

New *Kunbir* and *Merionoeda* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)
from the Island of Lombok, Indonesia

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Abstract Three new species of the genera *Kunbir* LAMEERE and *Merionoeda* PASCOE are described as the first representatives of the genera from Lombok Island of Indonesia. *Kunbir lombokiana* sp. nov. is characterized by the black apical third of elytra and may have closer relationship to *K. teleporoides* LAMEERE of the type species from India. *Merionoeda wayani* sp. nov. may be an isolated species of the genus from tropical Asia near the equator, and is similar in coloration to *M. africana africana* DISTANT from Transvaal of northern South Africa. *Merionoeda lombokiana* sp. nov. may have some relationship to *M. puella* PASCOE from Sulawesi Island and *M. baliana* YOKOI et NIISATO from Bali Island, and doubtless belongs to the same lineage. The female genitalia of *M. baliana* are described as a supplement.

In November 2007, we made a short collecting trip to Lombok Island, just east of Bali Island beyond Wallace's line, for the purpose of researching the cerambycids fauna there. Our main aim was to discover new *Merionoeda* species from Lombok, since we had already found a new species of the genus from Bali, and expected that some unknown members could be found on this adjacent island. Our collecting trip was a success. We found one single male of *Merionoeda* species in the forest on the northwestern slope of Mt. Duduk, where guided by I WAYAN Guphu a local collector we tried to collect cerambycid species on tree blossoms. After our trip, WAYAN tried further to collect in localities near the mountain and succeeded in obtaining not only some additional specimens of the species already collected but also another unknown species and a new species of *Kunbir*, a genus related to *Merionoeda*, together with a small series of interesting cerambycid beetles.

According to our previous knowledge, the *Merionoeda* fauna in the Wallacea is

rather poorly represented since only eight members of the genus have been recorded so far from the extensive transversal area stretching from Mindanao through Sulawesi to northern Australia (PASCOE, 1858, 1869; GESTRO, 1877; JORDAN, 1894; HELLER, 1916; LEA, 1917), while *M. baliana* was only recently recorded from Bali Island south of the equator (YOKOI & NIISATO, 2007) and additionally two new taxa will be described from Seram Island and Biak Island in our cooperative paper (YOKOI & NIISATO, 2008). Most of the previous authors examined only one single or a very few specimens for their descriptions, lacking sufficient material in the collections available to them. In fact, the *Merionoeda* beetles are rather hard to find in the forests of the Wallacea, since we seldom encounter the tree blossoms, to which the adult beetles are attracted and fly for feeding. The good result in Lombok was achieved largely because the seasonal factor was favorable, as many trees were just blooming in the forest of the island. It is expected that the *Merionoeda* fauna of the Wallacea will be gradually uncovered with the help of field surveys during a suitable season such as we experienced when the adult beetles appear. In the following paragraphs, we will describe a new species of the genus *Kunbir* and two new species of the genus *Merionoeda* based on the specimens collected in our very recent survey of Lombok Island.

We would like to thank Mr. I WAYAN Guphu and his assistants of Lombok, Indonesia, for their kind help in the field. Thanks are also due to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo for his continuous guidance and Mr. Theodore L. CHILDERS for his critical reading of the original draft of this paper.

The abbreviations used in the ratios of measurement are already explained in our previous and parallel paper (YOKOI & NIISATO, 2007, 2008).

Kunbir lombokiana sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 & 5–8)

Body length: (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex) 8.9 mm in ♀.

F e m a l e. Colour yellowish red, partly black or brownish black, strongly shiny in general; head yellowish red, black in eyes, antenna except for more or less reddish appendicle of terminal segment, and apex of mandibles; pronotum yellowish red; elytra reddish yellow, black in apical third; ventral surface yellowish red, brownish black in metathorax including coxae though slightly reddish at apical margin of metasternum; legs yellowish red though paler in peduncles of all femora, brownish black in fore tarsus, apical half of external side of fore tibia, mid tarsus and mid tibia except for reddish basal part, black in hind legs except for reddish yellow basal half of femur.

Head moderately projected forwards, flattened though wholly raised behind, a little narrower than the maximum width of pronotum, HW/PW 0.96, provided with large

Figs. 1–4. — *Kunbir* and *Merionoeda* species from Lombok Island, Indonesia. — 1, *K. lombokiana* sp. nov., holotype ♀; 2, *M. wayani* sp. nov., holotype ♀; 3, *M. (Ocytasia) lombokiana* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 4, same species, allotype ♀.



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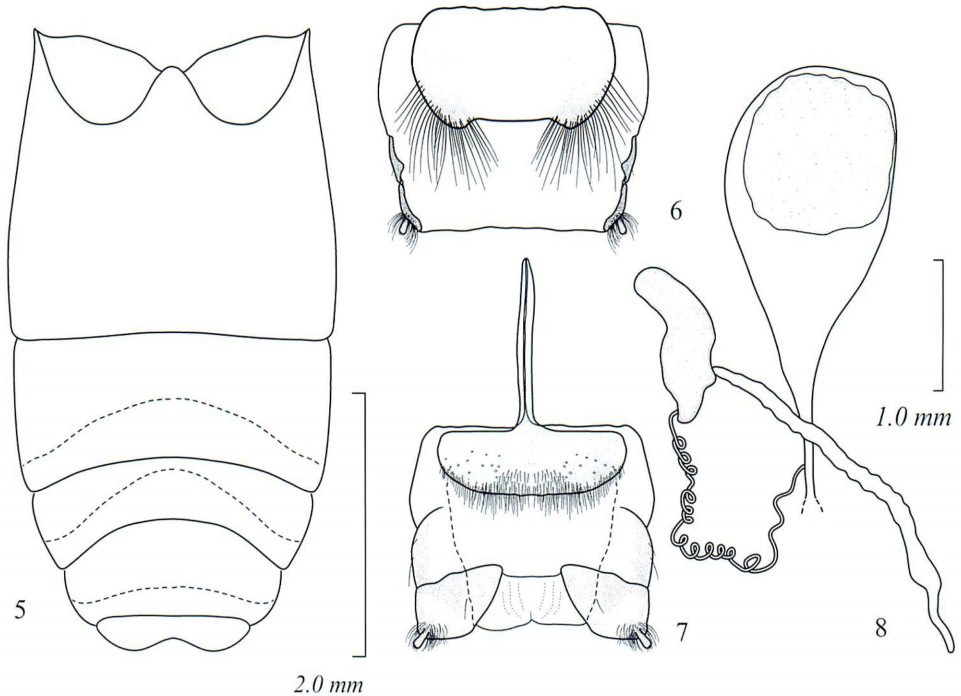
2



