

## Discovery of *Pectinocallimus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from the Malay Peninsula, with Descriptions of Two New Species

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**Abstract** Two new species of the genus *Pectinocallimus* NIISATO are described from the Malay Peninsula, based on three recently collected specimens including those of female. Until now, *Pectinocallimus* was known only from the single male holotype of the type-species, *P. sericeus* NIISATO, 1989 from northern Borneo. The present discovery not only enlarges the genus with a new distribution in the Malay Peninsula but it facilitates also a first observation of female representative of the genus, and thus enables a better understanding of its systematic position. The genus is transferred from the Stenopterini to the Psebiini.

### Introduction

The genus *Pectinocallimus* NIISATO is a very unique brachelytrous longhorn beetle in having pectinate male antenna. It was provisionally placed in the Stenopterini on account of a combination of the reduced elytra and the characteristics of wing venation (NIISATO, 1989). So far, only the single male holotype of the type-species, *P. sericeus* NIISATO collected from the Crocker Range in northern Borneo has been known. Discovery of further specimens of this less known genus, those of female in particular, has been long expected since about twenty years after the first discovery.

Mr. Shinichi BEFU fortunately found three specimens of the genus in total during his residence in Malaysia from 2006 to 2010. These specimens emerged out from dead branches of Lauraceae originated from two different localities in the central mountains of the Malay Peninsula. They were submitted to me for taxonomic study. After a careful observation, they are classified into two different species, both of them related to the type-species.

In the following lines, I will describe two new species of the genus under the names *P. befui* and *P. malayanus* spp. nov. Further, some additional accounts on the genus, taking the female specimens in consideration, will be given. In addition, a key to the three known species will be included.

### Genus *Pectinocallimus* NIISATO, 1989

*Pectinocallimus* NIISATO, 1989: 566, figs. 1–13; type-species: *Pectinocallimus sericeus* NIISATO, 1989 (N. Borneo).

#### Tribe Psebiini.

**Diagnosis.** Head hemispherical with well developed eyes which are widely separated from each other, wider than pronotum, flattened below. Antennae with segments 3–10 pectinate in ♂, more or less serrate or almost cylindrical in ♀. Pronotum relatively short, nearly half the length of elytra; sides arcuate, with rounded swellings near middle; disc provided with a pair of arcuate or rounded swellings at sides and a small median swelling on posterior to middle. Scutellum small and elongated quadrate. Elytra reduced, attaining tergite 3, with suture narrowly dehiscent in apical half or arcuately emarginate near middle. Prosternum with intercoxal process compressed in ♂ or moderately wide in ♀; coxal cavities closed behind. Mesosternum with intercoxal process strongly narrowed apicad, bare-

ly reaching the anterior part of metasternum; coxal cavities widely opened to mesepisterna. Male abdomen broad, flattened, arcuate at sides, provided with weak rounded impressions at sides of ventrites 1–4. Female abdomen distinctly convergent apicad; ventrite 2 with an arcuate concavity along apical margin, which is provided with dense bristles (rake organ); ventrites 4 and 5 each with small callosity in the median part. Legs usually long, densely clothed with long bristles on femora and tibiae; hind femora pedunculate and clavate, with a deep concavity on underside in ♂; hind tibiae flattened, more or less arcuately expanded along external margins, especially in ♂; tarsi thin and short.

Male genitalia very small, similar to that of *Nathrius* in basic structure. Median lobe almost spindle-shaped, well convex, with short median struts; dorsal plate simple, almost covered with ventral plate; endophallus provided with a pair of oval sclerites near base. Tegmen thin, flattened, with parameres provided with small concavity at middle of apical margin or almost uni-lobed. Eighth abdominal segment strongly transverse.

Female genitalia of ordinary type as in those of the Oabriini or the Stenopterini. Paraproct extremely short, without baculum; coxite lobe short and wide, covered with base of stylus; stylus narrow; proctiger absent; bursa copulatrix elongate oval; spermatheca broadened, weakly arcuate, with short gland; spermathecal duct rather thick and short, not coiled. Eighth abdominal segment divided into tergite and sternite.

