

## NEW JAPANESE LONGICORN BEETLES, II\* (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE).

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This paper concerns a new genus and six new species, as well as synonymical or distributional notes on some known species. Three of the new species are from the Bonin Islands (lat. 27°N., long. 142° 10' E.), two are from Honshu, the main island of Japan, and the sixth is from Okinawa Island of the Ryûkyû (Loochoo) Islands, southwest of Japan-proper. One of the new Bonin species forms the type of a new genus. The specimens are from my own collection and were presented to me by Dr. M. YANO, the late Dr. K. YOKOYAMA and Mr. H. YUASA, of Tôkyô, or were collected by myself. I am very greatly indebted to the aforementioned gentlemen for their kindness and generosity, and also to Mr. W. S. FISHER of the United States National Museum and Dr. E. C. VAN DYKE of the University of California for aid and advice. The types are placed on loan deposit in the type collection of the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco.

### Subfamily Cerambycinae

#### Tribe Phoracanthini

#### Genus *Pseudalloeus* PIC, 1923

*Pseudalloeus* PIC, 1923, Melanges Exot. Ent. 38: 13 (type: *rufescens*).

*Neosphaerion* SCHWARZER, 1925, Entom. Blätter 21: 21 (type: *asiaticum*).

In 1933 MATSUSHITA (Journ. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 34: 296) placed *Neosphaerion* as a synonym of *Alloeus* BATES, 1877, but the former is clearly distinct from the latter, at least subgenerically, if not generically. *Pseudalloeus* PIC preoccupies *Neosphaerion*, and probably both have the same type. *Rufescens* PIC (Mel. Exot. Ent. 38: 13), type of *Pseudalloeus*, was described from "Japan", but it is more likely that the specimen came originally from Formosa. Probably *rufescens* is the same as *asiaticum* (SCHWARZER) (Ent. Blätter 21: 22), of Formosa, type of *Neosphaerion*, in which case the former has priority, though its description is intolerably brief. *Pseudalloeus* differs from *Alloeus* in being broader and less parallel, in

\* Part I, Kontyû, Tôkyô. (1935), 9: 166-179.

having the basal antennal segments distinctly grooved, the femora strongly pedunculate-clavate, carinate basally, the elytral apices not strongly cut away at sutural angles and the vortex more evenly concave.

*Pseudallotraeus boninensis* GRESSITT, new species (Figure 1)

Large, broad, subparallel; antennae spined; femora strongly clavate; elytra slightly produced at apices. Reddish brown; femora bright; elytra dull; prothorax narrowly dark on apical margin; basal antennal segments blackish brown on ridges bordering grooves. Body largely clothed with fine, golden-tawny pubescence, fairly dense on margins of prothoracic disk, very dense and thick on scutellum, lacking on inner sides of femoral clubs; antennae with a prominent fringe of golden hairs on inner surface.

Head abbreviated anteriorly, nearly horizontal above, weakly rugulose-punctate posteriorly; vertex weakly concave between antennal insertions, and very finely grooved along middle; frons very short, deeply concave on either side, a small smooth area in middle. Antennae with seventh segment (rest missing) nearly reaching elytral apices; scape thickened apically, rugulose-punctate, grooved anteriorly for most of its length; third to sixth segments with internodal spines of diminishing size; seventh minutely spined; third to fifth grooved, following two flat and unicarinate above; third, fifth, sixth and seventh equal in length, longer than fourth, which latter is longer than scape. Prothorax practically as broad as long, moderately rounded laterally, flattened above; disk vermiculate-rugulose with a small, weakly grooved, smooth oval area behind middle. Scutellum broader than long, very weakly angulate. Elytra broad, subparallel, apically narrowed, with a short, blunt projection near, and extending slightly beyond, sutural angle; surface densely punctured; grossly on basal portion, very finely near apex. Femora very strongly swollen in their apical halves, bearing some weak carinae on basal, fine portions; tibiae distinctly carinate externally and internally; first hind tarsal segment shorter than remaining united. Length 18.5mm.; breadth 4.6.

Holotype, female (?) (Loan deposit, Calif. Acad. Sci.), Bonin Islands (Ogasawara-shima), Japan. Kindly presented to the writer by Mr. HIROHARU YUASA.

