

Two New Species of the Genera *Falsonerdanus* and *Pseudonerdanus* (Coleoptera, Oedemeridae) from Northern Borneo, East Malaysia

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Abstract Two new oedemerid species, *Falsonerdanus svihlai* sp. nov. and *Pseudonerdanus sawaii* sp. nov., are described from northern Borneo of East Malaysia. Both resemble certain species of the family Cerambycidae in the maculate pattern, the clytine genus *Rhaphuma* in the former and the lepturine genus *Strangalia* in the latter.

The oedemerid genus *Falsonerdanus* contains two known species from Malaysia, and *Pseudonerdanus* contains three known species from Indonesia, Malaysia and India.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine many oedemerid specimens from northern Borneo of East Malaysia, which included two strange species belonging to the genera *Falsonerdanus* and *Pseudonerdanus*, respectively. After a careful examination, it has become clear that they are evidently new to science. In the present paper, I am going to describe them under the names *F. svihlai* and *P. sawaii*.

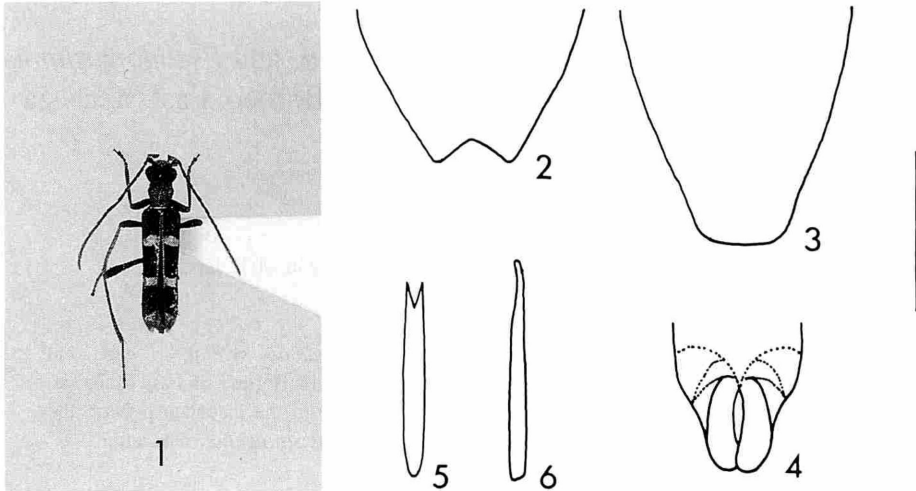
Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Masatoshi TAKAKUWA of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, for his critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. Deep thanks are also due to Mr. Minoru SAWAI of Yamanashi for supplying with valuable materials, and also to Dr. Vladimír ŠVIHLA, Department of Entomology, National Museum of Prague for his kind help in consulting with literature.

Falsonerdanus svihlai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–6)

Male. Colour mostly black; head entirely black; mandibles light yellowish brown except for brown apices; maxillary palpi yellowish brown except for darker apical segments; antennae black, 5–11th segments gradually becoming dark chestnut brown towards apical portions; pronotum black; femora black, tibiae and tarsi light yellowish brown; elytra black, except for basal portion and three narrow transverse stripes yellowish silvery; ventral surface black with dark greenish lustre.

Head including eyes distinctly wider than pronotum (1 : 0.78), with interspace between eyes a little narrower than the width between antennal insertions; surface finely



Figs. 1-6. *Falsonerdanus svihlai* sp. nov. — 1, Male, holotype, habitus; 2, apical abdominal sternite; 3, pygidium; 4, eighth abdominal sternite; 5, lateral lobes of parameres in dorsal view; 6, median lobe of male genitalia in lateral view. Scale: 0.5 mm.

coriaceous, finely punctate and clothed with rather shiny pubescence; eyes small, prominent. Antennae filiform, long, distinctly extending beyond $2/3$ of elytral length. Pronotum moderately cordiform, slightly longer than wide, constricted behind the middle, provided with a shallow transverse depression in front, and also with a very shallow median depression just before base; surface very finely punctate and bearing rather shiny pubescence; basal margin densely clothed with shiny long hairs. Elytra moderately attenuate posteriad, finely coriaceous, densely clothed with shiny long hairs on three transverse stripes and sutural margin; lateral margins distinctly sinuate. Middle and hind tibiae slightly curved inwards. Pygidium triangular with slightly truncate apex, exceeding apical abdominal segment at about apical $1/3$ (Fig. 3). Apical abdominal segment triangular, more or less widened, triangularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 2). Genitalia relatively short; median lobe simple in shape in dorsal view, rounded at the tip in lateral view (Fig. 6); lateral lobes of parameres parallel-sided, with each tip acute in dorsal view (Fig. 5).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 6.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Kimanis Road, Keningau, Sabah, northern Borneo, East Malaysia, 21~29-III-1990, M. SAWAI lgt. (deposited in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara).

Distribution. N. Borneo, E. Malaysia.

