kôchi.

Manuscript received 28 April 2015;
revised and accepted 13 July 2015.