

NEW JAPANESE LONGICORN BEETLES
(Coleoptera : Cerambycidae)

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In this paper are dealt with two new genera and eight new species of Cerambycidae from Honshu (Hondo), the main island of Japan, and from Hokkaido (Yezo), the island to its north. The material herein described, other than the author's personally collected material, was taken by Dr. E. C. VAN DYKE and Dr. S. F. LIGHT of the University of California, Mr. H. YUASA of the Imperial Agriculture Experiment Station, Tokyo, and Mr. ARNOLD MIURA. The author is much indebted to these people, and particularly to Dr. VAN DYKE for the privilege of studying the Japanese material in his collection in the California Academy of Sciences. The types are deposited in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, the United States National Museum in Washinton, D. C. and in the author's collection.

Tribe LEPTURINI

Genus *Pachypidonia* GRESSITT, new genus

Broad, parallel sided, slightly broader than deep ; legs and antennae thick. Head practically as broad as long, very broad and transverse basally, the posterior angles prominent ; occiput exceedingly broad ; eyes small, subtriangular, slightly constricted behind middle ; swollen at each side and somewhat narrowly concave in middle ; frons broader than long, wider at apex than base, a transverse groove between it and clypeus ; clypeus three times as broad as long, concave apically ; labrum narrower, less than twice as broad as long ; last segment of

maxillary palpi three times as long as broad, truncate apically; genae shorter than broad. Antennae two-thirds as long as the body, the basal segments strongly thickened apically, the fifth thickest next to scape, sixth and following subcylindrical, the apical ones less strongly thickened; scape large, slightly arched; second segment slightly longer than broad; third segment hardly twice as long as second, two-thirds as long as scape; fourth equal to third; fifth shorter than scape, subequal to the following five; last subequal to scape. Prothorax broader than long; middle portion swollen, broader than base; apex slightly narrower than base, slightly constricted as is base; sides somewhat prominent but not tuberculate. Scutellum triangular, longer than broad. Elytra nearly twice as long as head and prothorax united; nearly one-half again as broad as prothorax at base, parallel sided, subrectangular; suture and margin slightly raised; apices broadly rounded externally, dehiscent and slightly rounded internally; surface fairly heavily punctured. Fore coxae nearly as broad as long, squarish; mesosternal intercoxal process about three times as broad as prosternal process; metepisternum fairly straight sided and strongly narrowed posteriorly; abdomen broad, middle three segments equal in length. Legs moderately short, femora rather broad and flattened; tibiae flattened and broadened apically; hind tarsi subequal to tibiae, the first segment slightly shorter than following united, second segment one-third as long as first, one-half as long as last and less than twice as long as third; claws long and fine.

Genotype: *Pachypidonia crassicornis* GRESSITT, n. sp.

Range: Japan: Honshu (Kamikochi).

This genus is a rather divergent one among the Lepturids, being distinguished from all others by its very thick antennae with the third and fourth segments hardly twice as long as thick, both considerably shorter than scape or fifth segment and no more than twice as long as second. It apparently has affinities with *Rhamnusium* and with *Pidonia*, which, however, belong to different divisions of the Leptarini. It has more the appearance of the latter type, but the antennae are very different.

Pachypidonia crassicornis GRESSITT, new species

Moderately broad, parallel sided; elytra nearly twice as long as head and prothorax united; head nearly as broad as long, very wide basally, with the eyes small and finely faceted and the antennae moderately distantly inserted; prothorax no broader than head, swollen in middle and constricted apically and basally; elytra parallel sided, broadly rounded apically; legs moderate with the femora broad, the first tarsal segment laterally constricted. Bicolorous, the head, prothorax, fore coxae and fore tibiae internally entirely red, remainder of body essentially black, slightly dark reddish black on second antennal segment, elytra below humeri, tarsi, fore tibiae and abdomen; body moderately clothed with obliquely inclined reddish hairs which become subtestaceous brown below, antennae nearly naked except for a few short black bristles at apices of segments; head minutely granulose punctate, scape finely punctured, prothorax moderately heavily punctured with a mid-longitudinal impunctate stripe, scutellum granulose, elytra heavily punctured on basal two-thirds, breast granulose punctate, abdomen punctulate; first four antennal segments, pronotum, elytra and legs somewhat shiny. Length 14 mm; breadth 4 mm.