Differs from *P. asiaticum* SCHWARZER (*rufescens* PIC ?), of Formosa, in being duller, broader and flatter, with the third to sixth, instead of third to fifth, antennal segments spined, the prothorax and scutellum shorter and the elytra less emarginate apically and with the outer angle of each less acute. Differs from *P. grahami* GRESSITT, of west China, in being broader, darker and more pubescent and in having the scutellum shorter, elytral apices non-emarginate, etc.

## Tribe Lepturini

Genus *Strangalina* AURIVILLIUS, 1912*Strangalina lineatocolle* GRESSITT, new species (Figure 3)

♂ Extremely narrow, attenuated posteriorly; apical antennal segments strongly thickened preapically, with large, rough, concave surfaces externally near apices; elytra abbreviated and extremely narrowed. Testaceous, marked with black; head black only on tips of mandibles and on occiput, except for a narrow mid-longitudinal stripe which broadens posteriorly; antennae testaceous with inner sides of first five segments, apices of following, and last segment largely, blackish; prothorax black, with a mid-dorsal longitudinal stripe, middle and posterior parts of sides, and ventral surface, testaceous; scutellum testaceous; elytra testaceous, narrowly blackish along suture, more broadly so along external margin, beyond humerus and at apex, a reddish brown spot behind humerus and another before middle, both joining marginal stripe; ventral surface testaceous, anterior portions of meso- and meta-episterna and last abdominal segment blackish, middle part of abdomen slightly infuscated; legs testaceous, apical third of hind femora black, all tibiae and tarsi dull brown to black.

Head with clypeus heavily punctured basally; genae nearly impunctate; occiput finely granulose-punctate. Antennae (♂) exceeding elytral apices; third and fifth segments equal in length, slender, slightly curved, longer than scape and fourth, which are subequal; sixth to last each increasingly thickened from base and bearing an obliquely cut off, rough concave area at apex, that of last segment occupying over one-half its length. Prothorax slender, expanded basally, slightly rounded at middle of sides; finely granulose. Scutellum narrowly triangular. Elytra reaching only to base of fourth abdominal segment, greatly narrowed behind middle, slightly broader before apices, which are rounded-angulate; surface finely punctured. Abdomen slender, segments longer than broad. First hind tarsal segment barely longer than remaining united. Length 11mm.; breadth 1.8.

Holotype, male (Loan deposit, Calif. Acad. Sci.), Yatsugatake, Nippon Alps, Nagano prefec., Honshû, Japan. Kindly presented to the writer by Dr. M. YANO.

This species differs from *S. ohbayashii* MATSUSHITA, in having the frons, clypeus and scutellum entirely, antennae and abdomen largely, and prothorax partly, testaceous, elytral suture and fore and middle tibiae and tarsi blackish and elytra subacute apically, though it may possibly prove to be only a varietal form of the latter. It differs from the male of *Strangalina contracta* (BATES), (hitherto in *Strangalia*, but more properly placed in *Strangalina*) in the peculiar enlarged condition of the apical antennal segments and the more slender abdomen and more predominantly testaceous coloration.

NOTES.—*Strangalina takeuchii* MATSUSHITA and TAMANUKI (Ins Mats, 10:

2, fig. 2, Nov. 1935), of Honshū, is probably at best a subspecies of *Strangalium gracilis* GRESSITT (Phil. Journ. Sci, 55: 331, March 1935), from Amami-Ōshima Island of the Ryūkyū (Loochoo) archipelago. The writer saw the original material of the former before it left Mr. TAKEUCHI's collection.

*Leptura stygica* GRESSITT (Kontyū, 2: 168~9), from Nikkō, will very likely prove to be a synonym of *Leptura akitensis* MATSUSHITA (Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. 12:42), from Akita prefec., northeastern Honshū.

### Tribe Molorchini

#### Genus *Ogasawara* GRESSITT, novum

Eyes moderately coarsely faceted, anterior coxal cavities angulate externally, closed behind; middle coxal cavities open externally; elytra entire, parallel, covering the abdomen; femora pedunculate and flattened-clavate.

