CERAMBYCIDAE OF KUROSHIMA ISLAND, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES AND TWO NEW SUBSPECIES (COLEOPTERA)*

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Synopsis Cerambycidae of Kuroshima Is., Kagoshima Prefecture, are reported for the first time. Thirty-two species are known to occur on that island. Two new species *Palausybra tokaraensis* and *Acalolepta nigricornis*, and two new subspecies *Acalolepta luxuriosa kuro* and *Rhodopina tokaresis obscura* are described.

This paper reports the Cerambycidae of Kuroshima Is., Kagoshima Prefecture, for the first time, based on the collection made by me in July 23-25, 1975, in addition to a few specimens collected by Mr. N. Senda in 1967. Thirty-two species including 2 new species and 2 new subspecies are recognized.

The Kuroshima Is. is located in southwest of Satsuma Peninsular about 50 km from the Cape of Bo-no-Saki, and about 50 km northwest of Kuchinoerabujima Is., and is included in the Tokara group. It is an old volcanic island geologically distinct from Koshiki Is. and Yakushima Is. This island, with 15.2 km in circumference and a total area of about 36 square km, is rather mountainous, and the highest peak reaches 622 m above the sea level. This island is densely covered by *Castanopsis sieboldii* which is the dominant tree species there.

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Subfamily Prioninae
Tribe EURYPODINI

1. Megopis (Aegosoma) sinica (White) (Fig. 2)
   

   Specimen examined: 1 ♂, Ogora, 25. VII. 1975, H. Makihara leg.
   Distribution: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Isls., Yaku-
   shima Is., Kuroshima Is., Kuchinoerabujima Is., Nakanoshima Is.,
   Amami-Oshima Is. and Okinawa Is.; Taiwan and China.
   Note: New record. This example was collected in a hole of the
decayed part of a cut down tree trunk of Zanthoxylum ailan-
toides S. et Z., Rutaceae at night.

Subfamily Aseminae
Tribe ASEMINI

2. Cephalallus unicolor (Gahan) (Fig. 3)
   

   Distribution: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Isls., Tsushima Is.,
   Tanegashima Is., Yakushima Is., Kuroshima Is., Amami-Oshima Is.,
   Okinawa Is. and Minami-Daito Is.; Korea, Taiwan, C. China,
   Burma, Assam and Laos.
   Note: New record. These examples were collected on a cut
down tree trunk of Pinus thunbergii Parl., Pinaceae at night.
Fig. 1. A map of Kuroshima Island and neighbours.
Subfamily Cerambycinae
Tribe Cerambycini

3. Margites fulvidus (Pascoe) (Fig. 4)

*Cerambyx* fulvidus Pascoe, 1858, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2) 4: 236.

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Ogora, 25. VII. 1975, H. Makihara leg.


Note: New record. This example was collected on a cut down tree trunk of *Castanopsis sieboldii* (Mak.), Fagaceae at night.

Tribe Phoracanthini

4. Allotraeus (Nysia) rufescens (Pic) (Fig. 7)


Note: New record. These examples were collected on a cut down tree trunk of *Castanopsis sieboldii* (Mak.), Fagaceae and at light.

Tribe Callidiopini

5. Ceresium holophaeum Bates


Amami-Oshima Is., Tokunoshima Is. and Okinawa Is.

**Note** : New record. These examples were collected on a cut down tree trunk of *Castanopsis sieboldii* (Mak.), Fagaceae, on flowers of *Lilium longiflorum* Thumb, Liliaceae and at light. All the specimens of this species from Kuroshima Is. are darkish, and are recognized as the forma *yuasai*.

6. *Ceresium sinicum* White

*Ceresium sinicum* White, 1855, Cat. Col. Brit. Mus. 8: 245.

**Specimen examined** : 1 ♂, Ogora, 24. VII. 1975, H. Makihara leg.

**Distribution** : Honshu, Kyushu and Kuroshima Is.; Taiwan, China, Hainan Is., Tonkin and Thailand.

**Note** : New record. This examples is hesitantly identified as *C. sinicum*.

7. *Ceresium fuscum* Matsumura et Matsushita


**Note** : New record. These examples were collected on a cut down tree trunk of *Castanopsis sieboldii* (Mak.), Fagaceae and at light. Body colour of all the specimens from Kuroshima Is. is dark brownish black.