Holotype ♀, a unique, in the author's collection, taken at Kamikochi, northern Japan Alps, Honshu, Japan, at an alt. of 1,500 meters, on August 5, 1932 by ARNOLD MIURA.

A strikingly colored form with the head and prothorax red, and the rest largely black: the pubescence of the elytra gives them a somewhat reddish effect in certain lights. It somewhat resembles *Macropidonia ruficollis* Pic, but has the head red instead of black, the elytra shorter and the antennae very different.

Leptura stygica GRESSITT, new species

Broad, parallel sided, slightly dorso-ventrally compressed; black, the mandibles with a slight tinge of reddish, the tarsal claws reddish brown; body largely clothed with short, black, obliquely inclined bristle

like hairs, recumbent on the antennal segments and projecting at apices ; body above and breast densely and heavily punctured , most heavily on basal two-thirds of elytra ; abdomen, scape and scutellum very finely punctured ; body largely dull with a granulated appearance, except for abdomen which is somewhat shiny.

Head broad and transverse basally, grooved medially above ; eyes small, broad anteriorly and constricted and narrowed behind the middle ; vertex strongly swollen at each side next to antennal insertions which are moderately distant ; frons slightly broader than long, separated from clypeus by a very slightly arched shallow transverse groove ; clypeus trapezoidal, nearly twice as broad as long ; labrum impunctate, transverse ; mandibles long ; last maxillary palpal segment broadest at apex, truncate, more than twice as long as broad ; genae broader than long. Antennae as long as the body in ♂ and five-sixths as long in the ♀, the segments slightly thickened apically ; scape strongly thickened apically ; second segment broader than long ; third slightly shorter than scape, barely longer than fourth ; fifth subequal to scape ; sixth to tenth equal, shorter than fourth. Prothorax about as long as breadth at base, constricted apically, slightly swollen in middle, parallel sided for basal half ; basal angles sublunate, only slightly projecting laterally ; disc fairly evenly swollen, slightly constricted basally. Scutellum triangular, slightly longer than broad. Elytra broad, nearly one-half again as broad as prothorax at middle, parallel sided to near apices ; apices rounded. Legs moderate, the tibiae flattened and broadened apically ; hind tarsi as long as tibiae, the first segment slightly shorter than following united, second segment half as long as remaining united. Length 12.5 mm ; breadth 4.1 mm.

Holotype ♀ (No. 51018 U. S. Nat. Mus.), and allotype ♂, in the author's collection, taken by Lake Chuzenji, near Nikko, Japan, at an alt. of 1,300 meters, on July 26 and 27, 1932 by the author.

Easily distinguished from all the other Japanese species by its entirely black coloration and by its form being broad, parallel sided and somewhat dorso-ventrally compressed.

Tribe OBRINI

Genus *Stenhomalus* WHITE 1853*Stenhomalus lighti* GRESSITT, new species

Small, narrow, subparallel, head broader than prothorax, narrower than elytra; body dark reddish brown below, head and prothorax nearly black, antennae and legs fawn color, the former dark reddish brown at base, elytra pale, over half of area of a weak castaneous color, an indefinite area of testaceous extending posteriorly from humerus, becoming darker at middle and lighter in the third quarter, the apices, marginal area and sutural half of basal portion are darkest; body clothed with fairly long erect hairs, shorter and sparser on the posterior portion of elytra, on the antennae there are a few long ones on the inner side of third to fifth segments and a few shorter ones on scape and at apices of succeeding basal segments; the body is punctured deeply and densely on occiput, deeply but sparsely on pronotum and moderately on elytra to apex, but more sparsely posteriorly.