Notes. This new species is morphologically similar to *Falsonerdanus trisignatus* PIC, but easily distinguished from the latter by the different coloration, which is rather similar to that of clytine species of the genus *Rhaphuma* belonging to the family Ce-

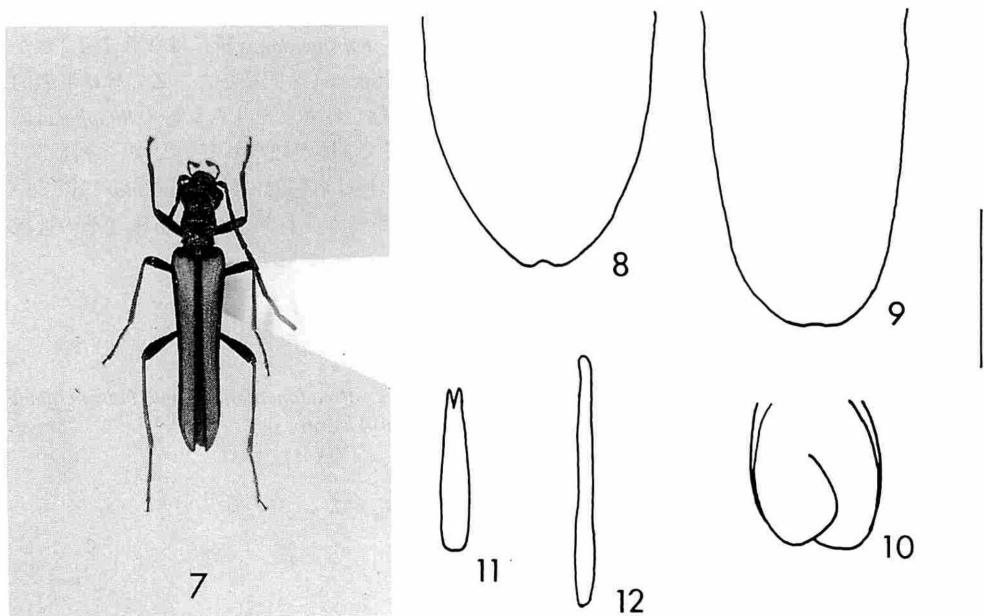
rambycidae. The specific name is given in dedication to Dr. Vladimír ŠVIHLA, specialist of the family Oedemeridae.

Pseudonerdanus sawaii sp. nov.

(Figs. 7–12)

Male. Colour mostly black; head entirely black; mandibles dark brown except for brown apices; maxillary palpi dark brown; antennae dark brown, segments 8–9 yellowish brown, 10–11 lost in the specimen examined; pronotum black; legs with femora black, tibia and all tarsi dark brown; elytra testaceous though infuscate along lateral and sutural margins, gradually becoming blackish apicad; ventral surface black, with dark greenish lustre.

Head including eyes distinctly wider than pronotum (1 : 0.85), with interspace between eyes almost of the same width as that between antennal insertions, sinuately narrowed posteriad behind eyes; surface finely coriaceous, finely punctate and rather finely pubescent; eyes slightly prominent. Antennae filiform, long, distinctly extending beyond the middle of elytra though the 10–11 segments are lost in the specimen examined. Pronotum apparently longer than wide, constricted behind the middle; disc provided with a shallow transverse depression in front, with a subcircular elevation in middle, and with a short shallow transverse depression at the centre just before base;



Figs. 7–12. *Pseudonerdanus sawaii* sp. nov. — 7, Male, holotype, habitus; 8, apical abdominal sternite; 9, pygidium; 10, eighth abdominal sternite; 11, lateral lobes of parameres in dorsal view; 12, median lobe of male genitalia in lateral view. Scale: 0.5 mm.

surface finely punctate and rather pubescent. Elytra slender, slightly sinuously narrowed posteriad; disc finely punctate, and rather pubescent on blackish portions; vein 3 reaching apical third. Legs long; middle and hind tibiae and tarsi bearing finely shiny pubescence. Pygidium parabolical with slightly rounded apex, exceeding apical abdominal segment at about apical 1/3 (Fig. 9). Apical abdominal segment subparabolical with slightly emarginate apex (Fig. 8). Genitalia relatively short; median lobe simple in shape, rounded at the tip (Fig. 12); lateral lobes of parameres rather parallel-sided, with each tip dully acute (Fig. 11).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, southwestern slope of Mt. Trus Madi, 1,000–1,200 m in alt., Sabah, northern Borneo, East Malaysia, 21~25–IV–1991, M. SAWAI lgt. (deposited in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara).

Distribution. N. Borneo, E. Malaysia.

Notes. This new species is morphologically similar to *Pseudonerdanus olivicolor* ŠVIHLA, but easily distinguished from it by the different coloration, which is rather similar to those of lepturine species of the genus *Strangalia* and its relatives belonging to the family Cerambycidae. The specific name is given in dedication to Mr. Minoru SAWAI who offered the valuable specimen for my study.

要 約

秋山秀雄：ボルネオ産カミキリモドキ科の2新種。—— *Falsonerdanus* 属にはこれまで2種が知られていたが、今回ボルネオ島より *Falsonerdanus svihlai* sp. nov. を記載した。この種は形態的には *F. trisignatus* に似ているが、一見して色彩が異なり、むしろカミキリムシ科の *Rhaphuma* 属の種によく似ている。一方、*Pseudonerdanus* 属にはこれまで3種が知られていたが、今回ボルネオ島より *Pseudonerdanus sawaii* sp. nov. を記載した。この種は形態的には *P. olivicolor* に似ているが、それとは色彩がまったく異なり、一見するとカミキリムシ科の *Strangalia* 属とその近縁属によく似ている。

Reference

- ŠVIHLA, V., 1998. Revision of the genera *Ascleranoncodes*, *Pseudonerdanus* and *Falsonerdanus* (Coleoptera: Oedemeridae). *Folia Heyrovskyana, Praha*, **6**: 147–166.