

Discovery of the Genus *Clytellus* WESTWOOD (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Eastern Taiwan

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Abstract *Clytellus akiyamai* sp. nov. is described from eastern Taiwan. The new species has a close relationship with *C. tatarianae* MIROSHNIKOV from the Malay Peninsula, and is considered as its sibling species in Taiwan. Two similar species are distinguished by the structures of pronotum and elytra.

Introduction

MIROSHNIKOV (2014) recorded 28 species including eleven new species of the genus *Clytellus* WESTWOOD under the new subtribe Clytellina MIROSHNIKOV of the tribe Tillomorphini LACORDAIRE. The range of the genus is rather restricted to the area between the Andaman Islands as the western end, Sumatra, Borneo and Sulawesi as the southern end, and the Philippines as the eastern end. Besides, the easternmost range of the continental area is Hong Kong, Southwest China.

In the summer of 2014, Hideo AKIYAMA unexpectedly collected a strange longicorn beetle in having an ant-like habitus at the foot of Mt. Jinfeng Shan, which is located at the eastern slope near the southern end of the Central Mountains of Taiwan. He submitted it to me ten months after his discovery, since he had believed it belonging to the other beetle family such as the Aderidae rather than a longicorn beetle. After a close examination, it became clear that the longicorn beetle in question was not only a new species belonging to the genus *Clytellus* WESTWOOD, but also the first representative of the genus from Taiwan. This discovery from eastern Taiwan advanced the known easternmost range of the genus by 700 km east in distance in a beeline from Hong Kong.

Material and Methods

The material examined was obtained during a recent collecting trip by Hideo AKIYAMA, and will be preserved in the National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung, Taiwan.

The abbreviations used for the ratio of the measurement in the description see NIISATO (2015, p. 485) in the present issue.

Taxonomy

Clytellus akiyamai sp. nov.
(Figs. 1–10)

Body length: 5.0 mm (from vertex to elytral apices).

Closely similar in many respects to *C. tatarianae* MIROSHNIKOV, but distinguished from the relative by the structures of pronotum and elytra. Colour black, strongly shiny, with greenish metallic tinge in elytra, dark reddish brown in antennae, legs and mouthparts except for mandibular margins, at vertex,