Head about as broad as long; the eyes swollen; the ventral lobe very large, dorsal lobe curved anteriorly, subapproximate above, separated below by more than the width of an anterior coxal cavity, very coarsely granulated; vertex finely grooved in middle; frons nearly parallel sided, separated from clypeus by a wide transverse groove; last maxillary palpal segment fusiform, blunt apically; genae minute. Antennae (♂) nearly one-half again as long as body; scape arched, thickened; second segment broader than long; third and fourth segments subequal to scape, thickened at their apices; fifth to tenth segments long, the seventh practically twice as long as scape; eleventh slightly shorter than tenth. Prothorax longer than broad, broader at apex than base, strongly and obtusely tuberculate at sides slightly before middle, slightly constricted before and behind the swollen portion. Scutellum minute, squarish, grooved. Elytra narrow, parallel, three-fourths again as broad as base of pronotum, rounded at apices, slightly swollen behind

scutellum and depressed in middle. Femora and tibiae flattened, the former pedunculate and swollen; tarsi minute, the second segment larger than third. Length 5.2 mm; breadth 1.3 mm.

Holotype ♂, a unique (No. 3996 Calif. Acad. Sci.), taken at Lake Towada, northern Honshu, Japan, at an alt. of 360 meters, in July, 1924 by Dr. S. F. LIGHT, in whose honour the species is named.

This species is closely related to *S. cleroides* BATES, but has the head, base of antennae and prothorax nearly black instead of reddish brown, and the elytra almost unicolorous, lacking the oblique testaceous and dark castaneous bands and areas. The eyes are more distant below than in *cleroides*, the antennal hairs are less conspicuous, the prothorax is more strongly tuberculate at sides and the elytra are punctured to the apex instead of to the middle and are more bluntly rounded at apices.

This species unfortunately did not come to my notice till after my paper entitled "The Obriini of the Japanese Empire" was in the course of publication.

Tribe CALLIDIINI

Genus *Phymatodes* MULSANT 1839

Phymatodes quadrimaculatus GRESSITT, new species

Minute, parallel sided, abbreviated; blackish brown, the antennae reddish brown, latter two-thirds of elytra palish and subtransparent, marked with four spots of white pubescence arranged in two transverse fasciae, the first before middle, the latter one-third from apex, the spots touching neither suture nor margin, but approaching closer to the latter, those of the first pair slightly posteriorly produced internally, those of the second pair oblique, extending posteriorly towards margin, ventral surface dark reddish brown, the bases of femora pale, the clavate portions very dark; body clothed with fine, erect, largely pale hairs, long on dorsal surface and legs, sparse on antennae; body fairly shiny, the scutellum opaque.

Head broader than apex of prothorax, obliquely inclined in front, finely punctured; vertex slightly swollen at each side next to antennal insertion which are placed near posterior portion of eyes; eyes small, somewhat rounded and acutely produced posteriorly; mouthparts abbreviated; genae almost obsolete. Antennae nearly three-fourths as long as body, the penultimate segments but slightly flattened and produced externally; scape capitate, slightly arched; second segment twice as long as broad; third slightly shorter than scape, practically as long as fifth; fourth shorter, subequal to sixth and seventh; tenth shorter than ninth. Prothorax narrower than elytra, as broad as long; base narrower than apex and slightly constricted; sides obtusely swollen; disc with a slight swelling at each side before middle and a lesser median one behind; surface finely punctured. Scutellum broadly rounded behind. Elytra slightly constricted at end of first third; apices rounded externally and slightly dehiscent; surface with moderately large punctures which become shallower and scarcer posteriorly. Legs with the femora pedunculate and very strongly clavate; hind legs with femora arched, swollen for half of length; tibiae nearly straight; tarsi narrow. Length 4.4mm; breadth 1.3 mm.

Holotype, a unique (No. 3992 Calif. Acad. Sci.), Harima, Hyôgo Prefec., Japan, May 1916, E. C. VAN DYKE collection.

Differs from *P. maacki* KRAATZ and *albicinctus* BATES in its much smaller size and very different markings. It has the femora with the clavate portion relatively shorter than in the former and much broader than in the latter.

Phymatodes vandykei GRESSITT, new species

Minute, compressed, slightly broadened and flattened posteriorly; dark reddish brown, the basal portions of antennae, elytra and femora lighter; body clothed with moderately long erect pale hairs and a few short subreclining ones, antennal hairs long internally and short externally; body fairly shiny, the last five antennal segments somewhat pubescent; head and prothorax finely punctured, the latter fairly densely,

elytra strongly and sparsely punctured basally, more finely so posteriorly, breast deeply punctured, abdomen with some scattered punctures at sides only.