Head as broad as long, broadest at eyes, abbreviated anteriorly; eyes moderately coarsely faceted, swollen, strongly emarginate, comma-shaped, nearly touching bases of mandibles, covering large part of genal area; vertex subparallel, moderately broad, barely concave, very finely sulcate medially, slightly produced laterally over posterior portion of antennal insertions; frons greatly abbreviated, with a strong transverse, slightly arcuate sulcus; clypeus and labrum transverse. Antennae inserted close to bases of mandibles, slightly longer than body (♀); scape moderately short, slightly arched, flattened basally, thickest at apex, with a false cicatrix; second segment as long as broad; third nearly as long as scape; fourth slightly shorter than third; fifth and following longer than third, gradually decreasing, last three subequal; first five thicker than following. Prothorax as broad as long, widest at middle, with a swelling at middle of each side and five low raised areas arranged transversely near base of disk, slightly depressed in middle and weakly raised at each side behind anterior margin. Scutellum longer than broad, rounded behind. Elytra long, entire, very slightly broadened posteriorly, rounded externally at apices. Anterior coxal cavities strongly transverse, angulate externally, closely adjacent; middle coxal cavities open externally; metepisternum strongly narrowed posteriorly. Abdomen with first two segments normal, following greatly reduced below and narrowed, the last narrowly elongated. Legs fairly small and fine; femora pedunculate and flattened-clavate for latter two-fifths in middle and hind pairs, hind pair slightly arched, reaching to apical fifth of elytra; tibiae and tarsi fine, the latter with first segment longer than following two combined in middle and hind pairs; claws small, divaricate.

Genotype: *Ogasawara testacea* GRESSITT, n. sp.

Range: Bonin (Ogasawara) Islands.

This is an isolated genus with no close relatives, and does not fit very well in the Molorchini. It has affinity with the Obriini with its short, trans-

versely grooved frons, coarsely faceted eyes and entire elytra, but is placed in the Molorchini because of its externally angulate and posteriorly open anterior, and externally open middle, coxal cavities. It differs from most genera of Molorchini in having the eyes coarsely faceted, the basal portion of the antennae thickened, the clavate portions of the femora flattened instead of subglobular, the hind femora not reaching to apices of elytra and the body rather lacking in hairs. The genus rather vaguely resembles *Hyboderia* and *Megobrium* of North America. It differs from *Kumbir* in having the antennae much thicker, with the scape cicatricized, the femora less swollen, the vertex raised and the prothorax no broader at base than at apex.

*Ogasawara testacea* GRESSITT, new species. (Figure 2)

♀ Pale testaceous brown, darker on apical portions of third to fifth antennal segments and clavate portions of femora, the remainder of legs very pale; eyes black.

Moderately elongate, subparallel; frons short and transversely grooved; eyes coarsely faceted, lateral, emarginate; antennae with first five segments thicker than following; prothorax slightly swollen at sides, surface microscopically granulose, as is that of head; elytra more than twice as long as head and prothorax united, base more than half again as broad as that of prothorax, surface entirely densely and finely punctate, apices conjointly rounded; hind tibiae with two short, dark, apical spines; body naked above, legs and apical portion of abdomen finely clothed with golden hairs. Length 11 mm.; breadth. 2.5.

Holotype, female (Loan deposit, Calif. Acad. Sci.), Kiyose, Chichi-jima (Peel Id.), Beechey group, Bonin Islands (Ogasawara-shima), Sept. 3, 1933; kindly presented to the writer by Dr. M. YANO.

Tribe Clytini

Genus *Chlorophorus* CHEVROLAT, 1863

*Chlorophorus muscosus* (BATES)

*Clytanthus muscosus* BATES, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 12: 198 (Hyôgo).

*Chlorophorus bifasciatus* KANO, 1933, Kontyû 8: 135 (Izu-Ôshima Id.).

Specimens from Izu-Ôshima are no different from ones from the mainland or farther south. In my collection is a specimen taken by me at Gusuku, Amami-Ôshima Island, northern Ryûkyû (Loochoo) archipelago on July 10, 1932, and another from Izu-Ôshima Island, near Tôkyô Bay, taken by Mr. H. FURUKAWA on July 23, 1924. The species is new to the Ryûkyû Islands.

