Discovery of a Splendid New Cerambycid of the Genus *Chloridolum* (Insecta, Coleoptera) from North Thailand

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タイ北部から発見されたオオアオカミキリ属の美麗な1新種

伊藤正雄氏によりタイ北部から発見されたオオアオカミキリ属の大形かつ美麗な1新種, *Chloridolum* (s. str.) *itoi* TAKAKUWA, sp. nov. を記載した。

本種はシッキムから知られる *C.* (*C.*) *nympha* (WHITE) にきわめてよく似るが, 明らかに細形, 通常はより大形で触角は長く, 前胸側突起は端が針上に長く突出し, 小楯板は凹凸でしかも大形個体は十字の刻印を, またそれを欠く小形個体でも正中溝は明らかにより深い, などの顕著な違いがある。なお本種は夕刻, アカガシ属？の1種の大木の幹に見られたという。

(高桑正敏)

Abstract A new longicorn beetle, *Chloridolum* (s. str.) *itoi* sp. nov., is described from North Thailand. It is very closely allied to *Chloridolum* (s. str.) *nympha* (WHITE) from Sikkim.

Through the kindness of Mr. Kôyô AKIYAMA, I have had an opportunity to examine a gigantic and beautiful cerambycid species from North Thailand, belonging to the callichromine genus *Chloridolum* THOMSON. The specimens examined in this study were collected by Mr. Masao ITO on October, 1989. It is very similar to *Chloridolum* (s. str.) *nympha* (WHITE) from Sikkim in the general appearance, however, it became clear that it should be new to science by my close examination. In this paper, I will describe the splendid new species.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Messrs. M. ITO, K. AKIYAMA, K. KUME and H. AKIYAMA for their kind offer of valuable materials used in this study, and to Mr. T. NIISATO for his kind help in literature.

Chloridolum* (*Chloridolum*) *itoi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3, 5)

Male. Metallic green to purple except for reddish femora with slightly purplish tint; head metallic green usually, often with bluish tint; antennal segments 1-7 or 8 metallic cyaneous to purplish blue with apices more or less deeply purplish or entirely purple,

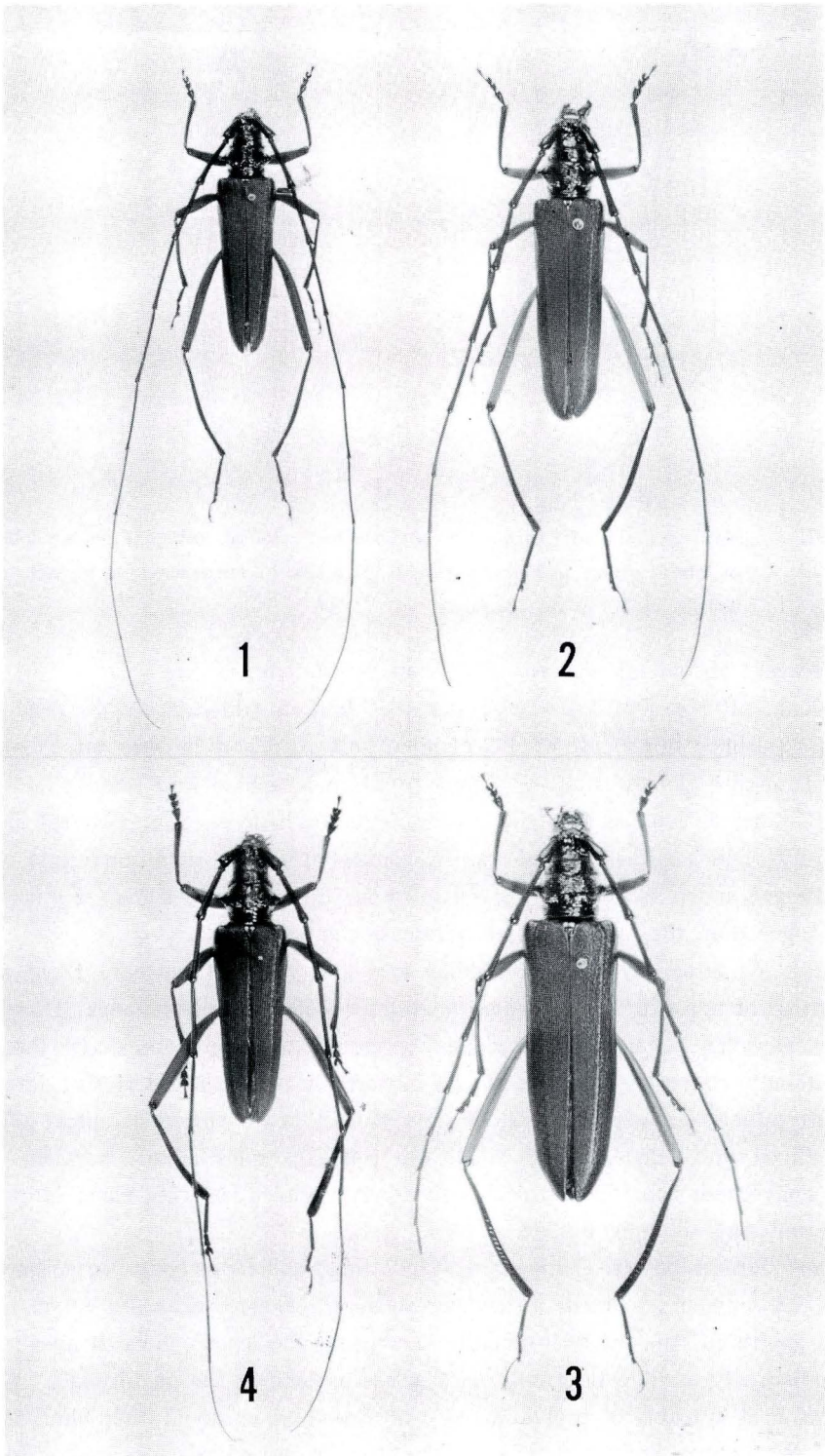
the remainder almost black with apices metallic bluish green to bluish purple; pronotum metallic green to greenish blue with cyaneous tint, more bluish than in head; elytra vivid greenish all over, with weakly blue tint; body beneath metallic golden green to greenish blue; tibiae and tarsi metallic bluish green to greenish blue in fore legs, metallic cyaneous with purplish tint in middle and hind legs.

