

A New *Pelossus* THOMSON (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Island of Langkawi, West Malaysia

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Pelossus* THOMSON from Langkawi Is., West Malaysia, is described and illustrated. *Pelossus kalimantanus* YOKOI, MAKIHARA et NOERDJITO, 2016 is newly recorded from Sabah, East Malaysia.

Introduction

A total of twenty taxa including one subspecies have so far been recorded in the genus *Pelossus* THOMSON, mainly from Africa and the Near East except for three Asian species (YOKOI, MAKIHARA & NOERDJITO, 2016; TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE, 2017). The Asian members of the genus are clearly distinguished from Afro-Arabian ones by the laterally opened mid-coxal cavities, which are narrowly connected with epimera, as well as by the almost hairless parameres of tegmen, as recently observed by YOKOI *et al.* (2016).

Recently, through the courtesy of Mr. Kiyoshi MARUYAMA, I had an opportunity to examine a specimen of an uncertain *Pelossus* species from Langkawi Is., off northwestern coast of the Malay Peninsula. The examination proved that it is a new species, obviously related to *P. wakabayashii* YOKOI, MAKIHARA et NOERDJITO, 2016 from East Kalimantan, Indonesia. However, it can be clearly distinguished from the latter mainly by morphological differences in the head, antennae, thoraces and male genitalia. In this paper, this new species is introduced into science based on a detailed morphological description with adequate figures. Further, a new record of *P. kalimantanus* YOKOI, MAKIHARA et NOERDJITO, 2016, from Sabah, East Malaysia, is documented.

Materials and Methods

Specimens used in the present study were originated from the private collections of Kiyoshi MARUYAMA, Tokyo, Japan and Minoru SAWAI, Yamanashi, Japan. The holotype of a new species described herein is preserved in the Universti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia.

The morphological observation and the abbreviation used in the description follow the other publications by the author in the present issue.

Taxonomy

Pelossus maruyamai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–7, 9–18)

Body length: 8.60 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apices).

Similar in general appearance to *P. wakabayashii* from East Kalimantan, but distinguished from the latter by large head, antennal scapes with coarse granules, more compressed inter coxal processes in pro- and mesosterna as well as by differences in male genitalia.

Color yellowish brown, dull in general, black in eyes and apices of mandibles, dark brown in femora, more or less darker on sides of head and pronotum, on antennae except for segments 3–6 as well as on narrow basal parts of tibiae. Body densely clothed with fine pale brown pubescence throughout, partly with dense silvery whitish pubescence on sides of pronotum and abdomen, on large median part of prosternum, meso- and metathoraces except for median part of metasternum.

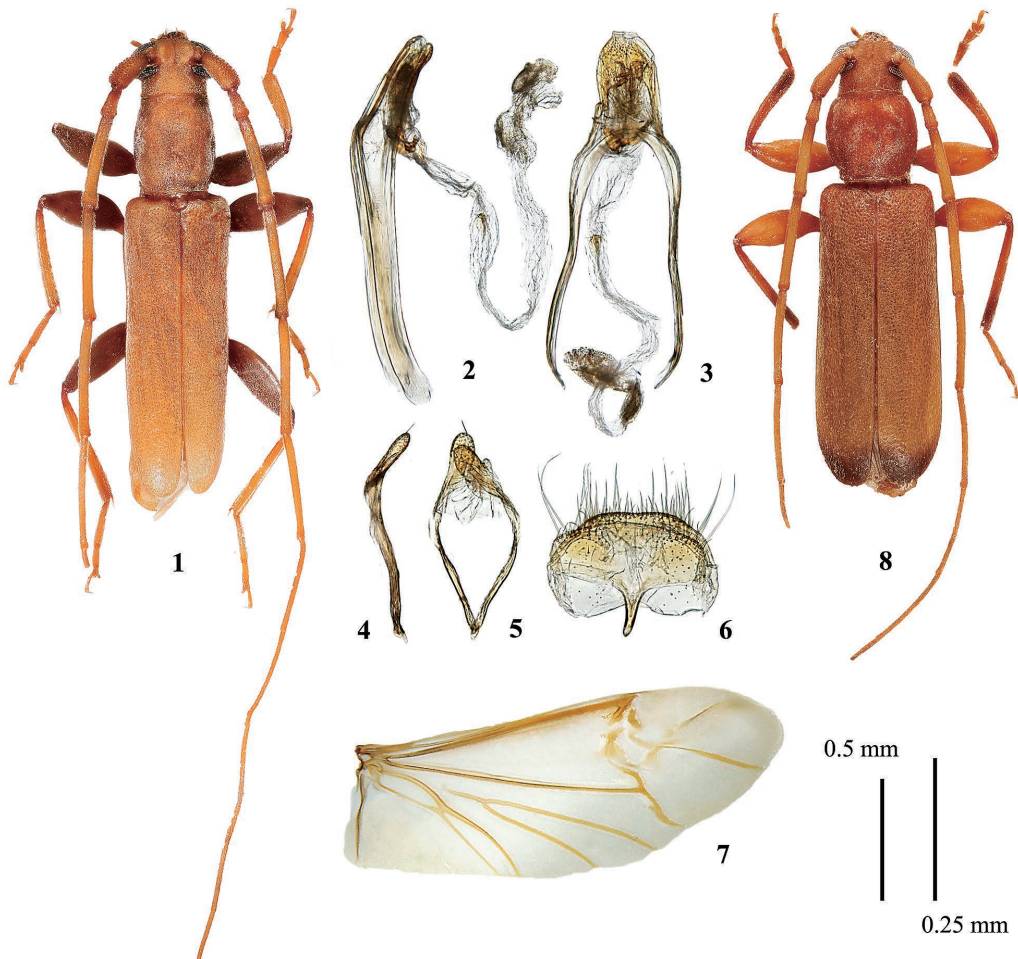
Head distinctly wider than pronotum, voluminous, closely finely punctured, HW/PA 1.33, HW/PW 1.16; frons 3/5 the length of the maximum width at basal 2/5, gently raised, with a fine median groove extending from apical margin to form a small cavity near the anterior part of occiput; clypeus bilobed with two transverse triangular plates; genae very narrow in frontal view; occiput strongly convex; eyes markedly prominent, a little less than the apical width of frons in frontal view. Antennae more than twice the length of body, surpassed the elytral apices by the middle of segment 5; scape very thick, hardly arcuate, dorsally rather sparsely provided with scale-like granules, a little more than half the length of segment 3, segment 3 arcuate and distinctly depressed above, distinctly thickened at apex, segments 4 and 5 slightly depressed above, weakly thickened at apices, segment 5 the longest.