Head short; eyes small, rounded anteriorly and acutely produced posteriorly; vertex swollen at each side; slightly grooved in middle; frons short, separated from clypeus by a narrow groove; clypeus short, apical margin broadly emarginate; genae subprominent, but short. Antennae three-fourths as long as body; scape short, swollen before apex; second segment less than twice as long as broad; third segment longer than scape and following; fourth subequal to sixth; fifth nearly as long as third; tenth hardly longer than second, less than twice as long as broad. Prothorax hardly broader than long, slightly swollen above and at sides; constricted at apex and base, the latter narrower. Scutellum short. Elytra fairly flat, slightly narrowed behind shoulders and broadened behind middle; apices rounded. Legs with femora pedunculate and strongly swollen; hind pair with the femora swollen for last half of length and the tibiae straight. Length 4.2-5mm; breadth 1.3-1.5 mm.

Holotype (No. 3993 Calif. Acad. Sci.), and one paratopotype (VAN DYKE collection, Calif. Acad. Sci.), taken at Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, on July 27, 1923 by Dr. E. C. VAN DYKE and named in his honour as a token of appreciation for many favours.

Very close in structure to the preceding, but has the last three antennal segments very short and thick and is reddish brown instead of blackish brown with white markings.

Tribe CLYTINI

Genus *Epiclytus* GRESSITT, new genus

Short, parallel sided, abbreviated posteriorly, antennae and legs long. Head short, vertical in front; occiput slightly inclined; vertex fairly prominent, slightly swollen at each side between antennal insertions; eyes rounded, slightly longer than broad, very slightly emarginate

above; frons squarish, slightly concave below, non-carinate; mandibles broad and short; last segment of maxillary palpi somewhat flattened, long and acute in ♂, expanded and truncate apically in ♀. Antennae distantly inserted, slightly longer than body in ♂, practically as long in ♀, fine, the apical segments not thickened; scape moderate, slightly arched; second segment swollen, less than twice as long as broad; third longer than scape; following segments gradually slightly diminishing; eleventh longer than tenth. Prothorax globose, barely longer than broad, slightly broader at apex than base. Scutellum broad and very short, nearly vertical and not horizontal apically. Elytra short, subparallel-sided; external margins strongly emarginate before middle; apices broadly rounded; surface of elytron swollen at base near suture. Legs fine and relatively long; hind femora reaching considerably beyond elytral apices, very slightly swollen, fusiform; tibiae fine, the hind pair slightly sinuous; hind tarsi with first segment longer than remaining combined.

Genotype: *Epiclytus yokoyamai* (KANO)¹⁾

Range; Japan; Honshu.

Related to *Clytus*, but easily distinguished by the antennae being about as long as the body, the elytra being short and transversely truncate and swollen at base and the hind femora extending considerably beyond the elytral apices.

Epiclytus yokoyamai (KANO)

Clytus yokoyamai KANO, Kontyu, VI, 5-6, P. 275 (1933).

Short, abbreviated, parallel sided; antennae longer than body in ♂, nearly as long in ♀; elytra parallel sided, transversely truncate apically; swollen basally; hind legs long and fine. Body black, the basal portion of elytra clothed with a dull red pubescence. Length 7-9.5 mm; breadth 2.2-2.5 mm.

Distribution: Mt. Takao, nr. Tokyo, Japan (type, ♀, in KANO collection); Karuizawa, Japan (♀, in the writer's collection); Lake

1) *Clytus yokoyamai* KANO, Kontyu; VI, 5-6, p. 275 (1933).

Towada, Japan (♂, in VAN DYKE collection, Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by S. F. LIGHT.).