Head strongly nitid except for mandibles which are hardly shiny, with a distinct groove running from frons to occiput; clypeus remarkably transverse, very sparsely, finely punctate; frons subvertical, slightly convex and concentrically striated in the middle, very sparsely, finely punctate, and with few long erect semitransparent hairs; vertex with a pair of distinct protrusions laterad; occiput coarsely, transversely striated at dorsum, sparsely and finely punctate at dorsal sides, rather finely, transversely striated at lateral sides; eye large, finely faceted, inferior eye-lobe hemicircular, nearly as long as gena below it which is finely, irregularly punctate. Antenna slender, nitid in segments 1–7 or 8, extremely variable in length, 2.4–2.65 times as long as body usually, sometimes more short (especially in small specimens), twice and thereabout, 1.65 times in the shortest, surpassing elytral apex by middle part of 6th usually, sometimes by apical part of 6th to base of 7th in short antennate specimens; relative lengths of segments in the holotype as follows: 4.6:1:10.4:13.6:14.2:14.7:13.4:12.7:12.1:11.7:19.2; scape robust, conspicuously dilated apicad with the external apex spinous in dorsal view; segments 3–11 more or less flattened, 3 or 4–11 longitudinally bi- or tricarinulate, 3–10 swelled at each apex; terminal segment the longest and slenderest, with apical portion arcuate internally and more or less densely with semirecumbent minute setae.

Pronotum moderate in shape, a little longer than basal width (15:14), strongly nitid, constricted behind apex deeply and before base shallowly; disc transversely, deeply rugose, with two pairs of tubercles, of which a pair is contiguously situated behind anterior groove and the other pair is subconical, distinctly larger than the former, more widely separated, arranged just before posterior constriction; sides with a pair of subconical tubercles, each with a long spine at apex, which is inclined upwards and is minutely rounded at the tip. Scutellum triangular, longer than wide, inclined basally, strongly nitid, clothed with minute punctures, uneven, coarsely sculptured crosswise at antero-median to basal area though the transverse carving often disappeared in small specimens, coarsely, longitudinally biswelling at postero-median to basal area.

Elytra slender, about 3 times as long as wide, widest just behind humeri, not lustrous except for humeral areas where are more or less shiny, very densely, finely punctate all over with a shagreened appearance, clothed with short recumbent scales on lateral sides, sparsely with long erect semitransparent hairs on basal area, sparsely with semirecumbent setae on apical parts; sides almost straightly, gradually convergent posteriad, suddenly so with slight curving near each apex which is narrowly rounded.

Body beneath lustrous, very densely clothed with short recumbent or semirecumbent golden yellow pubescence except for middle areas of abdominal segments 2–5 where are sparsely so, also sparsely with semirecumbent or semierect long semitransparent



Figs. 1-4. *Chloridolum* (*Chloridolum*) spp. ——1. *C.* (*C.*) *itoi* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 2. same, ♂ (short antennate form), paratype; 3. same, ♀, paratype; 4. *C.* (*C.*) *nympha*, ♂, from Derjiling, Sikkim.