Pronotum moderately long, very weakly arcuate on sides, widest near middle, hardly constricted near base, PL/PA 1.30, PL/PW 1.13, PA/PB 1.03; disc flattened, though weakly raised into large oblique parts on sides before and behind middle, sparsely, irregularly provided with small punctures. Scutellum semicircular, smooth.

Elytra relatively long, rather slender, EL/EW 2.75; sides with humeri subquadrate, gradually narrowed in weakly sinuate line to apices which are completely rounded; disc mostly flattened though depressed on oblique part near base, along suture behind scutellum and on basal 2/5, provided with a pair of inconspicuous costae extending from the neighborhood of humerus to apical third, sparsely irregularly with small punctures, the punctures becoming sparse and shallow from apical fourth toward apices, though disappeared near apices.

Venter of thoraces shagreened, scattered with punctures in varying sizes (though most of them are relatively large), provided with deep transverse furrows in apical third of prosternum; prosternal process clearly emarginate and well-bordered, strongly narrowed toward apical half and completely compressed between coxae from apical half to fourth, with apical fourth triangular and slightly concave on apical margin; mesosternum depressed near anterior margin and strongly raised near middle, with inter-coxal process strongly narrowed in arcuate line toward apex which is narrowly concave on apical margin; mid-cavities narrowly opened to epimera; metasternum weakly concave along a fine median groove which disappears in apical third. Abdomen gently depressed on sides of each ventrite, only coarsely shagreened, without punctuation; anal ventrite transverse trapezoidal, shallowly emarginate on apex.

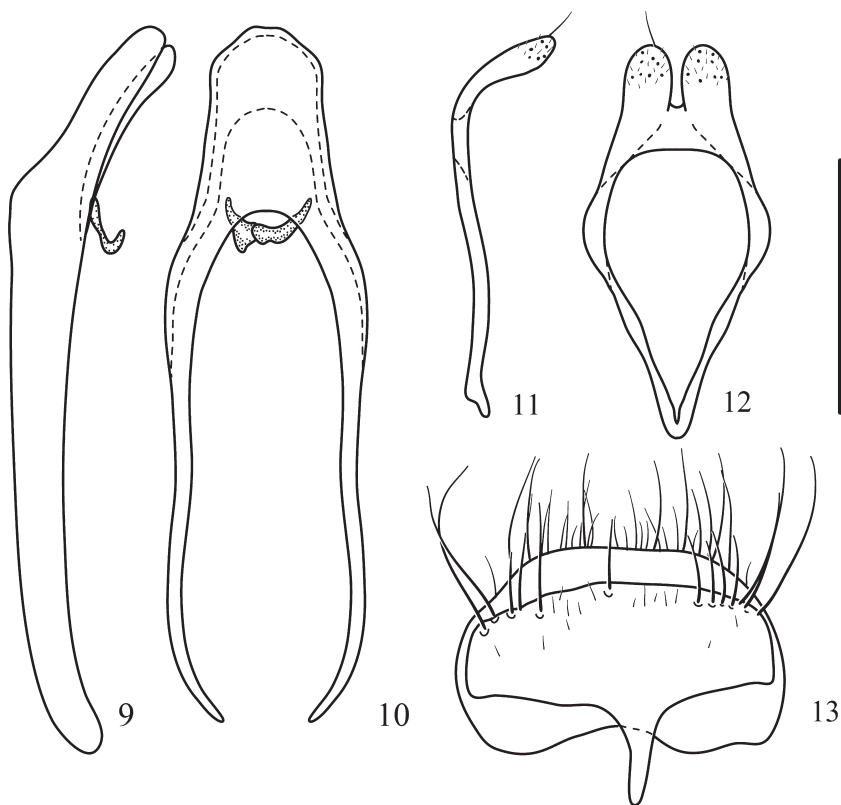
Legs long and stout; femora slightly compressed, distinctly swollen apicad, except for the short peduncle; 1st hind tarsal segment 1.6 times as long as the following two segments combined.