8. *Ceresium simile* Gahan (Fig. 5)


**Distribution** : Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Kanmurijima Is., Izu Isls., Bonin Is., Okinoshima Is. (Fukuoka Pref.), Yakushima Is.,

Note: New record. These examples were collected on a cut down tree trunk of *Castanopsis sieboldii* (Mak.), Fagaceae, on floweres of *Lilium longiflorum* Thumb., Liliaceae and at light.

**Tribe Obrini**

9. Stenhomalus *taiwanus* Matsushita


Note: New record. These examples were collected on a cut down tree trunk of *Zanthoxylum ailantoides* S. et Z., Rutaceae.

**Tribe Thraniini**

10. Thranius variegatus Bates (Fig. 6)


Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Ogora, 23. VII. 1975, H. Makihara leg.


Note: New record.

**Tribe Clytini**

11. Chlorophorus quinquefasciatus (Castelnau et Gory)


*1 ♀, Mitara, Iriomote Is., 19. VIII, 1971, S. Azuma leg. (New record).*


Note: New record. Most of examples were collected on a cut down tree trunk of Castanopsis sieboldii (Mak.), Fagaceae in the daytime, and some were collected at night.

12. Chlorophorus muscosus (Bates)


Note: New record. These examples were collected on a cut down tree trunk of Castanopsis sieboldii (Mak.), Fagaceae in the daytime.

Subfamily Lamiinae

Tribe Mesosini

13. Mesosa (Aphelocnemia) longipennis Bates (Fig. 11)


Note: New record. These examples were collected on a cut down tree trunk of Castanopsis sieboldii (Mak.), Fagaceae.

**Tribe Homonoenini**

14. Bumetopia japonica (Thomson) (Figs. 8, 9)

Yochostyla japonica Thomson, 1868, Physis, 2: 151.


Note: New record. These examples were collected on Pleioblastus linearis (Hack.), Gramineae. Female of this species from this island is specially large in size. It is interesting that this genus shows a special feature of geographic variation, the detail of which will be published in a separate paper.

**Tribe Apomecynini**

15. Sybra ordinata tokara Hayashi (Fig. 31)


Note: New record. These examples were collected on a decayed tree trunk of Ficus sperba (Miq.) var. japonica Miq., Moraceae.

16. Sybra baculina nipponensis Hayashi (Fig. 30)


Note: New record. These examples were collected on decayed tree trunks of Ficus sperba (Miy.) var. japonica Miq., I. sarmentosa Roxb. var. nipponica (Fr. et Sav.) and Morus australis Poir, Moraceae. The former and this species also show remarkable geographic and individual variations, and the determination of the subspecific status is difficult.

17. Palausybra tokaraensis Makihara, sp. nov. (Figs. 27, 28)

Body reddish brown; blackish brown on prothorax, triangular part in middle of, small triangular one of apical half and apical part of elytra, and scutellum; dark reddish brown on vertex; reddish brown part of elytra (particularly longitudinal keels), tibiae, tarsi, and median and lateral sides of prothorax covered with long yellowish brown pubescence; sparse short yellowish brown pubescence on head, femora and ventral side of body; sparse short dark brown pubescence on prothorax and blackish brown part of elytra.

Female: Body oval, broadest in middle of elytra; head deeply and not very closely punctured; frons convex, about 1.4 times as long as broad; median furrow shallow and vertex triangularly concave; eyes
coarsely facetted, inferior eye lobe three-fourths as long as gena. Antennae six-sevenths as long as body, relative length of each segment is as follows: 4.0: 1.7: 6.8: 6.0: 3.8: 3.5: 3.2: 3.0: 2.9: 2.5: 3.0.

Prothorax subcylindrical, broadest in middle, six-sevenths as long as broad, weakly and roundly expanded at sides, coarsely punctured; medio-anterior portion of prothorax broadly and distinctly convex.

Scutellum small, oblong and rounded at apex.

Elytra very thickened, very oval, about 1.7 times as long as broad (9.8: 5.7), twice as long as head and prothorax combined, not much broader basally than prothorax, widest in middle, rounded at apex; disc of elytra with three developed longitudinal keels, roughly and closely punctured on interspaces, the second raised at middle and the third relatively weak.

Hind wing reduced.

Legs short; femora rather clavate; claws small.

Metasternum and lateral sides of venter of abdomen deeply punctured; relative length of abdominal segments from 4 to 7 is as follows: 1.3: 1.0: 0.9: 1.8; apex of 7 weakly rounded.

Length: 7.6 mm, width: 2.9 mm, thickness (height of elytra): 2.3 mm.

