On a new subspecies of *Tamamushia virida* Miwa and Chujo, 1935 from the Ogasawara Islands

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Abstract. A new subspecies is described under the name of Tamamushia virida fujitai subsp. nov. from Muko-jima Is., Bonin Iss., Japan.

In the early June of 2003, the second author had an opportunity to investigate of Muko-jima Is. of northern part of the Ogasawara Islands, Japan. Then his friends Dr. Taku Fujita of plant student collected a female of a surprising buprestid species. Two weeks later, the second author had a second chance to visit for the same Island and after careful research, succeeded in collecting some additional specimens. By the close examination, it was morphologically judged that this species was contained in Tamamushia virida Miwa and Chujo, 1935. The body coloration was stable among 22 specimens examined but entirely different from T. virida. Therefore, we will describe this species under the name of T. virida fujitai subsp. nov.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to Drs. Hidetoshi Kato and Taku Fujita of Makino Herbarium, Graduate School of Science, Tokyo Metropolitan University and Mr. Hideo Maruoka of Japan Wildlife Research Center, Drs. Kazuo Horikosi, Makoto Inaba and Hajime Suzuki of Institute of Ogasawaraology, for their kind help in the investigational work. Photographs inserted in this paper are taken by Dr. Yoshio Hirai, National Institute of Agrobiological Resources, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-ken, Japan.

The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefecture Museum of Natural History (KPMNH), Odawara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, Japan.

> Tamamushia virida fujitai subsp. nov. (Fig. 1)

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Type series. Holotype: ♂, 26.VI. 2003, Muko-jima Island, Ogasawara Islands, Japan, H.Karube leg. Paratypes: $1 \stackrel{?}{\rightarrow}$, 9. VI. 2003, same locality as the holotype, T. Fujita leg.; 7 3 14 $\stackrel{\circ}{+}$, KPMNH, the same data as for the holo-

Description. Size 16.2 - 17.0 x 5.4 - 5.6 mm in male and $18.0 - 21.0 \times 6.6 - 7.0 \text{ mm}$ in female. Holotype: 17.0 mm in length and 5.6 mm in width. Body rather robust, blackish purple with a tinge of golden green, especially in pronotum. Antennae metallic green in 1st segment, reddish brown in 2nd to 4th segments and blackish brown in 5th to 11th segments. Legs blackish purple except for tarsi and claws which are reddish brown. Pronotum widest at the base, with distinct and wide carinae along the lateral margins; surface with a shallow but distinct median groove; disc shining, irregularly and finely rugosopunctuate, except along the lateral sides where the punctures are larger and dense. Elytra widest at the middle and 2.1 times as long as wide; base wider than the posterior margin of pronotum; sides emarginated at the basal three-fifths and then obviously dentate to the apices which are spinal; disc with distinct nine costae; surface roughly and densely latticed.

Sexual dimorphism slightly expressed, last abdominal sternite triangularly emarginated at the apex, while in female, it is rounded.

Distribution: Muko-jima Island, Ogasawara Islands, Tokyo, Japan.

Host plant: Rhaphiolepis indica var. integerrima (dead blanch).

Adult food plant: Syzygium cleyerifolium (Yatabe) Makino

Etymology: This subspecific name is dedicated to Dr. Taku Fujita, Tokyo Metropolitan University, who was a first collector of this new subspecies.



Fig. 1. Tamamushia virida fujitai subsp. nov.

Remarks: This new subspecies is easily separable from the nominotypical subspecies (fig. 2) from Haha-jima Is. and Chichi-jima Is., Ogasawara Islands, Japan, in body coloration.

The changing of body coloration among near habitants, especially in island, is known in Chrysochroa species such as C. fulminans (Fabricious, 1787) and C. variabilis Devrolle, 1864. The body coloration of C. f. vethiana Obenberger, 1926 from Babi Island, Indonesia, C. f. nishiyamai Y. Kurosawa, 1990 from Batu Island, Indonesia, and C. f. nagaii Y. Kurosawa, 1990from Tarempa island of the Anambas Islands, Indonesia, are blackish purple, reddish purple and black, respectively, while in the nominotypical subspecies from other localities, it is golden green. In the case of C. variabilis, the elytral coloration of C. v. coerulea Kerremans, 1903 from Mandioli Island, Indonesia, and C. v. funebris Thery, 1897 from Haluku Island, Indonesia, are reddish purple and bluish purple, respectively, while in the nominotypical subspecies from Bachan Island, Indonesia, it is golden green.

For Japanese buprestid species, the changing of body coloration among subspecies is also known in *Chalcophora japonica* (Gory, 1841). Body coloration of only subspecies *oshimana* Schönfeldt, 1890 from Amami-oshima Island and Okinawa Island, Ryukyu Islands, is exceptionally beautiful golden green, though the other species of the genus *Chalcophora* including the nominotypical subspecies and other subspecies of *C. japonica* is dark brown. The obvious and impressive changing of body coloration in *Tanamushia virida* is the second example of Japanese buprestid species.



Fig. 2. Tamamushia virida virida Miwa and Chujo

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