

***Stenhomalus v-fuscum* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) Newly Recorded from the Palau Islands**

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Abstract *Stenhomalus (Stenhomalus) v-fuscum* HELLER is newly recorded from the Palau Islands in the western Pacific Ocean. This is the first record of the genus *Stenhomalus* from the Palau Islands.

Introduction

Stenhomalus v-fuscum HELLER was described based on two male type series collected from Mindanao Island of the Philippines (HELLER, 1924, p. 196), and the syntype preserved in the Smithsonian Institution was recently introduced with a clear image (LINGAFELTER *et al.*, 2014, p. 339, figs. 177 u). However, no information of this species has so far been known after the original description.

In the first half of the 2000s, Dr. Keiichi TAKAHASHI had several opportunities to survey the insect fauna of the Palau Islands, and brought back a number of specimens. I found a peculiar specimen belonging to the genus *Stenhomalus* in his collection and determined it as *S. v-fuscum*. It is not only the second locality record for the species after HELLER's description but also the first representative of the genus from the Palau Islands. I will introduce it with a redescription and a photo image in the following paragraphs.

Material and Method

The material examined was obtained during the field surveys in the Palau Islands in 2002 conducted by Keiichi TAKAHASHI and now in his private collection. Regarding the abbreviations used for the ratio of the measurement in the description, please see the other paper of mine in the present issue (NIISATO & OH, 2016, p. 33).

Taxonomy

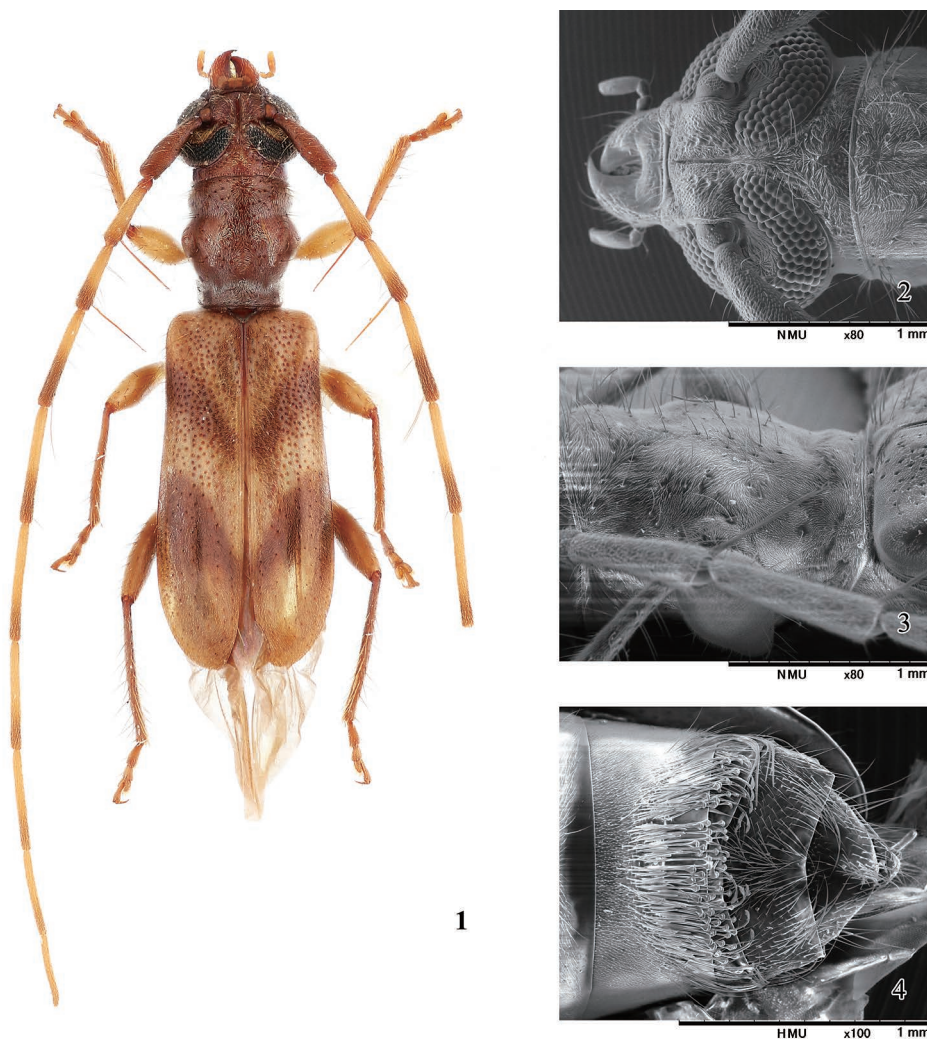
***Stenhomalus (Stenhomalus) v-fuscum* HELLER, 1924**