This species is easily recognized by its slender, parallel form and olive-green pubescence with two transverse black bands behind middle of elytra. I have seen this species labelled *C. ogawae* MATSUMURA in collections, but find no evidence of the name having been published.

*Range*.—Honshū: Tôkyô, Hyôgo, Izu-Ôshima Id., Hachijô Id.; Ryûkyû Id.: Amami-Ôshima Id.

### Subfamily Lamiinae

#### Tribe Monochamini

Genus *Monochamus* GUERIN-MENEVILLE, 1826

*Monochamus yokoyamai* GRESSITT, new species (Figure 6)

♀ Large, very broad, subparallel, dorso-ventrally compressed. Black, clothed with silvery gray-white pubescence, dense below and on legs, rather sparse above, forming four or five irregular and incomplete bands across elytra; scutellum densely white-pubescent, except in middle; antennae clothed with fine pubescence, whitish basally and reddish brown beyond middle of third segment; clypeus ambercoloured, transparent.

Head large, broader than apex of prothorax; vertex oblique, moderately deeply concave between antennal insertions; eyes small, inferior lobes half again as high as wide, frons slightly broader than high, transversely grooved apically; surface microgranulose-punctate. Antennae one-fifth longer than body, gradually tapering; scape cone-shaped, broadly cicatricized apically, nearly as long as third segment; fourth five-sixths as long as third; fifth to tenth gradually decreasing. Prothorax one-half again as broad as long, very strongly and acutely spined laterally, transversely ridged in middle, and rugulose-punctate at sides of disk. Scutellum short, rounded triangular. Elytra one-half as broad as long, subparallel, rounded apically; surface weakly nodose at base, some large punctures on base and anterior half of sides, remainder finely and sparsely punctured, three weak costae extending most of length. Anterior coxae very large; middle intercoxal process broad, rounded behind; metepisternum narrow; last abdominal segment longer than two preceding combined; first segment of hind tarsus shorter than following two combined. Length 35 mm.; breadth 12.5.

Holotype, female (Loan deposit, Calif. Acad. Sci.), Matsuyama, Echigo, Niigata prefec., Honshū, Japan, August 12, 1931. Kindly presented to me shortly before his death in 1932, by the late Dr. K. YOKOYAMA, of the Sericulture Experiment Station and Tôkyô Agriculture College, to whose memory the species is respectfully dedicated.

Differs from *M. grandis* WATERHOUSE ♀ in being much broader, in having the prothorax shorter, more even and more acutely spined laterally, the scutellum more acute, the elytra less densely granulose basally and more parallel, the third antennal segment much shorter, the frons broader, the middle intercoxal process convex, instead of concave, apically and the ventral surface densely clothed with white.

Genus *Psacothoa* GAHAN, 1888

*Psacothoa hilaris* var. *nachiwai* SEKI, 1935, Ent. World 3: 292, fig. (Tôkyô) can have no valid nomenclatorial status unless all specimens from Japan prove to be constantly different from those from north China. SEKI's variety was obviously founded on an abnormally marked specimen, hardly outside the normal range of variation of the species.

## Tribe Mesosini

Genus *Mesosa* LATREILLE, 1839*Mesosa pictipes* GRESSITT, new species (Figure 4.)

♀ Body dark brown, almost entirely clothed with dense pubescence and suberect hairs; head tawny brown spotted with dark brown; antennae with scape light tan mottled with dark brown, remaining segments whitish tan basally, dark brown apically; prothorax dull tawny brown with three basal dark spots, sides lighter with dark punctures; scutellum tawny in middle, dark brown at sides; elytra various shades of brown, nearly white near base and in middle, an incomplete, irregular fascia of six or eight very dark brown spots at end of first fifth and another zig-zag one forming a low M on each elytron with a common sutural spot, apical two-fifths smoky brown or palish with dark dots; ventral surface and femora pale tawny dotted with dark brown; tibiae and tarsi pale, banded with dark brown.