3



4



Figs. 5-8. — Female abdomen and genital organ of *Kunbir lombokiana* sp. nov. from Lombok Island, Indonesia. — 5, Abdominal sternites; 6, ovipositor (dorsal view) and tergite 8; 7, ovipositor (ventral view) and sternite 8; 8, bursa copulatrix and spermatheca.

shallow punctures on occiput except near the middle, sparsely clothed with erect pale yellow hairs; frons strongly transverse quadrate, $1/3$ the length of the basal width, weakly declivous towards the median groove, scattered with a few punctures, FA/FB 1.00; clypeus large and long, $4/7$ the length of basal width, weakly narrowed to apex, flattened, slightly emarginate at apex, with a few small punctures and pale hairs, front-clypeal suture indistinct; genae $3/7$ the depth of lower eye-lobes; eyes medium-sized and weakly prominent, separated from one another by $3/7$ the width of occiput, widely and very deeply emarginate like the other members of the genus. Antennae moderate in length, attaining middle of tergite 3, clothed with minute silvery pubescence except for scape, additionally with flying long reddish yellow hairs on basal four segments, and sparse row of same colored long hairs on undersides of segments 2-5; scape rather long, flattened, strongly thickened near apex, gently arcuate, segments 3 distinctly thickened at apex, segment 4 a little less so, and slightly longer than segment 3 and $3/4$ the length of scape, apical seven segments more or less flattened, of which segments 5-10 are obtusely serrate externally, and terminal segment bluntly toothed at apex.

Pronotum slightly wider than the maximum width at middle, slightly convergent to apex, PL/PW 0.86, PA/PW 0.79, PB/PW 0.90, with sides rounded just behind apex,

moderately arcuate in basal $3/4$, with a pair of small oblique swelling just before middle; disc wholly moderately convex though transversely impressed before and behind large median callosity which is highest at basal $3/8$ and interrupted by a pair of deep longitudinal grooves at sides of basal half, shagreened and silvery pubescent except for the smooth callosities, clothed with flying pale yellow hairs. Scutellum very small, rounded triangular, thinly pubescent.

Elytra long and moderate in width, EL/EW 2.86, with sides gently prominent at humeri, parallel from base to middle, then slightly arcuate to apices which are simply rounded; disc evenly flattened, longitudinally depressed near suture behind scutellum and middle, moderately provided with medium-sized punctures and pale yellow hairs throughout.

Venter of thoraces shiny, very sparsely punctured, rather sparsely clothed with erect pale yellow hairs; prosternum coarsely shagreened near middle, with distinctly compressed inter-coxal process; mesosternum shagreened near middle, with inter-coxal process broad and arcuately emarginate at sides; metasternum sparsely punctured. Abdomen weakly arcuate at sides, very sparsely punctured and haired as on thoraces, with basal ventrite half the length of the abdomen, ventrite 2 arcuately narrowed posteriad, widely deeply emarginate in arcuate line at a level just before basal margin on surface, ventrite 3 long, $3/10$ the length of abdomen, widely distinctly emarginate on surface and closely punctured behind the emargination, ventrite 4 closely punctured, anal ventrite transversely semicircular, deeply emarginate at middle.

Legs short, clothed with erect pale yellow hairs; hind femur almost reaching elytral apex, distinctly clavate in apical half, which is strongly swollen at internal side and weakly so at external; hind tibia about $3/4$ the length of femur, gently arcuate.

Female genital organ. Tergite 8 transverse quadrate, arcuate at sides, with apical margin truncate though slightly produced at sides which are provided with dense long setae. Sternite 8 transverse semicircular, clothed with dense short setae near apical margin. Ovipositor broad and very short, slightly wider than long even though in fully extended condition, largely lightly sclerotized; paraproct only weakly sclerotized at external margins, without setae; coxite widely separated, with each lobe strongly produced inwards at base, truncate at apical margin, provided with short setae near stylus; stylus very short, obliquely produced, slightly thickened apicad. Bursa copulatrix widely ovate in oblong-shaped, though very narrowed near basal fourth. Spermatheca large and moderately sclerotized, simply slightly arcuate in apical half though produced towards the basal end, and more or less bluntly angled both dorsal and ventral sides near base; duct long, strongly bent in two times and coiled more than 12 times, entering into just before the basal end of spermatheca; gland remarkably long, more than twice the length of spermatheca, simply narrow though constricted in apical seventh, and attaching the basal fourth of dorsal side.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♀, Puncak Pusuk, Lombok Is., Indonesia, 30-XI-2007, I WAYAN Guphu leg. The holotype is preserved in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

Distribution. Lombok, Indonesia.