*Comparative note.* This genus was carefully described and illustrated in the original description based on the holotype male (NIISATO, 1989). A redescription, taking account of the two new species as well as the female character of the genus, will be added in the latter pages. *Pectinocallimus* has no relatives among the members of the Psebiini. It somewhat resembles in general appearance *Frondepedia* MARTINS et NAPP, 1984 from South America (MARTINS, 2003), but the relationship between these genera may really rather apart.

*Range.* Malay Peninsula and Borneo.

***Pectinocallimus befui* sp. nov.**

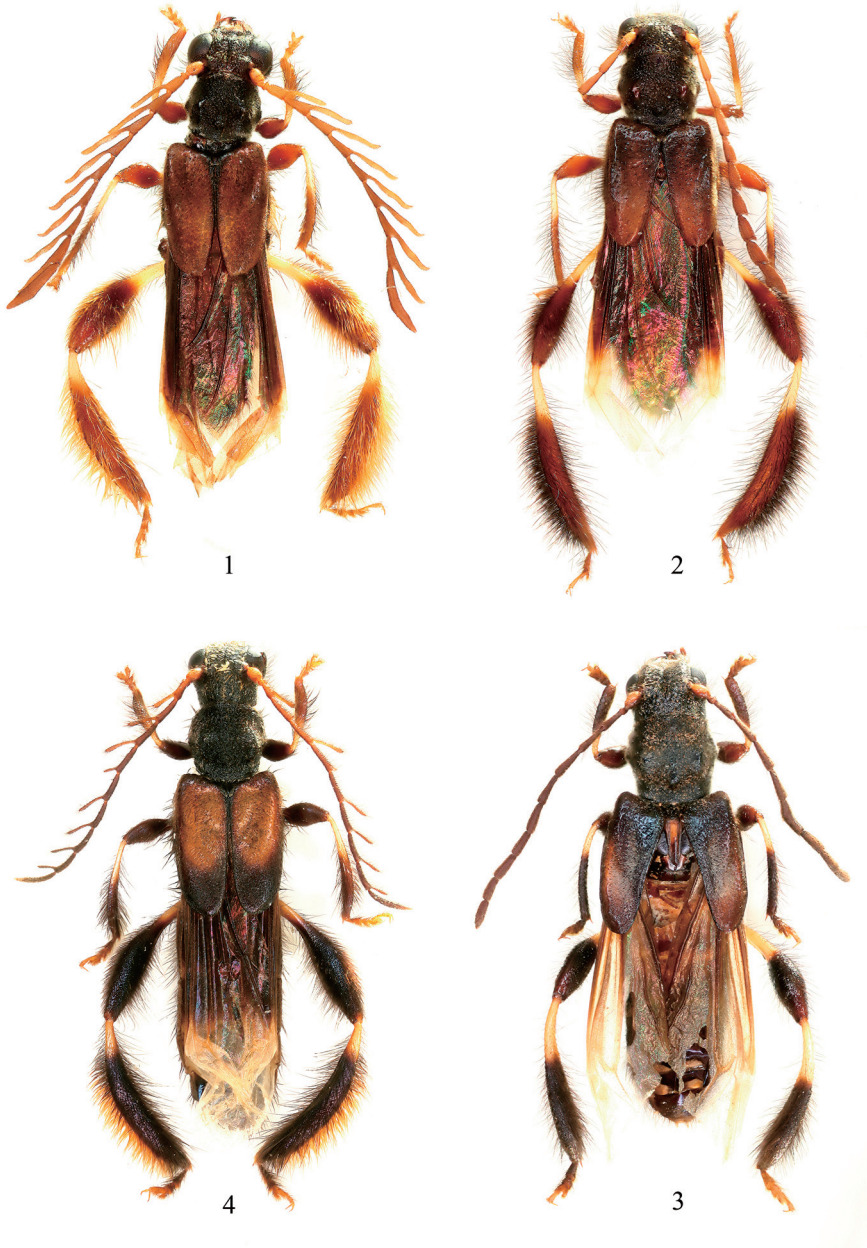
(Figs. 1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15–17, 19–29, 30)

Medium-sized species, somewhat resembling *P. sericeus*, but easily recognized by the waved and flattened pectination of antenna in ♂, as well as by distinctly transverse pronotum and entirely brown elytra which has a weak concavity at each apex.

