

New Synonyms of *Phymatodes infasciatus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycinae)

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Abstract *Phymatodes vandykei* and *P. ussuricus* are treated as junior synonyms of *P. infasciatus*.

Phymatodes infasciatus is a small species with reddish brown unicolorous body, and has so far been known to occur in East China. It has been little known except for the brief original description (PIC, 1935) and an additional record (GRESSITT, 1951). Its close relative, *P. vandykei*, has been known as an endemic to the Japanese Islands since the original description (GRESSITT, 1935), though it was rather recently recorded from the Kurils (TSSHEREPANOV, 1981) and the Korean Peninsula (LEE, 1982). *Phymatodes vandykei* is discontinuously distributed in the Japanese Islands, and shows slight geographical variation in the body size, coloration and antennal length. The western Japanese population is smaller in size on an average, and usually has bright coloration (especially on the basal third of elytra) and shorter antennae. In my recent investigation, I was able to make comparison of the above two species, and concluded that *P. vandykei* was identical with the Chinese species. The female specimen of *P. infasciatus* presently examined showed no difference from that of *P. vandykei* at least at the species level, and was particularly close to its western population in bright coloration and short antennae.

On the other hand, *Phymatodes ussuricus* PLAVILSTSHIKOV is most probably a junior synonym of *P. infasciatus*. According to TSSHEREPANOV (1981), the two species (though he used the name *P. 'vandykei'* for *P. 'infasciatus'*) are almost indistinguishable from each other except for such minor differences as the shape of adult eyes. Although he described and illustrated the larval structure of the two species, and pointed out some differences in the dorsal locomotory ampullae of larval abdominal tergite IV, width of larval maxillary palpi, and width of abdominal tergite VII of pupae, they may be weak variations either geographical or individual. The so-called two species are completely allopatric, *P. ussuricus* on the continental side of the Russian Far East and *P. vandykei* in the Japanese Islands including the Kurils, and they agree completely in the life histories including host plants. After all, my inference was supported by recent examination of the newly collected material of *P. ussuricus* from the vicinity of Vladivostok taken by a Russian collector. The male specimen examined perfectly

agreed with *P. infasciatus* as well as the western population of *P. vandykei*.

In the following lines, I will treat *P. ussuricus* and *P. vandykei* as junior synonyms of *P. infasciatus*, since the last-named one has the priority over the others. Both *P. infasciatus* and *P. vandykei* were described in 1935, but the date of publication of the former is "September 12" and that of the latter is "October 14".

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Phymatodes (Phymatodellus) infasciatus (PIC, 1935)

[Japanese name: Chairochibi-hirata-kamikiri]

(Fig. 1)

Poecilium infasciatum PIC, 1935, Mél. Exot. Ent., **66**, p. 36; type locality: Shanghai.

Phymatodes (Poecilium) infasciatus: GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, **2**, p. 229. — HUA, 1982, Check-List Longicorn Beetles China, Guangzhou, p. 45.

Phymatodes vandykei GRESSITT, 1935, Kontyû, Tokyo, **9**, pp.172–173; type locality: Sapporo, Hokkaido. — KOJIMA & HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, Osaka, **1**, p. 73, pl. 22, fig. 10. — LEE, 1982, Korean J. Ent., Seoul, **12**, p. 68; 1987, Longic. Beetl. Korean Pen., Seoul, pl. 12, figs. 120, 120 a, b. — HAYASHI, 1984, Coleopt. Japan Col., Osaka, **4**, p. 63, pl. 13, fig. 2. [*Syn. nov.*]

Phymatodes (Paraphymatodes) vandykei: MITONO, 1941, Cat. Coleopt. Japon., (8), p. 105.

Phymatodes (Phymatodellus) vandykei: OHBAYASHI, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon. Col. nat., **2**, p. 291, pl. 146, fig. 9. — KUSAMA, 1973, List Ecol. Dist. Jpn. Cerambyc., p. 63. — NAKANE, 1976, Nat. & Ins., Tokyo, **11**(10), p. 4. — HAYASHI, 1983, Check-list Coleopt. Japan, Tokyo, (24), p. 19. — KUSAMA & TAKAKUWA, 1984, Longicorn-beetles Japan Col., Tokyo, p. 306, pl. 39, figs. 275, 275 a. — NIISATO, 1992, Illust. Guide Identif. Longic. Beetl. Japan, Tokyo, p. 510.

Phymatodes (Phymatodellus) ussuricus PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1940, Fauna SSSR, **22**(2), pp. 318–320, figs. 164–165. — GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, **2**, p. 228. [*Syn. nov.*]

Phymatodes ussuricus: TSSHEREPANOV & TSSHEREPANOV, 1974, Usachi vinograda amurskogo, pp. 26–30. — TSSHEREPANOV, 1981, Usachi Severnoi Azii (Cerambycinae), pp. 245–249, figs. 107–109.