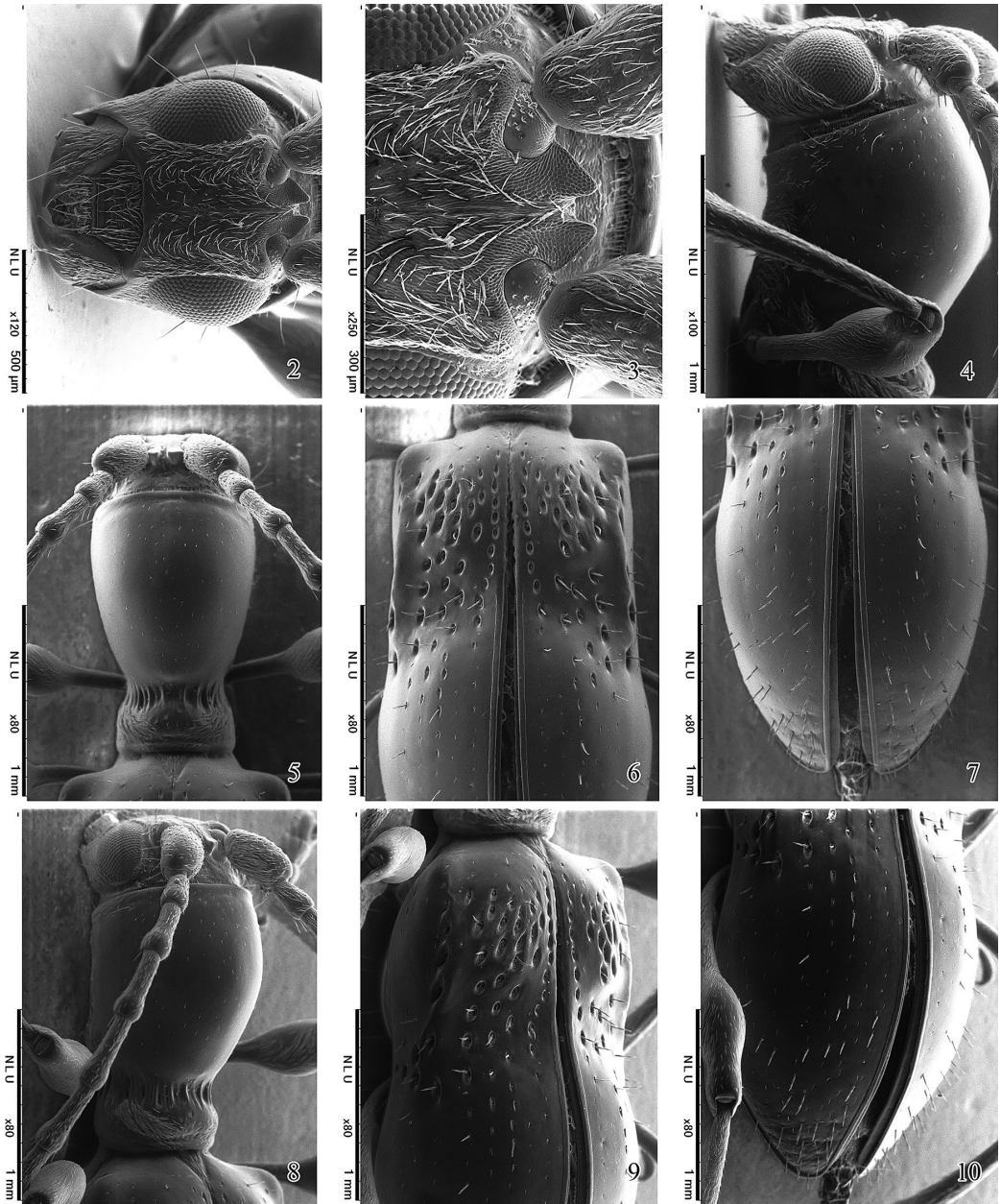


Fig. 1. *Clytellus akiyamai* sp. nov., holotype ♀, from eastern Taiwan.

genae and base of scutellum, along narrow external margins of apical halves of elytra. Body clothed with pale grey pubescence and a few pale yellow hairs, partly with recumbent white pubescence and short strong pale yellow setae.

F e m a l e. Head nearly as wide as the apical width of pronotum, indistinctly reticulate, densely clothed with pale grey pubescence, scattered with a few pale yellow hairs, HW/PA 1.00, HW/PW 0.95; frons weakly arcuately emarginate at sides, with a vague median costa near base, arcuately emarginate at apical margin though a little produced at middle, FL/FB 1.00, FA/FB 1.00; clypeus finely rugose, a little less than $2/5$ the length of basal width; genae $3/5$ the depth of lower eye-lobes, acutely produced ventrad in frontal view; vertex provided with a pair of short triangular plates at middle. Antennae relatively long, reaching apical $2/5$ of elytra, stout, clothed with silvery white pubescence on apical seven segments; scape markedly thick, segment $2\ 3/5$ the length of segment 3, segment 5 1.25 times as long as segment 3 and the longest, segments 3–10 thickened at each apex, terminal segment elongate ovate.

Pronotum strongly divergent apicad, without any constriction and swelling in apical part, PL/PW 1.60, PL/PA 1.71, PA/PB 1.33; sides markedly dilated in arcuate line to apical fifth which is the widest, strongly constricted at basal fifth, weakly dilated basad in basal fifth; disc markedly raised to api-



Figs. 2–10. *Clytellus akiyamai* sp. nov., holotype ♀, from eastern Taiwan (SEM images). — 2, Head; 3, vertex; 4, 5, 8, head and prothorax; 6, 9, basal 2/3 of elytra; 7, 10, apical 2/3 of elytra. — 2, 3, Frontal view; 4, lateral view; 5, 6, 7, dorsal view; 8, 9, 10, dorso-lateral view.

cal 2/5 which is the highest, transversely impressed behind apical margin, strongly depressed and provided with 8–9 ridges at sides near basal fifth; surface largely smooth, scattered with minute punctures and very short hairs, densely clothed with recumbent white pubescence at sides of basal fifth. Scutellum triangular, clothed with pale grey pubescence.