Tribe ACANTHOCININI

Genus *Exocentrus* MULSANT 1839

Exocentrus fisheri GRESSITT, new species

Dorso-ventrally compressed, slightly broadened posteriorly; body black, elytra light reddish brown, each elytron with a broad dark brown area fully half as broad as the elytron extending from base for over two-thirds elytral length, close to suture and distant from external margin, scutellum and antennae practically black; body clothed above, except on base of pronotum and antennae externally, as well as on legs and apex of abdomen with fairly short black bristles, body also almost entirely clothed with very minute, subreclining pale hairs, replaced on antennae by longer, subreclining black hairs; head minutely granulose punctate, prothorax microscopically and densely punctured, elytra deeply and subseriately punctured, with several low longitudinal costae.

Head broader than high in front, somewhat concave between antennal tubercles; antennal tubercles fairly prominent; eyes with ventral lobe nearly as broad as high; frons moderately swollen, broad; labrum fairly large, broader at middle than at base. Antennae one-half again as long as body in ♂, one-third again as long in ♀: scape gradually thickened to near apex; second segment twice as long as broad; third slightly shorter than scape, the following progressively slightly shorter. Prothorax one-half again as broad as long; anterior margin strongly produced anteriorly in an arch; sides strongly produced and armed with a long fine tooth which points nearly to elytral humerus. Scutellum as broad as long, rounded behind. Elytra over twice as long as broad, slightly broadened behind middle; apices narrowed and rounded externally. Femora moderately swollen; hind tibiae slightly arched; hind tarsi with second segment shorter than third. Length 6.4 mm.; breadth 2-2.2 mm.

Holotype ♂ (No. 3994 Calif. Acad. Sci.), allotype ♀ (No. 3995 Calif. Acad. Sci.) and two paratypes ♂ and ♀, taken at Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, on July 27, 1923 by Dr. E. C. VAN DYKE. Named in honour of Mr. W. S. FISHER of the United States National Museum in Washington, D. C. who has contributed so greatly to our knowledge of this genus from southern Asia, in token of many favours bestowed upon the writer.

This species is fairly closely related in structure to *E. lineatus* BATES, but is slightly more elongate, has the bristles shorter and sparser, with no erect hairs on the outer side of antennae beyond the second segment. The coloration is quite different from other Japanese species, lacking spots, lines or bands, being black, the elytra reddish with a large part of the disc dark brown.

Tribe SAPERDINI

Genus *Praolia* BATES 1884

Praolia yuasai GRESSITT, new species

Parallel sided, abbreviated; black, latter nine segments of antennae dark reddish brown, legs pale amber color, head and prothorax shiny, elytra duller, each elytron marked with a vague caramel colored, slightly elongate spot on base of disc; breast, particularly at sides, and posterior portion of each abdominal segment clothed with a dense white pubescence, a finer white pubescence on genae, prosternum, scutellum and a minute spot at middle of posterior margin of pronotum, elytra with a fine, adpressed dull pubescence; anterior portion of body, scape, legs and basal and lateral portions of elytra clothed with fine, erect brownish hairs, antennae with short recumbent hairs and long flying hairs internally; head and prothorax moderately, and fairly sparsely punctured, elytra heavily and irregularly punctured.

Head broader than prothorax, level between the antennal tubercles; eyes not quite divided, the ventral lobe nearly round; frons sub-

rectangular, slightly broader than high; labrum emarginate apically; genae shorter than broad. Antennae (♀) one-fifth longer than body; scape subcylindrical, narrower at base; second segment one-half again as long as broad; third very little longer than scape; fourth subequal to third; fifth to last gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax as long as broad, very slightly rounded at sides, slightly constricted before base; base slightly narrower than apex; scutellum as long as broad, rounded behind. Elytra subparallel, slightly narrowed behind shoulders; apices rounded externally and subobliquely truncated internally. Legs short and fine; tarsi with the second segment hardly more than half as long as first and third segments. Length 6.2 mm.; breadth 1.6 mm.

Holotype, ♀, a unique, in the author's collection, taken at Shimashima, near Kamikochi, in the northern Japan Alps, Honshu, Japan, on July 24, 1924, by Mr. HIROHARU YUASA, who kindly presented it to the author, and in whose honour the species is named as a slight tribute for extensive assistance in identifying Japanese Coleoptera of many families.

This species differs from *P. citrinipes* BATES, the only other member of the genus, in being broader, having shorter antennae, which are largely reddish, and having the head and prothorax black instead of red.