Male: Body wholly dark; reddish brown part of elytra smaller; body more slender, elongated oval; median furrow indistinct and vertex very weakly triangularly concave; antennae as long as body, the relative length of each segment is as follows: 1.6: 0.5: 2.8: 1.5: 1.5: 1.3: 1.2: 1.0: 1.2.

Elytra thickened and oval, the ratio of width to length as in female.

Legs rather short.

Relative length of abdominal segments, in ventral view, from 4 to 7 is as follows: 1.0: 0.8: 0.6: 1.3; apex of 7 transeverselly truncated.

Length: 5.7 mm, width: 2.2 mm, thickness: 1.8 mm.


Note: This new species is closely related to P. hachijoensis Hayashi from the Izu Islands (Hachijo Is. and Mikura Is.), but differs from it in the following points: Body strongly oval and more thickened, antennae are shorter, and the apex of elytra is rounded.

This new species was treated under the genus Palausybra at present, but this and hachijoensis differ from Palausybra in having the following points: Body oval; vertex triangularly concave; prothorax concave at base and shorter; elytra thickened, convex at middle, deeply punctured
Fig. 2. *Megopis* (Aegosonza) *sinica* (White).
Fig. 3. *Cephalallus* *unicolor* (Gahan).
Fig. 4. *Margites fulvidus* (Pascoe).
Fig. 5. *Ceresium simile* Gahan.
Fig. 6. *Thranius variegatus* Bates.
Fig. 7. *Allotraeus* (Nysia) *rufescens* (Pic).
Fig. 8. *Bumetopia japonica* (Thomson), male.
Fig. 9. Ditto, female.
Fig. 10. *Abryna coenosa* Newman.
Fig. 11. *Mesosa (Aphelocnemia) longipennis* Bates.
Fig. 12. *Pterolophia gibbosipennis subcristipennis* Breuning et Ohbayashi.
Fig. 13. *Pseudale obovata* Hayashi.
Fig. 14. Acalolepta luxuriosa (Bates), male from Fukuoka Pref.
Fig. 15. Ditto, male from Yakushima Island.
Fig. 16. Acalolepta luxuriosa kuniyoshii Hayashi, male from Okinawa Island.
Fig. 17. Acalolepta luxuriosa kuro Makihara, subsp. nov., male.
Fig. 18. Uraecha gilva Yokoyama, male.  Fig. 19. Ditto, female.
Fig. 20. *Acalolepta nigricornis* Makihara, sp. nov., male.
Fig. 21. Ditto, female.  
Fig. 22. *Acalolepta hamai* (Hayashi).

Fig. 23. *Acalolepta fraudatorix yakushimana* Hayashi, male from Yakushima Island.  
Fig. 24. Ditto, female from Yakushima Island.

Fig. 25. *Psacothea hilaris insularis* Hayashi.
Fig. 26. *Palausybra hachijoensis* Hayashi, male from Mikurajima Island.
Fig. 27. *Palausybra tokaraensis* Makihara, sp. nov., male from Nakanoshima Island.
Fig. 28. Ditto, female from Kuroshima Island.
Fig. 29. *Palausybra chibi* Hayashi, female from Betel-Tobago, paratype.
Fig. 30. *Sybra baculina nipponensis* Hayashi.
Fig. 31. *Sybra ordinata tokara* Hayashi.
Fig. 32. *Estoliops fasciatus fasciatus* Matsushita.
Fig. 33. *Exocentrus lineatus lineatus* Bates.
and with three strong keels; and shape of mesosternal process, trapezoid.
I think these two species are to be separated from Palausybra. The holotype female was collected on a cut down tree trunk of Castanopsis sieboldii (Mak.), Fagaceae at night.

Tribe Pteropliini

18. Abryna coenosa Newman (Fig. 10)

Abryna coenosa Zoochooana Matsushita, 1933, Ins. Matsu. 7: 108.


Note: New record. These examples were collected on a bamboo, *Pleioblastus linearis* (Hack.), Gramineae. This species is remarkable in geographic and individual variabilities, and many subspecific names have been proposed.

19. *Pterolophia annulata* (Chevrolat)

*Coptops annulata* Chevrolat, 1845, Rev. 2001. 8: 99.


*Pterolophia bowringii*: Aurivillius, 1922, Col. Cat. 73: 253.


Note: New record. These examples were collected on cut down tree trunks of *Ficus sperba* (Miq.) var. *japonica* Miq., *F. sargentosa* Roxb. var. *nipponica* (Fr. et Sav.) and *Morus australis* Poir., Moraceae.