Figs. 1–8. *Pelossus* spp. — 1, 8, Habitus; 2, median lobe, lateral view; 3, ditto, dorsal view; 4, tegmen, lateral view; 5, ditto, dorsal view (left paramere is damaged); 6, 8th abdominal segment, ventral view; 7, right hind wing. — 1–7, *P. maruyamai* sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Langkawi Is., West Malaysia; 8, *P. kalimantanus* YOKOI, MAKIHARA et NOERDJITO, 2016, ♀ from Sabah, East Malaysia. Scales 0.5 mm for Figs. 1, 7, 8; 0.25 mm for Figs. 2–6.

Male genitalia. Median lobe a little less than half the length of abdomen, hardly arcuate and relatively flattened in lateral view; dorsal plate gradually narrowed to apical fourth then suddenly narrowed to almost truncated apex; ventral plate a little shorter than dorsal plate, rounded on apical margin; median struts $2/3$ the length of median lobe, slender and distinctly sinuate in dorsal view. Tegmen a little more than half the length of median lobe, bent ventrad in 80° degree at base of parameres in lateral view; parameres dehiscent in apical $2/3$, with lobes simply rounded, sparsely provided with fine setae on about apical $2/3$, supplemented by a medium-sized seta on the left lobe (right seta lost by damage?). Eighth sternite transverse, arcuately rounded on apical margin. Eighth tergite semicircular, almost truncate on apical margin.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♂ (UMS), “Kuah, Langkawi / MALAYSIA (alt. 20m) / N06°109’.



Figs. 9–13. Male genitalia of *Pelossus maruyamai* sp. nov., holotype, from Langkawi Is., West Malaysia. — 9, Median lobe, lateral view; 10, ditto, dorsal view; 11, tegmen, lateral view; 12, ditto, dorsal view; 13, 8th abdominal segment, ventral view. Scale: 0.25 mm.

E99°51.478' / 7. VI. 2016 / leg. Maruyama, K.?. Apical four segments of left antenna, apical part of terminal segment of right antenna and left fore tibia as well as tarsus are missing.

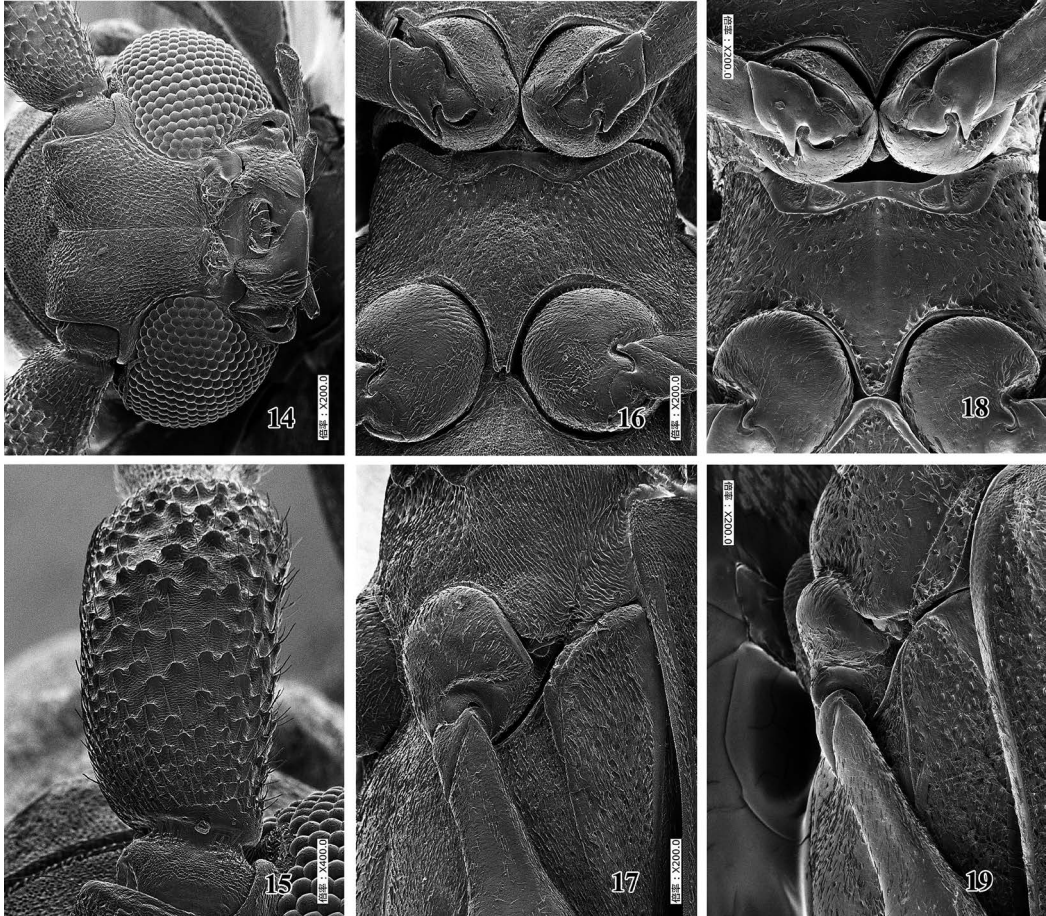
Etymology. The name of new species is dedicated to Mr. K. MARUYAMA who is the collector of holotype.