Notes. *Kunbir lombokiana* sp. nov. is the first representative of the genus from the islands of Indonesia. The genus *Kunbir* LAMEERE is the sister group of *Merionoeda* PASCOE and *Euchlanis* PASCOE though closer to the latter, and have so far been recorded about twenty species from India, Indochina, China and Taiwan. It is a very interesting fact that the new member of the genus was found on the island of Lombok, close to the equator and far from their so far known habitats, from the zoological point of view. Furthermore, the new species may have a closer relationship to *K. teleporoides* LAMEERE, the type species of the genus from India, with regard to the almost common coloration and structure of body. The new species is barely distinguished from the Indian species, differing only by the broader black apical band on the elytra which occupies apical third instead of the apical fourth as the case in the latter, as well as by the reddish yellow abdomen instead of the almost infusate one. Though *K. lombokiana* sp. nov. may be described as a subspecies of *K. teleporoides* for their similarities, we describe it as an independent species, mainly on account of the wide geographical gap between their original localities. The new species is also somewhat similar to *K. atriapicalis* GRESSITT et RONDON from Laos, but the body is distinctly robust with a fairly broader apical band on elytra.

Kunbir lombokiana sp. nov. was known only by the holotype female which was collected by WAYAN from Puncak Pusuk of Lombok in the end of November.

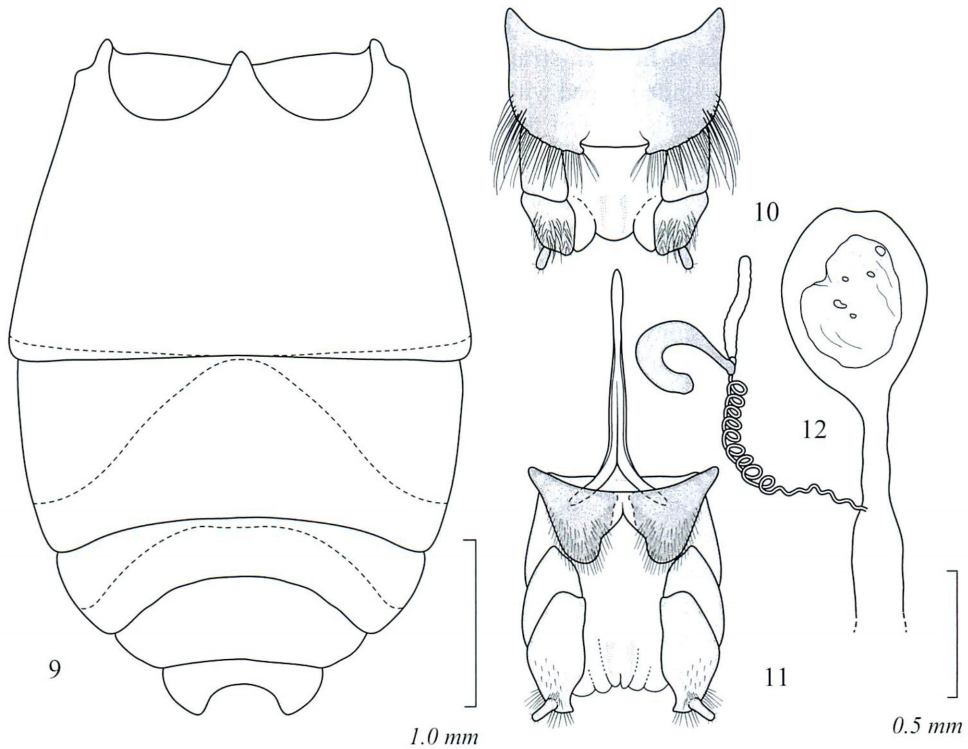
Merionoeda wayani sp. nov.

(Figs. 2 & 9–12)

Body length: (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex) 8.7–8.8 mm in ♀.

F e m a l e. Colour pitchy black, strongly shiny in general even though yellowish brown in elytra, fore and mid legs, basal 5/9 of hind femur, maxilla and labium, slightly reddish in pleural process of prothorax, hind tarsus and appendicle of terminal segment of antenna, hind wings translucent black.

Head moderately projected forwards, moderately convex, as wide as or a little wider than the maximum width of pronotum, HW/PW 1.00–1.07 (M 1.03), moderately punctured except for center of occiput, obliquely furrowed at sides, sparsely clothed with pale hairs though almost glabrous on posterior part; frons nearly a half the length of the basal width, weakly declivous towards the distinct median groove, strongly punctured especially near middle, FA/FB 0.83–0.86 (M 0.85); clypeus large and long, 7/10 the length of basal width, weakly narrowed to apex, gently raised, sparsely with small punctures and hairs, with fronto-clypeal suture very deep; mandible stout and rather short, weakly arcuate; genae 2/5 the depth of lower eye-lobes; eyes large and moderately prominent, separated from one another by 4/9 the width of occiput. Antennae moderate in length, attaining the base of tergite 4, clothed with minute silvery pubescence and sparsely with pale short hairs except for only pale haired scape, additionally with sparse row of pale hairs on undersides of segments 2–5; scape long,



Figs. 9–12. Female abdomen and genital organ of *Merionoeda wayani* sp. nov. from Lombok Island, Indonesia. — 9, Abdominal sternites; 10, ovipositor (dorsal view) and tergite 8; 11, ovipositor (ventral view) and sternite 8; 12, bursa copulatrix and spermatheca.

slender and moderately arcuate, segments 3 and 4 gently thickened apicad, equal in length to each other and $5/6$ the length of scape, apical seven segments strongly depressed, of which segments 5–10 are strongly but roundly serrate externally, terminal segment provided with bluntly toothed appendicle.