20. *Pterolophia gibbosipennis subcristipennis* Breuning et Ohbayashi (Fig. 12)


Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Ogora, 23. VII. 1975, H. Makihara leg.;
21. Pseudale obovata Hayashi (Fig. 13)


Specimens examined: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Ogora, 24. VII. 1975, H. Makihara leg.; 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Ogora, 25. VII. 1975, H. Makihara leg.


Note: New record. These examples were collected on a cut down tree trunk of *Castanopsis sieboldii* (Mak.), Fagaceae at night. This species is interesting in the feature of geographic variation and differentiation. An analysis of the variation and differentiation of local populations of this species is being made by me.

22. Psacothea hilaris insularis Hayashi (Fig. 25)


Note: New record. These examples were collected on a living tree trunk of *Morus australis* Poir., Moraceae. This species occurs in East Asia, and is interesting in the feature of geographic variation and differentiation. An analysis of the vari-
ation and differentiation of local populations of this species is also being made by me.

23. Uraecha gilva Yokoyama (Figs. 18, 19)


Distribution: Kuroshima Is., Kuchinoerabujima Is. and Nakanoshima Is.

Note: New record. These examples were collected on cut down tree trunks of _Ficus sperba_ (Miq.) var. _japonica_ Miq., _F. sargentosa_ Roxb. var. _nipponica_ (Fr. et Sav.), Moraceae _Castanopsis sieboldii_ (Mak.), Fagaceae and _Zanthoxylum ailanthoides_ S. et Z., Rutaceae and cut down plants of _Rubus rosaeifolius_ Smith ssp. _maximowiczii_ Focke., Rosaceae in the daytime and at light.

24. Acalolepta hamai (Hayashi) (Fig. 22)


Distribution: Kuroshima Is., Kuchinoerabujima Is., Kuchinosima Is. and Nakanoshima Is.

Note: New record. These examples were collected on cut down tree trunks of _Zanthoxylum ailantoides_ S. et Z., Rutaceae and _Castanopsis sieboldii_ (Mak.), Fagaceae in the daytime and at night, on cut down plants of _Rubus rosaeifolius_ Smith ssp. _maximowiczii_ Focke., Rosaceae in the daytime, at light and by the Malaise trap. This species belongs to the _sejuncta_ species group, and this group is remarkably variable in the geographic distribution. Application of the present specific name to the Kuroshima populations is rather questionable.

25. Acalolepta nigricornis Makihara, sp. nov. (Figs. 20, 21)

Body blackish brown; dark brown on antennae and legs; covered
with dark chocolate brown, dense and short pubescence; pubescence on head sometimes dark.

Frons sparsely punctured, with a median longitudinal furrow extending backward through triangularly concave vertex to occiput; the ratio of length of inferior eye lobe to gena as follows: 2.9:2.5 (male), 2.8:2.2 (female).

Antennae impunctate; basal node of 1st segment covered with sparse, short, dark chocolate brown pubescence; 1st & 2nd segments with short dark chocolate brown pubescence, 3rd to 10th segments with short golden yellow pubescence except for each apex which is dark brown. Basal node of 1st antennal segment with regularly developed punctures; 1st dark brown and thickened in middle and at apex; 2nd dark brown; 3rd brown except apex; 4th to 10th brown except bases and apices; apex of 3rd and bases and apices of 4th to 10th dark brown; 11th reddish brown; 3rd to 5th thickened and 6th to 11th slender; antennae 2.66 times as long as body in male, 1.75 times in female; relative length of each segment is as follows: 7.0:1.0:13.9:11.4:10.9:10.0:10.0:9.8:9.8:9.6:17.0 (male), 16.2:1.3:26.6:20.5:18.0:16.3:16.3:15.8:15.6:15.4:23.9 (female).

Prothorax clearly broader than long including lateral projections, narrowly and strongly constricted near base, narrowly and less strongly constricted near apex, and weakly and widely constricted near bases of lateral projections which are large and almost conical; disc of prothorax uneven and sinuated, with slightly raised portions which are impunctate.

Scutellum densely covered with long golden yellow pubescence, semicircular, and 1.5 times as broad as long.

Elytra broader than prothorax, about 2.1 times as long as broad in male, about 2.3 times as long as broad in female; broadest at base, gradually narrowed apically, weakly and obliquely truncate at apex, disc depressed at basal one-fourth to one-third, finely punctured, especially so on basal half.