Specimens examined. [China] 1♀, "CHINE, Prov. KIANGSU, Shanghai, MUSEE HEUDE" / "29. 5. 30, A. SAVIO coll." / "*Phymatodes infasciatum* PIC, J. L. GRESSITT Det. 1949". [Russian Far East] 1♂, nr. Vladivostok, Primorye, 12–VI–1993. [Japan] <Hokkaido> 3♂♂, 1♀, Mt. Moiwayama, Sapporo-shi, 11~13–VII–1976, T. NIISATO leg.; 1♂, Usubetsu, Sapporo-shi, 13–VII–1976, same collector; 8♂♂, 4♀♀, Maruseppu-machi, Monbetsu-gun, 26–V–1983, emerged out from dead vines of *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* (MAXIM.), K. YOSHIKAWA leg. <Honshu> 1♂, Yamagata-mura, Tsugaru Pen., Aomori Pref., 24–VI–1940, K. SHIMOYAMA leg. <Kyushu> 1♂, Mt. Hiko, Fukuoka Pref., Kyushu, 14~29–V–1975, emerged out from a dead vine of *A. brevipedunculata*, S. OGATA leg. <Tsushima> 1♀, Mt. Ohboshiyama, Nagasaki Pref., 30–VI–1974, K. ADACHI leg.

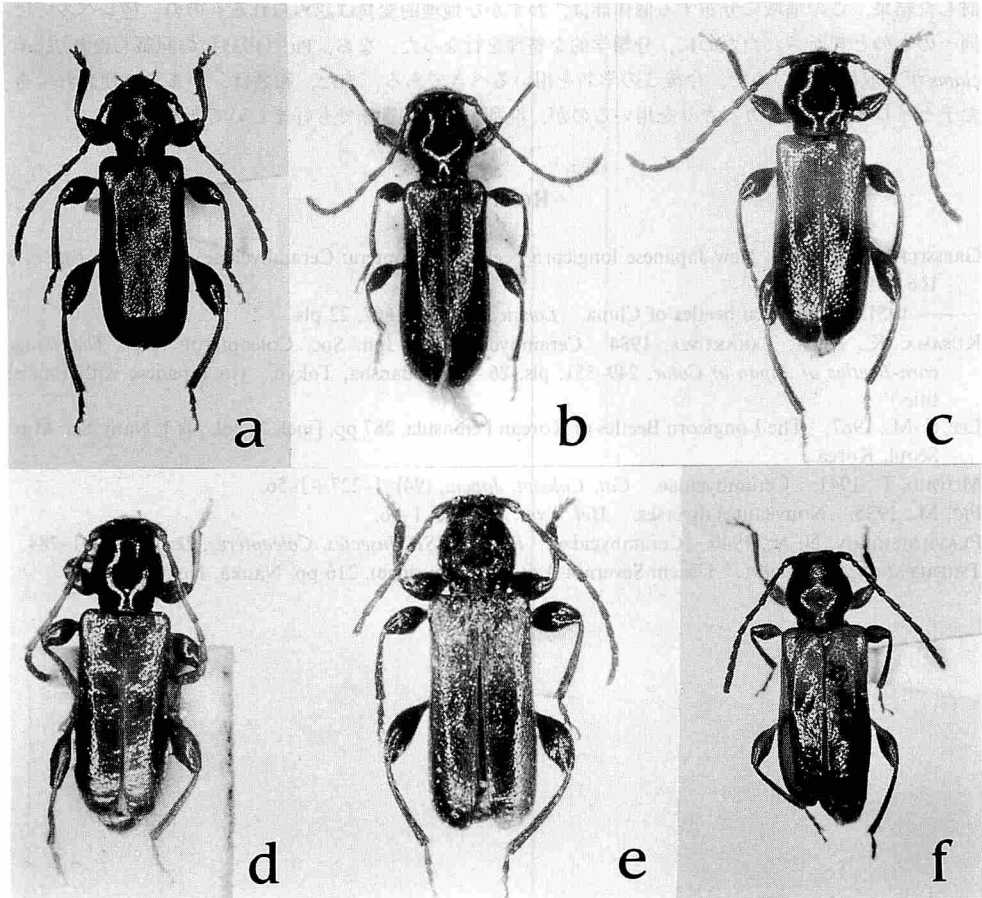


Fig. 1. *Phymatodes (Phymatodellus) infasciatus* (Pic, 1935); a, ♂ from Sapporo, Hokkaido; b, ♂ from Tsugaru, Aomori; c, ♂ from Mt. Hiko, northern Kyushu; d, ♀ from Tsushima off northern Kyushu; e, ♂ from Vladivostok, Russia; f, ♀ from Shanghai, China.

Distribution. China: Jiangxi, Fujian, Shanghai; Russia: Ussuri-Primorye; Korea; Japan: (Kurils, Hokkaido, Rishili Is., Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima).

要 約

新里達也：チャイロチビヒラタカミキリの同物異名。——チャイロチビヒラタカミキリ *Phymatodes vandykei* は、札幌の標本に基づいて記載されてから比較的近年まで、日本列島に固有の種とされていたが、THEREPANOV (1981) が千島より、LEE (1982) が朝鮮半島より記録したことによって、日本の周辺地域にも分布することがわかってきた。一方、本種に近縁の *P. infasciatus* と *P. ussuricus* の2種が大陸側から記録されていたが、*P. vandykei* を含めたこれら3種の類縁関係については未検討のままであった。このたび、3種の分布域を網羅した日本列島および周辺地域の標本を比較検

討した結果、この地域に分布する個体群は、わずかな地理的変異は認められるものの、種レベルでは同一のものと判断されたために、分類学的な整理を行なった。なお、PIC (1935) の記載した *P. infasciatus* が先取権をもつので、今後この学名を用いるべきである。また、和名は、いままで使われてきたチャイロチビヒラタカミキリを用いるのが、混乱を避ける意味でも好ましいであろう。

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