Elytra moderate in length and rather broad, without any spines and swelling, EL/EW 2.31, EW/PW 1.41; sides with humeri roundly quadrate, gradually dilated in sinuate line to just before middle, arcuately dilated to apical 2/5 which is the widest, and narrowed to roundly angulated apices; suture narrowly bordered in apical 3/5; disc rather distinctly raised near basal third and strongly so near apical 2/5, depressed just before middle; discal punctures arranged by six irregular rows, which are composed by large and coarse punctures on about basal half, suddenly very small on about apical half, with 1st row near suture composed by eleven large punctures, 6th row along humeral ridge composed by six large punctures, 4th and 5th rows with basal two or three punctures more or less heterogeneous and fused with each other; surface scattered with relatively short pale yellow setae.

Ventral surface microsculptured, though closely, somewhat transversely rugose in middle of prosternum, densely clothed with pale grey pubescence, sparsely and partly with white pubescence on pro- and mesosterna.

Legs long, not so stout, clothed with silvery white pubescence at sides of femora; hind femur arcuate, moderately clavate in apical third; hind tarsus with 1st segment 4/5 the length of the following two segments combined; claws very short.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♀, Yima Lindao (依麻林道), Jinfeng Township, Taitung County, Taiwan, 16.VIII.2014, H. AKIYAMA leg. The holotype is deposited in the National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung, Taiwan.

Etymology. The new specific name is dedicated to Mr. Hideo AKIYAMA, who is my old friend and collected the holotype specimen of this interesting new species.

Notes. *Clytellus akiyamai* sp. nov. has a close relationship with *C. tatianae* MIROSHNIKOV from the Malay Peninsula, which could be considered as the local population of the latter. However, it was described as an independent species herein because of their wide geographical gap between eastern Taiwan and the Malay Peninsula, and the morphological difference as mentioned below.

Clytellus tatianae: Pronotum 1.59 times as long as the apical width which is 1.42 times as wide as the basal, widest near apex, with a shagreened spot composed by microsculptures on disc; elytra 2.48 times as long as the humeral width, with the punctuation rows with basal punctures completely independent to each other; 1st ventrite and most of metasternum clothed with recumbent white pubescence.

Clytellus akiyamai sp. nov.: Pronotum 1.71 times as long as the apical width which is 1.33 times as wide as the basal, widest at apical fifth, without any shagreened spot on disc; elytra 2.31 times as long as the humeral width, 4th and 5th punctuation rows with basal two or three large punctures more or less fused with each other; metasternum and 1st ventrite only clothed with pale grey pubescence.

Only the female holotype of the new species has so far been known from Yima Lindao at the foot of Mt. Jinfeng Shan, Taitung County of eastern Taiwan. According to H. AKIYAMA, the collector, the dead specimen was found being carried by an ant on a leaf of grass.

Acknowledgement

I thank Mr. Hideo AKIYAMA (Yokohama City, Kanagawa) for supplying the valuable material used in this study.

要 約

新里達也：台湾東部で発見された *Clytellus* 属 (鞘翅目カミキリムシ科) の1新種。——台湾東部から *Clytellus akiyamai* sp. nov. を命名記載した。本新種は、マレー半島から最近記載された *C. tatarica* MIROSHNIKOV にきわめて近縁であるが、前胸背板は前縁後方で最大幅 (*C. tatarica* は前縁付近で最大幅) となり、上翅は短く基部幅の2.31倍 (*C. tatarica* は2.48倍) で、第4-5点刻列基部付近の大点刻は互いに融合する (*C. tatarica* は独立する) などの形態上の特徴から区別することが可能である。*Clytellus* 属は従来、*C. methocoides* WESTWOOD の香港の記録が東限であったが、台湾から今回初めて記録されるとともに、その分布域が直線距離で約700 km 東進されたことになる。本新種は、2014年盛夏に台東縣金針郷依麻林道で、秋山秀雄が採集した唯1点の雌のホロタイプだけが知られている。

References

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