Pronotum as long as the maximum width between the lateral swellings, slightly convergent to apex, PL/PW 1.00, PA/PW 0.78, PB/PW 0.92–0.93 (M 0.92), with moderately arcuate lateral swellings just before middle, strongly constricted just before the swellings, almost parallel-sided in basal third behind the swelling, with basal margin transverse near middle and weakly emarginate at sides, indistinctly bordered; disc strongly wholly convex, provided with three large prominent callosities, of which a median elongate oblong one attaining the prominent transverse area behind apex and basal sixth, a pair of large and more or less oblique ones at a level between apical and basal seventh, smooth in most parts though partly provided with a few large or irregular-sized punctures and erect pale hairs mostly on the intervening areas of callosities, matted and silvery pubescent on basal seventh behind the discal callosities. Scutellum fairly large, trapezoidal, shagreened and minutely pubescent.

Elytra relatively long and slender, EL/EW 2.08–2.18 (M 2.13), with sides moderately projected forwards at humeri, straightly narrowed to apical 3/5 then arcuate to apices which are narrow knife-shaped with small dents, rather widely dehiscent in gently arcuate line in apical 3/5; disc almost flattened and even, gently impressed near suture behind scutellum and near middle, provided with an indistinct median costa in apical fourth, provided with relatively large punctures arranged in eight irregular rows, the space between the rows being about three times the diameter of a single puncture, most of punctures are provided with pale short hairs, and supplementary pale yellow haired near bases.

Venter of thoraces shiny, densely clothed with silvery pubescence, though almost glabrous at apex and sides of prosternum, center of metasternum; prosternum strongly transversely prominent behind apical margin as on pronotum, with inter-coxal process strongly compressed between coxae; mesosternum shagreened near middle, with inter-coxal process broad and subparallel-sided; metasternum well convex, sparsely punctured. Abdomen moderately arcuate at sides, rather sparsely punctured and silvery pubescent, with basal ventrite a little more than a half the length of abdomen, ventrite 2 slightly dilated posteriad at sides, rather widely and deeply emarginate in triangular line at a level just before basal margin, ventrite 3 widely emarginate at apical margin, last two ventrites closely punctured, anal ventrite wide and widely and deeply emarginate at apex which has obtuse arcuate projection at sides.

Legs long and relatively stout; hind femur surpassing abdominal apex by about apical third, rather distinctly clavate in apical 4/9, which is strongly swollen at internal side and weakly so at external; hind tibia about 3/4 the length of femur, slightly sinuate in basal half, with small dents in two rows at external sides, terminal spur thin and rather long.

Female genital organ. Tergite 8 transverse semicircular, with apical margin gently arcuate, minutely projected inwards at sides, provided with dense long setae near sides. Sternite 8 transverse, bilobed in wide distance which are sinuate in inner margins, clothed with dense medium-sized setae near apical margin. Ovipositor moderately long though only slightly longer than wide in fully extended condition, moderately sclerotized; paraproct clearly separated from coxite by weak oblique line in dorsal side; coxite widely separated, with inner side weakly sinuate in basal 2/3 and strongly emarginate in apical third, external side oblique in apical half, narrowly truncate at apical margin, sparsely provided with short setae near stylus; stylus moderate in length, hardly thickened apicad, obliquely produced. Bursa copulatrix simply oval in apical 3/5, not so large, moderate in width near base. Spermatheca simply C-shaped more or less constricted before basal end which is thickened; duct moderate in length, coiled more than 9 times, entering into the base of spermatheca; gland moderate in length, nearly equal in the maximum width of spermatheca, simply elongate, attached with the base of spermatheca.

Type series. Holotype ♀, Margsit, Lombok Is., Indonesia, 25–XI–2007, I WAYAN Guphu leg. Paratype: 1♀, same data as the holotype. The holotype is preserved in the

National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, and one female paratype is in the private collection of NIISATO.

Distribution. Lombok, Indonesia.

Notes. This new species has no direct relationship to any of the Asian members of the genus. It is very similar in coloration to *M. africana africana* DISTANT from Transvaal of South Africa. Such external similarities between two species may be caused by parallel evolution in two different zoogeographical areas. On the other hand, *M. wayani* sp. nov. has three isolate callosities on the pronotal disc like most members of the genus from Asia, while *M. africana africana* has simply a well convex one. True affinity of *M. wayani* sp. nov. is uncertain since no close relative could be found among all the so far described species of the genus.

It is most probable that *M. wayani* sp. nov. should be placed in the nominotypical subgenus by the method of elimination. The new species has a shiny elytra instead of the matted ones as species of *Ocytasia* PASCOE have; it has neither brushy hairs on the hind tibia nor elongate oviduct as in those of *Macromolorchus* PIC. However, we do not definitely assign a subgenus for the new species yet, since only female specimens are available for examination at present. Obviously, it is better to postpone the final determination until the male of the new species is found.

Two female specimens of *M. wayani* sp. nov. were collected by WAYAN in Margsit of Lombok after our survey in early November. The new name, *wayani*, is dedicated to I WAYAN Guphu for his contribution to the knowledge of the *Merionoeda* fauna in the Wallacea.