(Figs. 1–4)

Stenhomalus (Stenhomalus) v-fuscum HELLER, 1924: 196; type locality: Mindanas: Davao et Dapitan. — LINGAFELTER *et al.*, 2014: 339, figs. 177 u. [Photo image of the syntype from Dapitan.]

Redescription based on a female specimen from the Palau Islands. Body length: 7.0 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apices).

Medium-sized species of broad body with ordinary V-shaped brown bands on elytra. Colour brown to dark yellowish brown, weakly shiny; head brown, black in eyes and inner margins of mandibles; antennae brown in basal two and terminal segments, segments 3–10 yellowish brown with brown apical parts; prothorax and scutellum brown; undersides of meso- and metathoraces dark yellowish brown.



Figs. 1–4. *Stenhomalus (Stenhomalus) v-fuscum* HELLER, female, from Babeldao Is. of the Palau Islands. — 1, Habitus; 2, head, dorsal view (SEM image); 3, pronotum, dorso-lateral view (SEM image); abdomen, ventral view (SEM image).

lowish brown; elytra yellowish brown, with two V-shaped brown bands at a level between basal fifth and two-fifths, and just behind middle and apical fifth; legs yellowish brown, more yellowish in fore femur, basal half or so in mid and hind femora. Body rather densely clothed with erect brown hairs and densely with minute pale yellow pubescence; pronotum in most parts densely with recumbent silvery white pubescence.

Head voluminous, shagreened, scattered with coarse punctures, HW/PA 1.32, HW/PW 1.11; mandible stout, medium in length; eyes separated from one another by $1/5$ the width of each lobe. Antennae stout, rather long, 1.5 times as long as body, surpassed elytral apices at middle of segment 8, provided with two very long brown setae at each apex of segments 3–5; scape slightly clavate, closely