Head rounded concave between antennal supports; surface sparsely punctured; eyes divided, inferior lobe slightly transverse, occupying less than half space between antennal insertion and mandible, four times as large as superior lobe; frons squarish, slightly broader above. Antennae one-sixth longer than body, scape gradually broadened towards apex, which is slightly produced externally, bearing above an obliquely oval cicatrix; third segment one-half again as long as scape; fourth segment subequal to scape, following diminishing. Prothorax one-third broader than long, swollen in middle, slightly broader at base than apex, transversely grooved at base, constricted between middle and apex; disk with a large, low swelling on each side of middle, and a small swelling before middle of base; surface irregularly punctured. Scutellum broad, rounded apically. Elytra constricted behind base, rounded posteriorly; surface slightly swollen near base, punctured in irregular rows, most heavily so behind base. Last abdominal segment longer than two preceding. Hind femora barely reaching end of fourth abdominal segment; hind tarsi nearly as long as their tibiae; last segment longer than first three. Length 13.3 mm.; breadth 5.

Holotype, female (Loan deposit, Calif. Acad. Sci.) Nago, Okinawa Id., central Ryûkyû (Loochoo) archipelago, July 3, 1932, collected by myself.

Close to *M. longipenne* BATES, but smaller and more abbreviated, lacking

the longitudinal stripes of vertex and pronotum, the basal black areas, brown dots on middle of, and preapical dark spots of, elytra, and having five, instead of four, bands on tibiae. The frons is broader, the interantennal region of the vertex is more concave, the prothorax is less even and the elytra are more even, than in *longipenne*. Differs from *M. latifasciatus* MATSUHITA, of Formosa, in being much shorter, in lacking the black stripes on the vertex, and in having the bases of the antennal segments tan, the legs differently patterned, etc.

### Genus *Coptops* SERVILLE, 1835

#### *Coptops hirtiventris* GRESSITT, new species (Figure 5)

Broad, depressed, fairly plane above; brown, clothed with light brown pubescence, varied with whitish and a little dark brown; head brown, lighter below level of eyes, spotted with dark brown above, clypeus and labrum with long flying pale hairs; antennae pale cinnamon brown, scape spotted with darker, third and fourth segments with extreme bases pale, following with apical portions dark brown, basal two-thirds whitish; prothorax with three indefinite longitudinal brown stripes on disk, sides whitish with black punctures; scutellum buff; elytra buff, irregularly striated with whitish and brown, a faint brown fascia at first third, a whitish fascia just behind middle, behind which there is a narrower incomplete brown fascia, entire surface finely spotted with brown punctures; ventral surface whitish buff, spotted on sides with brown; legs pale buff, tibiae with brown premedian and apical areas, tarsi with first two segments and basal half of last white, the rest dark brown, fringes of third golden, margins of prothorax, apical margins of elytra and undersides clothed with long flying white hairs, longest on legs.

Head deep; vertex rounded concave; frons broad apically; clypeus and labrum broad; mandibles very long; palpi acute. Antennae (♀) just longer than body, third segment subequal to scape; following decreasing regularly in length, all the segments bearing pale oblique hairs. Prothorax broad, a small tubercle at each side behind anterior margin, two swellings at each side of disk, and three small ones on middle, two before and one behind. Scutellum broad, truncate behind. Elytra less than twice as long as broad, fairly smooth, slightly swollen near base, rounded behind. Femora moderately swollen; tarsi short. Length 17.5 mm.; breadth 6.5.

Holotype, female (Loan deposit, Calif. Acad. Sci.), Haha-jima (Coffin or Hillsborough Id.), Bonin Islands (Ogasawara-shima), May 14, 1934. The specimen was kindly presented to me by Dr. M. YANO, in whose collection is the allotype, a male, from Kiyose, Chichi-jima (Peel Id.), Bonin Id.

Differs from *C. aedificator* FABR. in having the coloration lighter, the antennae shorter and finer, the mandibles longer, and the prothorax and elytra much smoother.



## Tribe Phytoecini

Genus *Nupserha* THOMSON, 1860*Nupserha marginella* (BATES)

*Oberea marginella* BATES, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 12: 390 (Ôsaka).—  
 GANGLBAUER, 1884, Best.,—Tab. 8: 150 (584); 1887, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross.  
 20: 132.—BATES, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.: 380.—OKAMOTO, 1927,  
 Ins. Mats. 2: 85.—AURIVILLIUS, 1923, Col. Cat. 74: 525.—MATSUSHITA,  
 1933, Journ. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 34: 422.