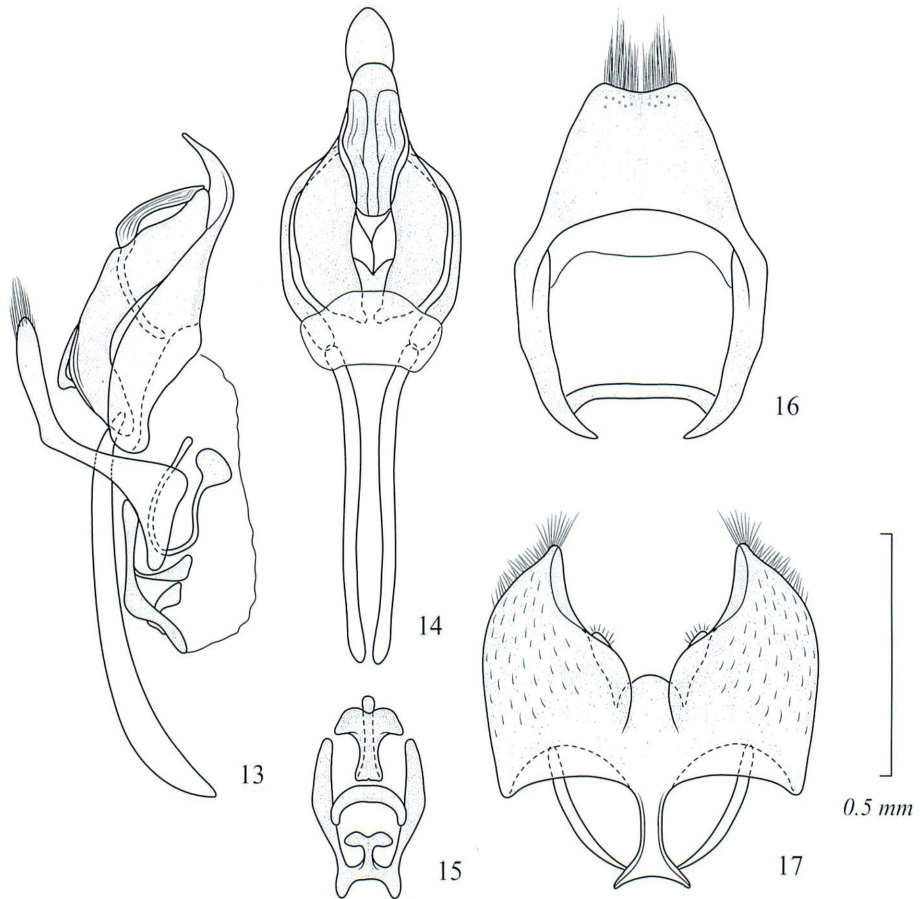
Merionoeda (Ocytasia) lombokiana sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 4 & 13-21)

Body length: (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex) 7.5–9.4 mm in ♂, 9.0–9.3 mm in ♀.

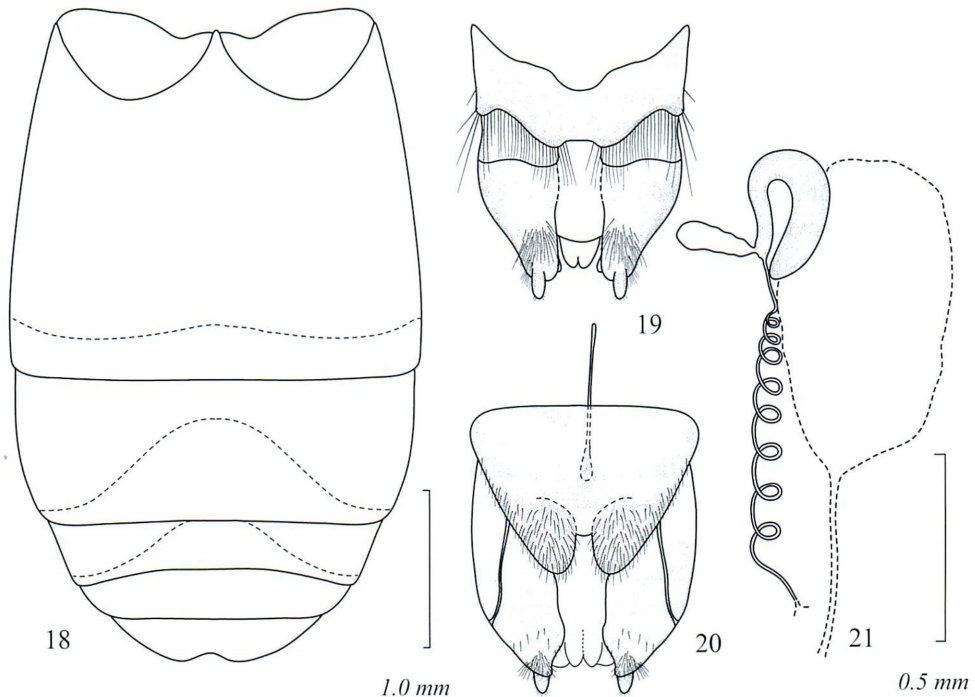
Male and female. Colour reddish yellow, more or less matted except for head and pronotum, black in anterior part of head, eyes, mouthparts except for labium and maxilla, antenna except for terminal segment and apex of segment 10, and hind legs except for basal 5/9 of femur, slightly infusate at apices of elytra, translucent black in hind wings, abdomen black in ♂ or reddish yellow in ♀.