Legs impunctate, covered with silver gray pubescence except apical halves of fore tibiae on ventral sides, of mid and hind tibiae on dorsal and ventral sides and tarsi on ventral sides, and these portions covered with golden brown hairs of uniform length.

Body impunctate ventrally; ratio of 4th to 7th segments is as follows: 2.2;1.8:2.0:3.0 in male, 6.8:5.1:4.7:13.0 in female; 7th sternite emarginate at apex.

Length: 20.8 mm, width: 7.0 mm (male); length: 13.5-22.0 mm, width:
4.5-7.0 mm (female).


**Note:** This new species belongs to the *fraudatorix* species group, and is closely related to *A. fraudatorix yakushimana* Yokoyama of Yakushima Is. and *A. mikurensis* Hayashi of the Izu Islands (Hachijo Is. and Mikura Is.), but this is distinct in having the following characters: Body blackish brown; antennae dark brown, covered with dark chocolate brown pubescence; basal node of 1st antennal segment sparsely covered with pubescence; and longer antennae (excluding the members of this group of the Ryukyus).

**26. Acalolepta luxuriosa kuro** Makihara, *subsp. nov.* (Fig. 17)

This new subspecies differs from *A. Luxuriosa Luxuriosa* (Bates) and *A. Luxuriosa kuniyoshii* Hayashi in having the body covered with grayish white pubescence, and antennae dark reddish brown.

The pattern of geographic variation of *luxuriosa* from south Japan to Okinawa Is. (excluding the population on Kuroshima Is. and Nakanoshima Is.) is distinctive in being the pubescence on the body getting lighter in color from north to south. But the new subspecies from Kuroshima Is. and Nakanoshima Is. is the darkest.

Length: 26.4 mm (4.4, max. 32.0, min. 20.0) in male; 23.3 mm (4.0, max. 29.0, min. 20.0) in female.


**Note:** This new subspecies was collected on leaves of *Fatsia japonica* (Thunb.), Araliaceae. The new subspecific name, kuro, means black in Japanese.

**Tribe Rhodopinini**

**27. Rhodopina tokarensis obscura** Makihara, *subsp. nov.* (Fig. 34)

This new subspecies is very similar to *R. orientalis* Yokoyama of Kuchinoerabujima Is. and *R. tokarensis tokarensis* Hayashi of Nakanoshima Is., but it differs from them in having the following points:
Body covered with longer yellowish brown pubescence; prothorax more hairy and with three obscure longitudinal fulvous stripes; and club of 3rd antennal segment shorter and broader.


28. Sophronica obrioides (Bates)


Note: New record. These examples were collected on cut down tree trunks of *Trachelospermum asiaticum* var. *liukiuensis* (Hats.), Apocynaceae and *Castanopsis sieboldii* (Mak.), Fagaceae.

29. Mimectatina meridiana (Matsushita)


Note: New record. These examples were collected on cut down tree trunks of *Castanopsis sieboldii* (Mak.), Fagaceae, *Ficus superba* (Miq.) var. *japonica* Miq., *Morus australis* Poir., Moraceae, and *Zanthoxylum ailantoides* S. et Z., Rutaceae.
Tribe **Acanthocinini**

30. *Estoliops fasciatus fasciatus* Matsushita (Fig. 32)


**Specimens examined**: 1♀, 4♀♂, Ogora, 23. VII. 1975, H. Makihara leg.; 2♀♂, 1♀, Ogora, 24. VII. 1975, H. Makihara leg.


**Note**: New record. These examples were collected on a cut down tree trunk of *Castanopsis sieboldii* (Mak.), Fagaceae. The species group to which the present species belongs shows a remarkable geographic variation.

31. *Exocentrus lineatus lineatus* Bates (Fig. 33)


**Specimens examined**: 2♀♂, 2♀♀, Ogora, 23. VII. 1975, H. Makihara leg.; 2♂♀, Ogora, 24. VII. 1975, H. Makihara leg.


**Note**: New record. These examples were collected on a cut down tree trunk of *Castanopsis sieboldii* (Mak.), Fagaceae. The E. *Zineatus* species group also shows a remarkable geographic variation.

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Tribe **Saperdiini**

32. *Glenea (Glenea) chlorospila* Gahan (Fig. 36)


*Glenea hachijonis* Matsumura et Matsushita, 1933, Ins, Matsu. 7: 110.

*Glenea (Glenea) chlorospila*: Mitono, 1940, Cat. Col. Japonic. 8: 207.


leg.


**Note:** New record. One example was collected by the Malaise trap.

**References**


