

A new genus and species of the tribe Tillomorphini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Peninsular Malaysia

Новые род и вид жуков-дровосеков трибы Tillomorphini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) из Западной Малайзии

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Tillomorphini, new genus, new species, Malaysia.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Tillomorphini, новый род, новый вид, Малайзия.

ABSTRACT. *Dembickya pacholatkoii* **gen.n., sp.n.**, a new member of the tribe Tillomorphini, is described from western part of Malaysia Peninsula. It resembles species of *Khampaseuthia* Holzschuh, 2009, but differs securely by the strongly obliterated dorsal sculpture of the body, the shape of the pronotum, the pattern of pubescence of the elytra, the less strongly claviform femora and some other characters.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описывается новый представитель трибы Tillomorphini *Dembickya pacholatkoii* **gen.n., sp.n.** из Западной Малайзии. Он напоминает виды рода *Khampaseuthia* Holzschuh, 2009, но надежно отличается сильно сглаженной скульптурой верха тела, формой переднеспинки, характером опушения надкрылий, менее булавовидными бёдрами и некоторыми другими признаками.

Some material from Malaysia Peninsula kindly provided to me for study by several colleagues appeared to contain a new representative of the tribe Tillomorphini Lacordaire, 1868. Its description is given below.

This paper is based on material from the following collections:

cAM — coll. Alexandr Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia);
cLD — coll. Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic);
cSM — coll. Sergey Murzin (Moscow, Russia).

Dembickya Miroshnikov, **gen.n.**

Type-species: *Dembickya pacholatkoii* Miroshnikov, **sp.n.**, by present designation

DIAGNOSIS. The new genus shows the peculiar combination of characters that clearly makes it different from all other Oriental genera of the tribe Tillomorphini, including Epipedocerini. In its habitus, the greatest similarity is observed to the recently described genus *Khampaseuthia* Holzschuh, 2009 [Holzschuh, 2009, 2011] (Figs 3–4), but *Dembickya* **gen.n.** differs from it by the strongly obliterated dorsal

sculpture of the body and the lack of a convexity underlying a transverse light fascia in the middle of the elytra, this convexity being most characteristic of the vast majority of species in this tribe. In contrast, this fascia is composed of dense white setae. *Dembickya* **gen.n.** is further distinguished by the shape of the pronotum, the less strongly claviform femora, the shorter antennae (at least in the female) and some other characters.

DESCRIPTION. Body small, moderately compressed. Head short and wide, devoid of obviously coarse sculpture; frons vertical, clearly transverse, flat or barely convex; genae about 1.6 times shorter than transverse diameter of an eye; antennal tubercles poorly-developed, flattened; isthmus between antennal sockets on vertex slightly shorter than antennomere 1 (excluding its base), or almost 2 times the length of antennomere 2; eyes large, slightly emarginate, with a completely reduced dorsal lobe and evident, but not large ocelli, strongly convex in male, moderately convex in female; palpi short; antennae with moderately expanded apical antennomeres, in male freely reaching the caudal quarter of elytra, in female slightly protruding beyond their middle; internal apical angle of antennomeres 5–10 with a small, but evident denticle sometimes poorly developed in some antennomeres.

Pronotum clearly longitudinal, narrower at base than at apex, absolutely not angular on sides, almost flat on disc, strongly oblique towards base, devoid of obviously coarse sculpture, mostly quite smooth.

Elytra moderately elongate, slightly broadened behind middle, in caudal quarter strongly attenuating towards apex, both rounded at apex and here with neither teeth nor spines; humeral angle rounded; bases slightly elevated, before middle noticeably depressed, behind middle barely convex; devoid of obviously coarse sculpture; fasciae both at middle and at first third of elytra composed only of dense setae.

Procoxal cavities closed or hardly open posteriorly, the part of prosternum closing the cavities posteriorly being rather narrow; prosternum in both sexes similarly sculptured, yet better so in male, but with neither coarse nor rather coarse deep punctures (these being highly characteristic of males in many representatives of Tillomorphini); process of prosternum narrow, strongly broadened at apex; process of mesosternum in



narrowest, middle part not less than 3.5 times narrower than diameter of mesocoxa; both meso- and metasternum devoid of coarse sculpture; metepisterna narrow and long, partly concealed or hidden under the elytra; first (visible) sternite moderately long, in male about 1.4, in female about 1.7, times shorter than all following (visible) sternites combined.

Legs moderately long; metafemora not reaching the elytral apex, all femora moderately claviform; metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than both following tarsomeres combined; claws opposed or partly can look as strongly divergent.

ETYMOLOGY. The new genus is named after Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic), the well-known collector of Oriental Cerambycidae (as well as other Coleoptera), who, alone or together with Petr Pacholátko (Brno, Czech Republic), has taken a rich and highly interesting material.