Head relatively long for rather elongate neck, moderately projected forwards, moderately convex, slightly wider than in ♂ or nearly equal in width in ♀ to the maximum width of pronotum, HW/PW 1.04–1.19 (M 1.07) in ♂ or 0.95–1.00 (M 0.98) in ♀, coarsely punctured and silvery haired near upper eye-lobes except for a narrow midline which is slightly raised; frons nearly a half the length of the basal width, distinctly declivous towards the deep median groove, largely smooth and bare though provided with coarse punctures along the median groove and a few on the sides, FA/FB 0.83–0.85 (M 0.85) in ♂ or 0.84–0.85 (M 0.85) in ♀; clypeus nearly half the length of basal width, fairly transverse, moderately narrowed to apex, hardly raised, scattered



Figs. 13–17. Male genital organ of *Merionoeda (Ocytasia) lombokiana* sp. nov. from Lombok Island, Indonesia. — 13, Median lobe and tegmen in lateral view; 14, median lobe in dorsal view; 15, copulatory piece in ventral view; 16, tegmen in dorsal view; 17, abdominal segment 8 in ventral view.

with small punctures with pale short hairs, with fronto-clypeal suture not so distinct; mandible moderate in length, weakly arcuate; genae $1/3$ the depth of lower eye-lobes; eyes large and strongly prominent, very deeply and narrowly emarginate just before external sides under antennal scapes, separated from one another by $1/3$ in ♂ or $2/3$ in ♀ the width of occiput. Antennae long, attaining to the base of last tergite in ♂ or the middle of tergite 4 in ♀, clothed with silvery minute pubescence on segments 2–11, a few pale pubescence on segments 1–4, and supplemented with pale yellow hairs on under-sides of segments 2–6; scape weakly clavate and slightly arcuate, smooth on dorsum, segments 3 and 4 gently thickened apicad, nearly equal in length to each other and $4/5$ the length of scape, apical seven segments strongly depressed, with segments 5–10 distinctly serrate externally, especially so in segments 6–8, and terminal segment



Figs. 18–21. Female abdomen and genital organ of *Merionoeda* (*Ocytasia*) *lombokiana* sp. nov. from Lombok Island, Indonesia. — 18, Abdominal sternites; 19, ovipositor (dorsal view) and tergite 8; 20, ovipositor (ventral view) and sternite 8; 21, bursa copulatrix and spermatheca.

provided with triangular appendice.

Pronotum slightly shorter than the maximum width between the lateral swellings, moderately convergent to apex, PL/PW 0.96–0.97 (M 0.97) in ♂ or 0.95–0.98 (M 0.97) in ♀, PA/PW 0.77–0.80 (M 0.79) in ♂ or 0.76–0.80 (M 0.78) in ♀, PB/PW 0.94–0.98 (M 0.96) in ♂ or 0.93–0.97 (M 0.95) in ♀, with large oblique lateral swelling near middle, moderately constricted before or hardly so behind the swellings, with basal margin bisinuate and strongly produced near middle, thickly bordered throughout; disc strongly convex, provided with three distinctly prominent callosities, of which a reverse T-shaped one at a level between basal margin and basal 4/9, a pair of large oblong ones of 5/9 the length of pronotum at a level between apical third and basal 2/9, which are bounded on punctured lines from the median one in posterior halves, and also strongly raised in apical third, largely smooth though scattered with a few punctures, matted and silvery pubescent on basal third. Scutellum rounded triangular, flattened, almost smooth and hardly pubescent.

Elytra long and moderate in width, EL/EW, 2.18–2.25 (M 2.22) in ♂ or 2.05–2.13 (M 2.14) in ♀; sides with slightly prominent humeri, weakly arcuately emarginate throughout, arcuately and widely dehiscent in almost straight line in apical 4/7 to 5/8, apical part slightly pronounced as an arcuate knife-shape in ♂ though bluntly so in

straight line in ♀; disc quite flattened and even, hardly depressed even near sutural line behind scutellum, provided with a median costal line throughout though only raised in apical 3/5, shagreened on surface, provided with medium punctures arranged in nine irregular rows, most of punctures are provided with short hairs, silvery pubescent near bases.

Prosternum almost glabrous though thinly pubescent at sides, transverse part before coxal cavities and behind apical margin, with prosternal process strongly compressed between mid-level of coxae. Meso- and metathoraces finely weakly punctured, densely clothed with fine pale pubescence; mesosternal process subquadrate, rather weakly emarginate at sides and apex, weakly raised. Abdomen moderately dilated to apical third then strongly arcuately narrowed to apex, shagreened, densely clothed with silvery pubescence; in ♂, basal ventrite a little more than 2/5 the length of abdomen, anal ventrite emarginate at a level of apical third; in ♀, basal ventrite a half the length of abdomen, ventrite 2 with sides subparallel or gently dilated apicad, widely deeply emarginate at a level of basal fourth, anal ventrite transverse, shallowly concave at middle of apical margin.

Legs long and slender; mid tarsal segments in ♂ asymmetrically broadened towards external sides, with 1st segment forming rounded isosceles triangle, 2nd warped semicircular and distinctly wider than long (1.35: 1); hind femur surpassing abdominal apex by about apical third, moderately clavate in apical 4/9, which is slightly depressed at external side and marked with velvety black area as an elongate drop-shape in ♂, though only faintly depressed in ♀; hind tibia about 3/4 the length of femur, slightly arcuate or almost straight, with small dents in two rows at external sides, terminal spur rather stout and short.

Male genital organ. Basically similar to that of *M. baliana* but slender and weakly sclerotized. Sternite 8 of bilobed shape with each lobe arcuately projected inwards, clothed with short setae near apical margin. Median lobe a little less than half the length of abdomen, weakly convex and relatively broadened, with apical lobe swollen in basal 3/5, then constricted and produced to apex of dorsal plate which is rounded; dorsal plate provided with dorsal aperture which is branched arcuately convex in apical half and deeply inserted in basal half; ventral plate with apical part and strongly bent upwards in lateral view, and spoon-shaped in dorsal view; copulatory piece as shown in Fig. 14. Tegmen broad, with paramere trapezoidal uni-lobed, shallowly emarginate at apical margin which is densely provided with medium-sized setae, bluntly produced at sides of apical end of ring part.