*Nupserha?* *japonica* KRAATZ, 1879, D. Ent. Zeit.: 95, nota 2 (nec. THUNBERG).  
 —JACOBS., 1911, Käfer Russlands pl. 71, fig. 17.

Range.—Japan-proper: Honshû, Shikoku, Kyûshû; (? Formosa); Korea;  
 Manchoukuo; Amur.

The specimens in my collection are from Tôkyô, Mt. Takao and Matsu-  
 shima on Honshû and from Anto (Antung) in southern Manchoukuo. Ap-  
 parently hitherto unrecorded from Manchuria.

*Nupserha sericans* (BATES)

*Oberea sericans*, BATES, 1884, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. 18: 260 (Hokkaidô).—  
 AURIVILLIUS, 1923, Col. Cat. 74: 534.—KANO 1933, Kontyû 6: 289.—  
 MATSUSHITA, 1933, Journ. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 34: 422.

Range.—Japan: Hokkaidô, Honshû.

My specimens are from Nikkô (Yumoto and Chûzenji) and the N. Nippon  
 Alps (Kamikôchi), Honshû.

These two species must be placed in *Nupserha* because of their bicarinate  
 elytra, short body form, long antennae and tuberculate metasterna.

## 摘 要

本編には日本産天牛科の1新属, 6新種を記載し, 4種の属を変更し, 琉球及び満洲國よ  
 り各1種を新に記録した。和名は下記の如し。

1. *Pseudalotraeus boninensis* (GRESSITT) —オガサハラトビイロカミキリ (新種新稱)
2. *Pseudalotraeus asiaticum* (SCHWARZER) —タイワントビイロカミキリ (新稱)  
 (*P. rufescens* PIC ?)
3. *Strangalina lineatocolle* GRESSITT —スデクビボソハナカミキリ (新種新稱)
4. *Strangalina contracta* (BATES) —ミヤマホソハナカミキリ (新稱)
5. *Ogasawara* (新属) *testacea* GRESSITT —オガサハラモモフトカミキリ (新種新稱)
6. *Chlorophorus mucosus* (BATES) —フタオビミドリトラカミキリ  
 (*C. bifasciatus* KANO)
7. *Monochamus yokoyamai* GRESSITT —ヨコヤマヒゲナガカミキリ (新種新稱)
8. *Mesosa pictipes* GRESSITT —オキナハゴマフカミキリ (新種新稱)
9. *Coptops hirtiventris* GRESSITT —ケハラゴマフカミキリ (新種新稱)

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| 10. <i>Nupserha marginella</i> (BATES) | —ヘリグロリンゴカミキリ |
| 11. <i>Nupserha sericans</i> (BATES)   | —ムネグロリンゴカミキリ |

Explanation of Plate

- Figure 1.—*Pseudallotraeus boninensis* GRESSITT  
2.—*Ogasawara testacea* GRESSITT  
3.—*Strangalina lineatocolle* GRESSITT  
4.—*Mesosa pictipes* GRESSITT  
5.—*Coptops hirtiventris* GRESSITT  
6.—*Monochamus yokoyamai* GRESSITT



1



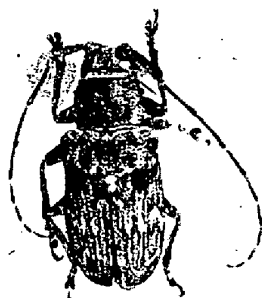
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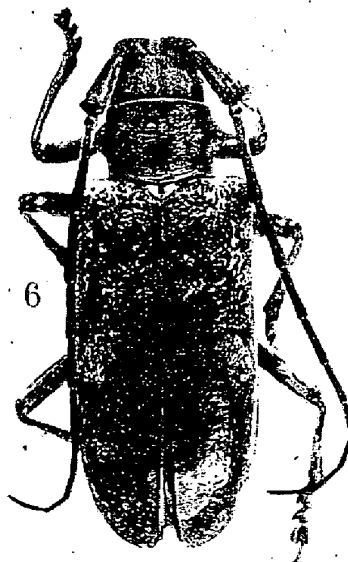
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