

A New Species of the Genus *Xylotrechus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Taiwan

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Xylotrechus* is described from Taiwan, under the name of *X. shimomurai*. It seems to be related to *X. kayoensis* MITONO et KIRA.

Up to now, 12 species of the genus *Xylotrechus* have been recorded from Taiwan (NAKAMURA *et al.*, 1992). Recently, I had an opportunity to examine a large and spectacular specimen of this genus from central Taiwan, which is easily distinguished from all the other *Xylotrechus* species.

I wish to thank Mr. T. SHIMOMURA for giving me an opportunity to examine the material.

Xylotrechus shimomurai IKEDA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Taiwan-ikari-mon-torakamikiri]

(Fig. 1)

Female. Colour black to reddish black on head and thorax, reddish brown on abdomen; clypeus, labrum, labium, maxillae, eyes, antennae, tibiae and tarsi testaceous; elytra black except for basal 1/5 slightly reddish.

Body and appendages largely clothed with dense gray pubescence and partly scattered with sparse erect pale silvery hairs; head densely with gray pubescence except for gula with sparse pale hairs and neck almost glabrous; 1st antennal segment densely, 2nd to 4th segments somewhat sparsely with gray pubescence, 5th to 11th segments with very fine dense golden pubescence; prothorax densely with yellowish gray pubescence except for prosternal process and black areas of pronotum which are clothed with fine pale golden pubescence; pronotum with distinctive black markings: 1) a large circular and crossed marking on disc, 2) thin oblique bands on antero-lateral sides; scutellum densely with gray pubescence on posterior 2/3, glabrous on base; elytron densely with fine pale golden pubescence except for gray pubescent markings: 1) a large somewhat sparse pubescent basal marking, 2) a short subtransverse band just behind the basal marking and connecting with it at suture, 3) a distinctive anchor-shaped marking in the middle, connecting with the basal marking through the short subtransverse band, 4) a posterior transverse band, broadest at suture and narrowed externally, 5) a wave-like marking on each middle side, comprising two oblique bands

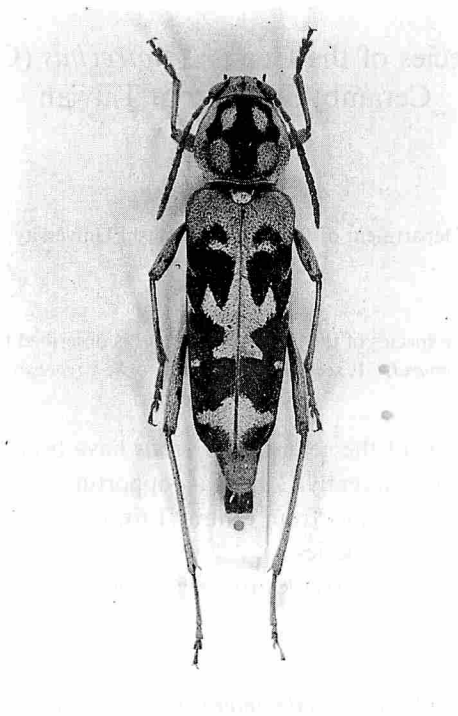


Fig. 1. *Xylotrechus shimomurai* sp. nov., holotype.

and a thin marginal line connecting them, 6) a short horizontal band on external side of posterior edge of the anchor-shaped marking; ventral surface of meso- and metathoraces and abdomen densely clothed with yellowish gray pubescence on posterior mesosternum, inner halves of mesepisterna, anterior to lateral metasternum, metepisterna and abdominal sternites, but on the remainder sparsely clothed with suberect pale creamy hairs, though relatively densely on mesepimera; legs densely with gray pubescence except for tarsi with pale golden pubescence.

Head relatively small, 0.9 times as wide as apical width of pronotum, coarsely and rather sparsely granulate, and coarsely punctured; frons somewhat narrow, gradually broadened anteriorly, 1.3 times as long as basal width, provided with a median V-shaped weak carina and with a median longitudinal groove starting from centre of frons to vertex; vertex carinate at lateral edges; occiput provided with a narrow median longitudinal carina; gena slightly deeper than lower eye-lobe; eye relatively large, moderately prominent. Antenna short and stout, reaching basal 1/7 of elytron; relative lengths of segments as follows:— 2.4: 1: 1.8: 1.7: 1.7: 1.5: 1.4: 1.1: 1.1: 1: 1.3.

Pronotum large and rounded, 0.85 times as long as wide, widest at basal 1/3, coarsely and sparsely granulate, though rather rugosely granulate on black areas of disc; disc depressed on four gray pubescent markings, and with five small but deep and

rounded concavities: 1) deepest ones on both sides of centre, just on lateral margin of circular black marking, 2) smaller ones just postero-lateral of the deepest ones, 3) one on median posterior black area.

Prosternum coarsely and sparsely granulate, though rather coarsely punctured on prosternal process. Scutellum tongue-shaped, finely punctured.

Elytra 2.35 times as long as basal width, subparallel-sided to slightly before middle, then gradually narrowed to near apices which are horizontally truncated and hardly dehiscent; disc rather even with a longitudinal concavity along basal suture, moderately convex at humeri, concave along inner sides of humeri, granulate on basal 1/5, and rather finely and densely punctured on the rest.

Ventral surface of mesothorax rugosely granulate, that of metathorax coarsely punctured. Abdomen finely and densely punctured, though somewhat coarsely on 1st visible sternite.

Legs moderate in length; hind femora not reaching elytral apex; 1st hind tarsal segment 2.3 times as long as the following two segments combined; femora sparsely punctured.

Body length 23 mm.

Holotype: female, near Tayuling, 2,500 m. Nantou Pref., Taiwan, 29-VII-1978, T. SHIMOMURA leg. Deposited in Dept. of Biol., Yamanashi Univ.

This distinctive species can be easily distinguished from all the other *Xylotrechus* species occurring in Taiwan and its adjacent regions, by having unique markings of pronotum and elytra, but seems to be related to *X. kayoensis* MITONO et KIRA (1934, pp. 589–591, figs. 1–2), because of morphological resemblance of their head and pronotum.

要 約

池田清彦：台湾産 *Xylotrechus* 属の1新種。——*Xylotrechus* 属は台湾から12種知られているが、今回、台湾中部から採集された大型で特徴的な斑紋を有する種を新種と認め、台湾イカリモントラカミキリ *X. shimomurai* と命名記載した。本種は特異な種であるが、既知種のうちではカヨウトラカミキリ *X. kayoensis* にもっとも近縁であろうと思われる。

References

- MITONO, T., & A. KIRA, 1934. On a new species of *Xylotrechus* from Taiwan (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). *Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa*, **33**: 589–591. (In Japanese, with English title.)
 NAKAMURA, S., H. MAKIHARA & A. SAITO, 1992. Check-list of Longicorn-beetles of Taiwan. 126 pp. Hiba Society of Natural History, Shobara, Hiroshima, Japan.