***Dembickya pacholatkoi* Miroshnikov, sp.n.**

Figs 1–2.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (cLD), Malaysia, W. Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500–1800 m, 4°28'N, 101°23'E, 10–20.02.2000, P. Pacholátko leg.; paratypes: 1♂ and 2♀♀ (cAM; cLD), same data, together with holotype; 1♂ (cSM), same data, 2–26.03.2004.

DESCRIPTION. Body length 3.1–3.4 mm, humeral width 0.8–0.9 mm. Black, shining, dorsally in part with a barely noticeable, sometimes clearer greenish-cupreous tint; mandibles dorsally mostly red; eyes and palpi brown; coloration of antennae and legs somewhat variable: antennae mostly red or brown-red, with apically dark antennomeres 3–9 and almost entirely or completely dark last two antennomeres; profemora from almost completely brown and red only at base to mostly red with a brown dorsal side; mesofemora from almost entirely brown or dark brown and red only at base to brown or dark brown partly and red at base and partly also on ventral side; metafemora almost completely dark brown and red only at base; protibiae from almost entirely brown or dark brown and red or brown-red only at base to almost entirely or completely red; meso- and metatibiae from completely brown to dark brown, with a partly clarified base; tarsi from almost completely dark brown in all legs to entirely red in fore legs and partly clarified in middle and hind legs.

Head obviously, but not coarsely sculptured, better so in male, sculpture mainly on frons forming a heterogeneous meshwork largely blurred in upper part of frons and on dorsal side; last segment of maxillary and labial palpi in male moderately axe-shaped; antennae with a clearly extended external apical angle, in several apical antennomeres bearing a small denticle; antennomere 2 strongly longitudinal, 2 times longer than wide, antennomere 3 about 1.3 times longer than 4th or 5th, antennomeres 6–11 subequal in length.

Pronotum 1.3 times longer than wide at apex, behind middle abruptly narrowed towards base, at base about 1.3 times narrower than at apex, on sides in middle part almost straight (at least not protruded angularly), finely and sparsely punctured; on sides at base with a large-sized meshwork of non-coarse sculpture (resembling that on frons, especially so in male) blurred at upper border and more strongly developed in male.

Scutellum slightly longitudinal, triangular, narrowly rounded at apex, almost smooth.

Elytra 2.65–2.69 times as long as broad at base; behind scutellum sometimes with few longitudinal wrinkles; at apex straight along suture almost up to edge; sutural apical angle more or less straight, narrowly or very narrowly rounded; basal part on disc and on sides with sparse, evident, partly rather rough, but not coarse punctures, as well as with more or less fine and very sparse punctures on surface.

Prosternum with transverse wrinkles better developed in male; mesosternum almost completely smooth, with a few punctures; metasternum sparsely punctured; last (visible) sternite at apex almost straight in male, broadly rounded in female.

Femora, tibiae and tarsi in male more robust than in female.

Dense, recumbent, bright, white setae forming a moderately narrow fascia at base of pronotum, a narrower fascia in basal third of elytra and a broad fascia at their middle, sometimes more or less clearly visible areas (in the form of fragments of a widely interrupted fascia on disc) before apex of elytra; venter with dense white setation clothing only mesepimera and mesepisterna, each side of metasternum basally, including base of metepisterna, and each side of first (visible) sternite; numerous, but not dense setae on prosternum, these being denser in male; white setae also covering head, sides of pronotum mostly near its border with prosternum, femora dorsally and, in most cases, apical part of elytra instead of fragments of a fascia; entire beetle clothed with sparse, more or less long, thin, erect or semi-erect setae, longest ones being located on head, basal antennomeres, pronotum and elytral disc.

NOTE. Because the white setae can easily be obliterated, especially on the elytra, the fasciae or their fragments on the elytra they consist of are more or less incomplete in all specimens.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is dedicated to Petr Pacholátko (Brno, Czech Republic), the well-known collector of Oriental Cerambycidae (as well as other Coleoptera), who took all of its specimens.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I am sincerely grateful to Luboš Dembický and Sergey Murzin, who kindly rendered to me for study the above interesting material. Kirill Makarov (Moscow, Russia) assisted in the preparation of illustrations while Luboš Dembický provided pictures of *Khampaseuthia* species for this publication.

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Figs 1–4. Tillomorhini: 1–2 — *Dembickya pacholatkoi* gen. et sp.n.; 3 — *Khampaseuthia striatella*; 4 — *K. sisouthami*; 1 — male; 2–4 — females; 1, 3–4 — holotype; 2 — paratypes; 3–4 — after Holzschuh, 2009, 2011, but photographs in colour, reproduced courtesy of Luboš Dembický.

Рис. 1–4. Tillomorhini: 1–2 — *Dembickya pacholatkoi* gen. et sp.n.; 3 — *Khampaseuthia striatella*; 4 — *K. sisouthami*; 1 — самец; 2–4 — самка; 1, 3–4 — голотип; 2 — паратип; 3–4 — по Holzschuh, 2009, 2011, но фотографии цветные, предоставленные Л. Дембицким.