Female genital organ. Tergite 8 arcuately transverse, with apical margin obliquely bisinuate, bluntly dented at sides, provided with dense long setae. Sternite 8 almost triangular, approximately bilobed in apical 2/5, with each lobe rounded at apex and clothed with dense short setae. Ovipositor moderately long though only slightly longer than wide in fully extended condition, rather weakly sclerotized; paraproct approximate at basal side of coxite in ventral view; coxite moderately separated, with inner margins arcuate and triangularly approximate before middle, apical part more or less produced

inwards and arcuate at external sides, provided with short setae near stylus; stylus moderate in length, hardly thickened apicad, straightly produced. Spermatheca simply strongly bent C-shaped, widened in apical half, hardly constricted near base; duct moderate in length, coiled more than 8 times, entering into the basal end of spermatheca; gland short and oblong, a little less than the maximum width of spermatheca, attaching near the base of spermatheca. (Bursa copulatrix was not examined because of the poor condition of the specimens.)

Type series. Holotype ♂, Puncak, Gn. (Mt.) Duduk, Pusuk, W. slope of Mt. Rinjani, W. Lombok, Indonesia, 10–XI–2007, T. NIISATO leg. Allotype ♀, and 1♂, 1♀ paratypes, Lokasi Margsit, Lombok Is., Indonesia, 25–XI–2007, I WAYAN Guphu leg. The holotype is preserved in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, and the other type series are in the private collections of NIISATO and YOKOI.

Distribution. Lombok, Indonesia.

Notes. Though having an almost wholly reddish body, this new species has a closer relationship to *M. puella* PASCOE from Sulawesi Island and *M. baliana* YOKOI et NIISATO from Bali Island, both of the which have an entirely black body except for the reddish prothorax in the female of the former species. The three related species share the basic characters of head, pronotum and elytra in common. In addition, they all have the peculiar velvety depression on the male hind femur. The new species has an asymmetrically lobed mid tarsus as that of the *Ocytasia* species, sharing this character with *M. puella*. Meanwhile, *Merionoeda baliana* and *M. scitella* PASCOE also have the similar sexual dimorphism even though the mid tarsus is only slightly and almost symmetrically enlarged which is difficult to recognize by the naked eye. We provisionally describe *M. lombokiana* sp. nov. under the subgenus *Ocytasia* PASCOE on account of the sexual dimorphism of the male mid tarsus. The other related species, as mentioned above, belong most probably to the same subgenus, in spite of the weaker sexual dimorphism on the mid tarsus.

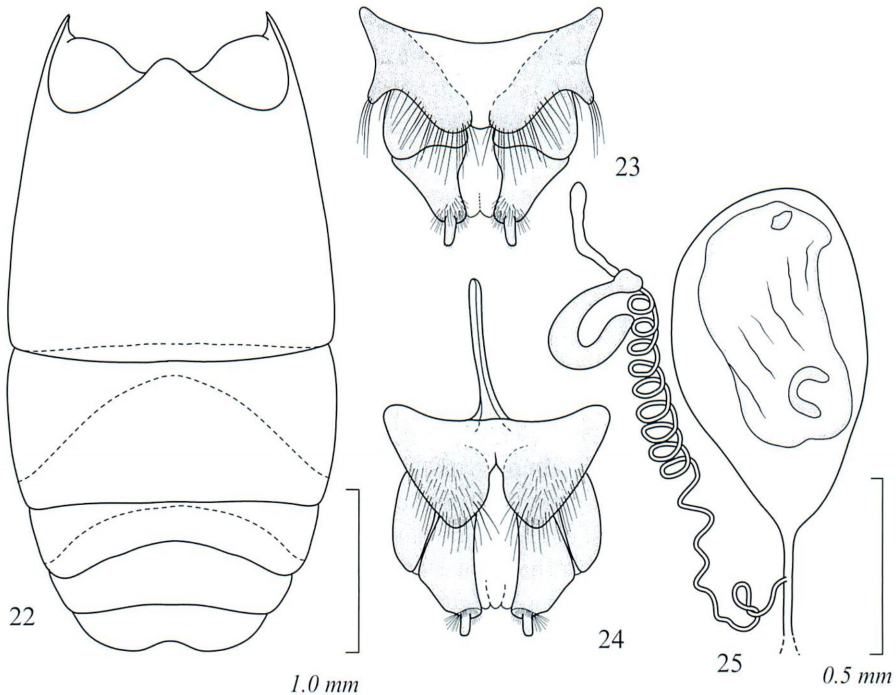
The holotype male was collected by NIISATO from the white blossoms of an oak tree in the early morning on the small peak of Mt. Duduk in northern Lombok. The other three specimens of the type series were collected by WAYAN in Margsit of Lombok in the late of November.

Merionoeda (Ocytasia) baliana YOKOI et NIISATO, 2007

(Figs. 22–25)

Merionoeda (Merionoeda) baliana YOKOI et NIISATO, 2007, Jpn. J. syst. Ent., **13**, p. 187, figs. 1–11; type locality: Gunung Prada, W. Bali, Indonesia.

Female genital organ. Tergite 8 arcuately transverse, with apical margin strongly bisinuate in oblique line, strongly projected at sides, provided with very long setae. Sternite 8 almost triangular, approximately bilobed in apical 3/5, with each lobe rounded triangular and clothed with dense long setae. Ovipositor rather short and wider



Figs. 22–25. Female abdomen and genital organ of *Merionoeda (Ocytasia) baliana* YOKOI et NISATO from Bali Island, Indonesia. — 22, Abdominal sternites; 23, ovipositor (dorsal view) and sternite 8; 24, ovipositor (ventral view) and sternite 8; 25, bursa copulatrix and spermatheca.

than long in fully extended condition, moderately sclerotized; paraproct approximate at basal sides of coxite in ventral view; coxite more or less approximate near apex, gently arcuate in inner margins, oblique at external, weakly rounded at apex which is clothed with short setae near stylus; stylus moderate in length, hardly thickened apicad, straightly produced. Bursa copulatrix very large in oblong shape, very narrow in basal part. Spermatheca simply U-shaped, slightly constricted near base which is distinctly thickened; duct very long, coiled more than 9 times, entering into the basal end of spermatheca; gland medium in length, a little less than the maximum width of spermatheca, attaching near the base of spermatheca.