Tribe PHYTOCIINI

Genus *Phytoecia* MULSANT 1839

Phytoecia gleneoides GRESSITT, new species

Narrow, elongate, parallel sided; body black; the elytra chestnut brown with the apical quarter obliquely black, marked with areas of white pubescence as follows; a mid-longitudinal dorsal stripe from apex to base, broader posteriorly, a very narrow short stripe on each side of disc near base, scutellum entirely so, each elytron with two parallel, very narrow, short stripes on disc at end of first quarter, and three rounded spots slightly longer than broad, the first just before the middle

and fairly near suture, the second nearer the side and the last apical, obliquely placed and rather thin; ventral surface with prominent white areas on mesepisternum and abdominal segments, a shorter and finer pubescence also scattered on other parts of the ventral surface, particularly the posterior margins of abdominal segments and around lower parts of eyes, entire body also clothed with moderately long, erect hairs which are largely pale buff, darker on the head and pronotum, elytra with very short hairs behind base and antennae sparsely clothed with long hairs on ventral side only except on the scape and excepting a few encircling apical hairs on the other segments.

Head slightly broader than prothorax, hardly depressed between antennal tubercles; surface densely punctate; frons slightly broader than long; clypeus and labrum arched and concave apically; eyes moderate, the ventral lobe oval, higher than wide; palpi with the last segment fusiform and bluntly pointed. Antennae barely longer than body; scape narrow, cylindrical; second segment longer than broad; third segment longer than first and second together; fourth segment barely longer than first; following segments gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax slightly broader than long, two-thirds as broad as elytra; apex nearly as broad as base; slightly swollen in middle and constricted near apex and base; surface densely punctured. Scutellum narrow. Elytra elongate, straight-sided, slightly narrowed apically, two and one-half times as long as head and prothorax together; apices narrowed and subobliquely truncate; sides fairly abruptly declivitous; surface deeply and densely punctured. Legs black, fine; the femora hardly swollen; tarsi narrow, first segment of hind pair slightly longer than the following two united; claws strongly toothed. Length 9.25-11 mm; breadth 2.25-3 mm.

Holotype ♀ in the author's collection, taken by the author at Karuisawa, Nagano-Pref., central Japan, at an alt. of 1,100 meters on July 3, 1930; one paratype in the author's collection received from Dr. M. YANO, questionably from Gifu, Japan.

The specimen from Gifu has the elytra entirely brown, without the black apical portion; the white spots are as in the holotype, but less

conspicuous, the anterior one practically obsolete. This species is closely similar to *Glenea relicta* PASCOE and *Phytoecia simulans* BATES in markings, but is narrower, parallel and has the elytra black apically.

Note: *Glenea daisenensis* MATSUSHITA¹⁾ is a synonym of *Phytoecia simulans* BATES.²⁾

Japanese Names

1. *Pachypidonia* (n. g.) *crassicornis* GRESSITT, n. sp.
—Higebuto-hana-kamikiri
2. *Leptura stygica* GRESSITT, n. sp. —Chuzenji-hana-kamikiri
3. *Stenhomalus lighti* GRESSITT, n. sp. —Towada-ame-kamikiri
4. *Phymatodes quadrimaculatus* GRESSITT, n. sp.
—Yotsuboshi-hirata-kamikiri
5. *Phymatodes vandykei* GRESSITT, n. sp.
—Chairo-hirata-kamikiri
6. *Epiolytus* (n. g.) *yokoyamai* (KANO)
—Yokoyama-tora-kamikiri
7. *Exocentrus fisheri* GRESSITT, n. sp. —Yokoguro-keshi-kamikiri
8. *Praolia yuasai* GRESSITT, n. sp. —Yuasa-higenaga-hime-kamikiri
9. *Phytoecia gleneoides* GRESSITT, n. sp.
—Shirahoshi-kikusui-kamikiri
10. *Phytoecia simulans* BATES (*Glenea daisenensis* MATSUSHITA)
—Hime-kikusui-kamikiri

1) MATSUSHITA; *Insecta Matsumurana*, VII, 3, p. 109, fig. 6 (1933).

2) BATES; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (4) XII, p. 388 (1873).