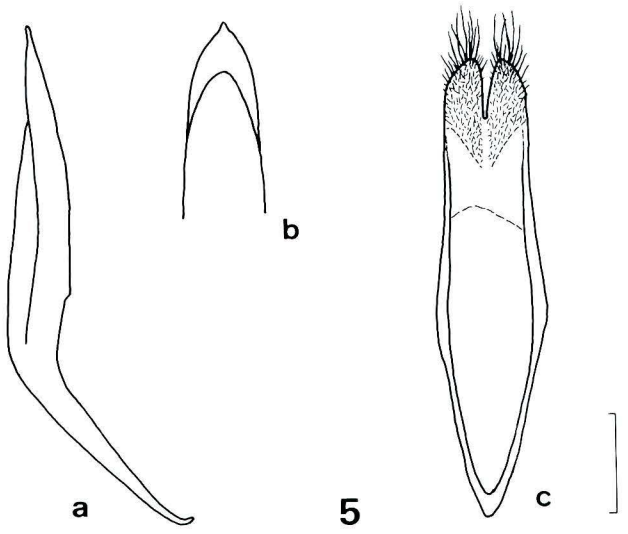


Fig 5. Male genitalia of *Chloridolum* (*Chloridolum*) *itoi* sp. nov.; a. median lobe in lateral view; b. apical part of median lobe in dorsal view; c. tegmen in ventral view. Scale: 1mm.

hairs all over; abdominal segment 5 with apex bisinuate.

Legs long, nitid except for almost parts of femora which are dull (though basal areas of hind ones shiny); fore tibia about a half longer than fore tarsus and claw combined, slightly longer than or about equal in length to fore femur; middle tibia about 1.3 times as long as fore tibia; hind femur a little exceeding elytral apex usually, hardly so in small specimens rarely, somewhat longer than hind tibia which is fully flattened and is moderately curved inwards; hind tarsus with lst segment nearly a half longer than the following two segments combined.

Genitalia comparatively slender. Median lobe longer than tegmen (1.12:1), strongly bent ventrad at apical 3/5; apical piece distinctly longer than basal ones (4:3); ventral plate considerably longer than the dorsal, gradually attenuate anteriorly, then rather gently, roundly convergent apicad, the tip moderately produced anteriorly; dorsal plate with apex rather narrowly rounded. Tegmen slightly bent ventrad at apical 3/7; paramere inclined internally, broadly, shallowly concave, sides almost parallel, rapidly, roundly convergent near apex which is narrowly rounded, bearing short hairs almost all over and long setae near apex.

Female. Body robuster. Antenna 1.1-1.25 times as long as body, surpassing elytral apex by 8th segment; segment 5 the longest, slightly longer than 3rd which is nearly equal in length to 4th; 6-10th gradually decreasing the length towards apex; the terminal indistinctly arcuate internally, 1.25 times as long as the penultimate. Each lateral subconical tubercle of pronotum with the spine short and rather blunt in shape. Elytra 2.9-3.3 times as long as wide, without scales on lateral sides except for apical areas. Apex of abdominal segment 5 rounded, slightly bilobed at the extremity. Legs shorter and slimmer; hind femora apparently not reaching elytral apex.

Body length: 28–50mm (from apex of mandible to elytral apex).

Type series. Holotype, ♂, near Doi Saket, ca. 1500–1600m in alt., N. Thailand, 4–14. X. 1989, M. Ito leg. Paratypes: 85♂♂54♀♀, same data as the holotype. The holotype and two paratypes will be deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and two paratypes so in the collection of Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, Yokohama. The other paratypes are in author's or collector's collection.

Distribution. N. Thailand.

The present new species is closely related to *Chloridolum* (s. str.) *nympha* (White) from Sikkim in general appearance, but is differed from it in the following characteristics: 1) body apparently slenderer, and larger in general, 2) frons slightly convex and more or less striated in the middle (in *nympha*, it is entirely even), 3) a pair of protrusions on vertex more distinct, considerably adjacent to each other, 4) each lateral tubercle of pronotum with a long spine at the tip, especially in male (in *nympha*, the tubercle is almost conical, not so projected at the tip), 5) scutellum uneven with crossed sculpture in large specimens or deep median groove in small ones (in *nympha*, it is nearly even with a shallow median groove), 6) elytra and legs remarkably slenderer, 7) median lobe of male genitalia with ventral plate distinctly longer than dorsal one (in *nympha*, the ventral plate is a little longer than dorsal one), and so on.

Notes. This new cerambycid species gathered around the trunks of full grown trees of *Cyclobalanopsis*? sp. at dusk. Their habit seems to resemble that of Japanese *Chloridolum* (*Parachloridolum*) *japonicum* (Harold) which occurs on the trunks of *Quercus acutissima* Carruthers to eat sap at night, though this new species entirely disappeared on the site at night.

References

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