Specimens examined. See the type series of the original description (YOKOI & NISATO, 2007, p. 190).

Distribution. Bali, Indonesia.

Notes. Though originally treated as a member of the nominotypical subgenus, this species should be placed rather in the subgenus *Ocytasia* because of the close similarity of the external and genitalic characters to those of the preceding species. The male mid



tarsus of *M. baliana* is slightly but still obviously enlarged in almost symmetrical form. As was written in “Notes” to the description of the preceding species, this species has some relationship to *M. puella* PASCOE from Sulawesi with regard to the coloration and the fundamental structures. Nonetheless, the species in question is easily distinguished from the Sulawesi species by the arrangement of callosities on pronotum, the black female prothorax instead of the yellowish red one and the less enlarged male mid tarsus.

要 約

新里達也・横井弥平太：インドネシア・ロンボック島から発見された *Kunbir* 属ならびにモモプトコバネカミキリ属の3新種。——スラウェシ島からオーストラリア北部にかけての長大な地域はウェアシアと呼ばれ、それ以西の地域とは異なるオーストラリア区界要素を含む特異な生物相を有することが知られている。アジア熱帯地域で繁栄しているモモプトコバネカミキリ属も、ボルネオ島およびスマトラ島では未知の種を含めておそらく20種を超える種が分布し、非常に繁栄しているものの、この長大なウェアシアからはわずか8種の分布が知られているにすぎず（ミンダナオの *M. merocephala* HELLER を含む）、それも記録がある島でも1~2種程度で、ほとんどの島嶼からはまったくの未発見である。

私たちは、昨年秋に、ウェアス線のすぐ西に位置するバリ島から *Merionoeda baliana* YOKOI et NIISATO を命名記載したが、これはスマトラ島以東の赤道周辺の島嶼ではジャワ島を越えて本属の初めての発見であった。そこで、この *M. baliana* の発見を手がかりに、ウェアス線をはさんで東に隣接するロンボック島にもおそらく本属が分布するのではないかと考え、2007年秋に同島の調査を実施することにした。調査は短期間であったが、幸運にも、同島のドゥドゥック山において本属の未記載種の雄1点が採集され、その後、現地の協力者である I WAYAN Guphu 氏の手によって、同島北部の数地点からこの種の追加個体、さらにもうひとつの本属の未記載種がもたらされた。そして、まったく予想もしていなかったことであるが、モモプトコバネカミキリ属に近縁で、その分布が直近でもインドシナ北部まで遠く隔てられる *Kunbir* 属の1未記載種が、赤道地帯のロンボック島から見つかったのである。

本論文では、これらの2属3新種を命名記載し、雌雄交尾器を図示するとともに、先に記載した *M. baliana* の雌交尾器についても図示ならびに記載した。以下に、ここで命名記載した3新種の類縁関係などについて紹介する。

- 1) *Kunbir lombokiana* sp. nov.: 本属の基準種でインドから記載された *K. teleporoides* LAMEERE にきわめて近縁と考えられるが、上翅1/3を占める黒色帯と黄赤色の腹部から区別は可能である。本種は *K. teleporoides* の亜種とみなしてもよい存在であるが、両集団の遠く隔てられた分布と、その分布の空白地帯から中間的な形質を持つ種はおろか、本属のいかなる種の存在も知られていないことから、ここでは独立の種として扱うことにした。今後、雄個体が得られ、両集団の比較が十分に行われることで、両者の類縁関係も明らかにできるものと考えられる。本種は雌個体ただ1点のみが知られ、雄は未知である。
- 2) *Merionoeda wayani* sp. nov.: 体は頑強でやや細長く、黒色で上翅は全体が赤黄色。近縁な種はアジア産のなかには知られていないが、全体的な外観や色彩などは南アフリカのトランス

パールから記載された *M. africana africana* DISTANT に驚くほどよく似ている。動物地理学的にも遠く隔てられた両地域に血縁の近い種が現存することはとても考えにくく、この相似はおそらく異なる地域で別べつに生じた平行進化によるものであろう。本種は雌個体2点のみが知られ、その亜属の帰属はおそらく基亜属に所属するべきものと考えられるが、雄個体が発見され正確に同定されるまで、その決定は保留しておく。

- 3) *Merionoeda (Ocytasia) lombokiana* sp. nov.: 体は細長く華奢で、雌雄ともにほぼ全体が黄赤色だが触角と雄の腹部は黒色。スラウエシの *M. puella* PASCOE とバリの *M. baliana* YOKOI et NIISATO に類縁に近いことは明らかであるが、近縁2種は全体がほぼ黒色であることから、色彩だけでも区別は容易である。また、雄の後腿節の外側に、おそらく交尾行動と関係のあるピロード状の平圧部を持つ特徴は近縁2種とも共通である。さらに、雄の中付節は非対称に外側に向けて弱く広がるが、この形質を重視した現在の亜属の分類にしたがえば、本種は *Ocytasia* 亜属に帰属すべきであろう。この特徴は *M. puella* でもほぼ同じ程度に認められ、*M. baliana* では肉眼による視認が難しいが、非常に弱いながら現れる。そこで、*M. baliana* の追加記載をした本論文で、この種の亜属の帰属を基亜属から *Ocytasia* 亜属に変更した。

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