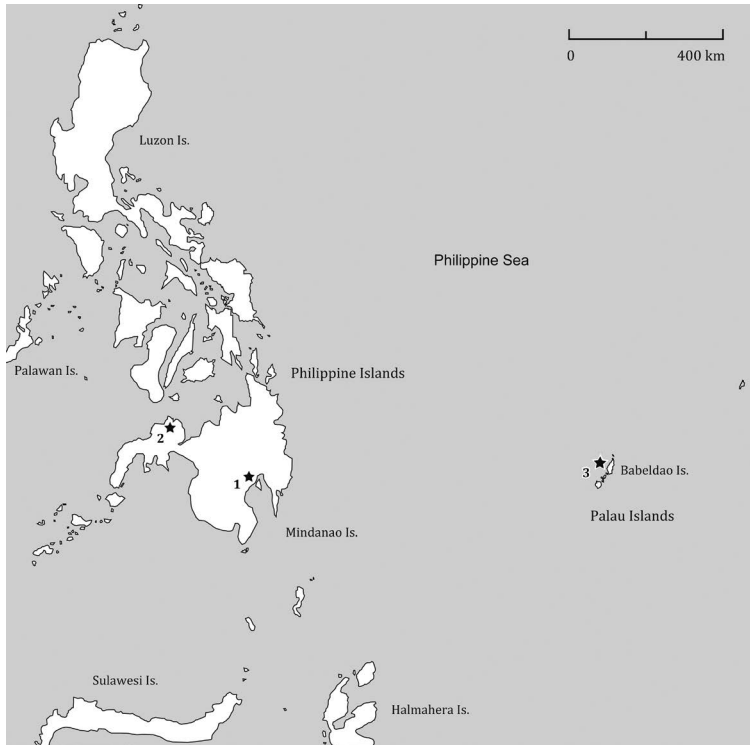


Fig. 5. Distribution of *Stenhomalus (Stenhomalus) v-fuscum* HELLER (locality showing star mark). — 1, Davao, Mindanao Is. of the Philippines; 2, Dapitan, Mindanao Is.; 3, Babeldao Is. of the Palau Islands.

punctured, 1.25 times as long as segment 3, segments 3 and 4 gently clavate apicad, segment 7 the longest, terminal segment gently arcuate.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, slightly divergent apicad; PL/PA 1.30, PL/PW 1.10, PW/EW 0.77, PL/EL 0.25; sides weakly arcuate in apical 3/10 and gently so in basal fifth, provided with distinctly prominent lateral tubercles near middle; disc moderately convex, moderately raised near apical margin and in basal fifth, provided with weakly prominent callosities at sides of apical 2/5 and along midline of basal 2/5, shagreened, provided with a few irregular sized though rather large punctures except for the callosities.

Elytra broad, moderately broadened apicad in sinuate line, with roundly angulate apices, EL/EW 2.30; disc almost flattened, slightly depressed near suture behind scutellum, with weak oblique depression near humeri and apical third, moderately provided with medium-sized punctures, the punctures become sparse near middle and almost disappeared in apical third.

Prosternum scattered with a few large punctures near middle; prosternal process very narrow near base though strongly dilated apicad in arcuate line and formed a large triangle which is thickly bordered. Meso- and metathoraces shagreened; mesosternal process broad and gently narrowed apicad, distinctly concave at apex. Abdomen short, shagreened, with rake organ well developed.

Legs short and stout; 1st hind tarsal segment nearly equal in length to the following two segments combined.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Babeldao Is., Palau Islands, 1.X.2002, K. TAKAHASHI leg. (in K. TAKAHASHI collection).

Distribution. Philippines (Mindanao Is.) and Palau Islands (Babeldao Is.).

Notes. The single female specimen examined is almost agreed with the original description (HELLER, *op. cit.*) and the image of the syntype by LINGAFELTER *et al.* (2014, *op. cit.*). This species may have some relationship with *Stenhomalus cephalotus* PIC (PIC, 1928, p. 28), *S. taiwanus* MATSUSHITA (MATSUSHITA, 1933, p. 307, pl. I, fig. 13) and their relatives mainly from China and Indochina in spite of the geographical gap between the continental area and the Pacific Ocean. They are common in the basic structure of head and prothorax, and the unique V-shaped elytral maculation.

Two localities of *S. v-fuscum*, Mindanao Island of the Philippines and Babeldao Island of the Palau Islands, are apart from one other about 1,000 km in bee line across the Philippine Sea. It is most probable that the two isolated populations were dispersed by sea current since the two island groups did not form a land bridge in past geographical periods.

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I would like to thank Dr. Keiichi TAKAHASHI (Ushiku City, Ibaraki Pref.) and Dr. Nobuo OHBAYASHI (Miura City, Kanagawa Pref.) for their arrangements of the invaluable specimen used in this study.

要 約

新里達也：パラオ諸島から新たに記録される *Stenhomalus v-fuscum* (鞘翅目カミキリムシ科)。—— 原記載の基準産地（フィリピン・ミンダナオ島）以降の記録がなかったメダカカミキリ属の一種 *Stenhomalus v-fuscum* HELLER を、パラオ諸島バベルダオ島から記録した。メダカカミキリ属の同諸島からの記録は初めてのことになる。バベルダオ島とミンダナオ島は直線距離にして1,000 km近く離れているうえ、かつて陸続きになった歴史はなく、両諸島に孤立して分布する集団は海流により拡散し定着したものと推測される。

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