Distribution. Langkawi Is., West Malaysia.

Notes. The new species is similar to *P. wakabayashii* YOKOI, MAKIHARA et NOERDJITO, 2016 from East Kalimantan, however, clearly distinguished by the features regarding head including antennae, thoraces and male genitalia, as shown in the above description.

Sharing in common with the other three Asian species of the genus, *P. maruyamai* sp. nov. has the mid coxal cavities narrowly but clearly opened to the epimera. Its parameres are likewise almost hairless. The distinctive position of the Oriental members within the genus assumed by YOKOI *et al.* (2016) and GRESSITT (1951) is thus underlined again by this new species.

According to Mr. MARUYAMA, the holotype of the new species was collected by beating dead leaves of a broadleaved tree.



Figs. 14–19. SEM images of *Pelossus* spp. ——— 14, Head, frontal view; 15, scape, showing granules on surface; 16, 18, pro- and mesothoraces; 17, 19, mid coxal cavity narrowly opened to epimeron. — 14–17, *P. maruyamai* sp. nov., holotype ♂ from Langkawi Is., West Malaysia; 18, 19, *P. kalimantanus* YOKOI, MAKIHARA et NOERDJITO, 2016, ♀ from Sabah, East Malaysia.

***Pelossus kalimantanus* YOKOI, MAKIHARA et NOERDJITO, 2016**

(Figs. 8, 18, 19)

Pelossus kalimantanus YOKOI, MAKIHARA et NOERDJITO, 2016: 240, figs. 5 C–D, 7; type locality: Bukit Soeharto, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, “Mt. Trus Madi, (SW Slope 1200m alt.) / 8–25. IV. 1992 / Minoru Sawai leg”; “S. C.–7”.

Distribution. Borneo: East Kalimantan, Indonesia and Sabah, East Malaysia (new record from Malaysia).

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要 約

新里達也：マレーシアから発見された *Pelossus* 属の1新種(鞘翅目カミキリムシ科)。——— *Pelossus* 属は *Pelossus* 族を単一で構成する特異なカミキリムシで、アフリカと中東を中心に現在まで1亜種を含む20タクサが報告されている。アジアからは3種が知られていたが、マレーシア・ランカアイ島から得られた標本をもとに *P. maruyamai* sp. nov. を新たに記載した。本新種は、東カリマンタンから記載された *P. wakabayashii* YOKOI, MAKIHARA et NOERDJITO, 2016 に似るが、顆粒をとまなう触角第1節、前・中胸腹板および雄交尾器の異なる形態から区別することができる。また、東カリマンタンから記載された *P. kalimantanus* YOKOI, MAKIHARA et NOERDJITO, 2016 をマレーシア・サバ州から記録した。本新種を含むアジア産 *Pelossus* 属4種はすべて、中基節孔が狭く側方に開き、雄交尾器側片の parameres は無毛かわずかに短い刺毛を備える特徴により、YOKOI, MAKIHARA & NOERDJITO (2016) が指摘しているように、アフリカから中東に分布する種群とは一線を画するものと考えられる。

References

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YOKOI, Y., H. MAKIHARA & W. A. NOERDJITO, 2016. Notes on the genera *Examnes* and *Pelossus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Elytra*, Tokyo, (n. ser.), 6: 229–246.

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