*Male.* Length (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex) 6.3 mm. Width (across humeri of elytra) 1.5 mm.

Colour black to blackish brown, moderately shiny; head black with weak brownish tinge, dark reddish brown in mouthparts except for infuscate inner margins of mandibles and yellowish brown palpi; antenna yellowish brown; pronotum and scutellum black, matted; elytra yellowish brown (dark yellowish brown in living specimen); hind wings transparent brown, with pale apical parts; legs brown, pale yellow in basal third of all femora, basal third of fore and mid tibiae, basal fifth of hind tibia, tarsi yellowish brown.

Head 1.15 times as wide as the apical width of pronotum, rather densely provided with medium to large-sized punctures, clothed with waved dark brown bristles at front and sides, pale yellow hairs on frons; frons nearly as long as wide, arcuately emarginate at sides, wholly raised, with a fine deep median furrow extending from vertex to anterior margin, which is deeply declivous towards clypeus; clypeus in apical half trapezoidal, flattened, smooth on surface; mandibles stout, not short, strongly arcuate near apices; genae shallow under lower eye-lobes, produced ventrad in frontal view; eyes markedly large, separated from each other by  $1 + \frac{2}{5}$  the width of each lobe.



Figs. 1–4. *Pectinocallimus* spp. — 1, *P. befui* sp. nov., holotype ♂ from Gunung Jasar, Pahang, Malay Peninsula; 2, ditto, paratype (allotype) ♀ from Genting Highland, Pahang; 3, *P. malayanus* sp. nov., holotype ♀ from Gunung Jasar, Pahang; 4, *P. sericeus* NISATO, 1989, holotype ♂ from Crocker Range, Sabah, Borneo.

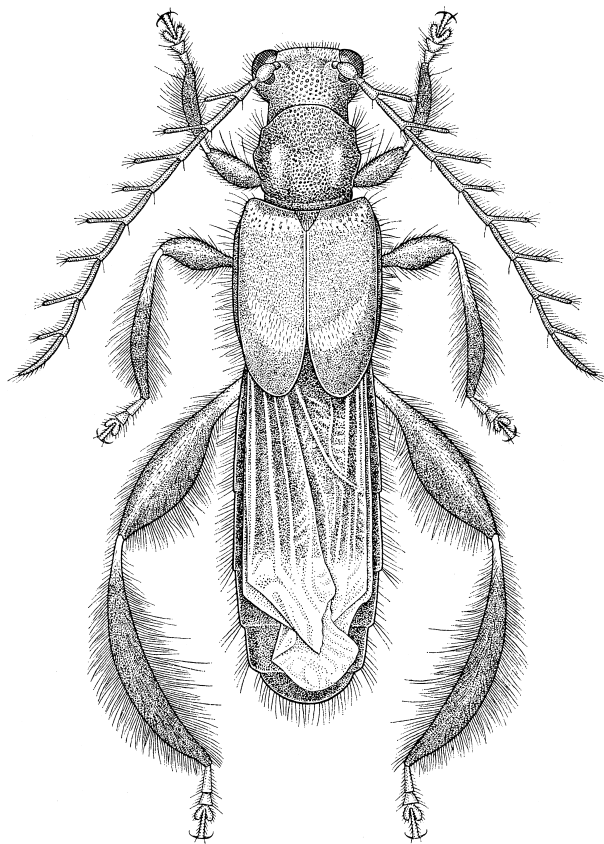
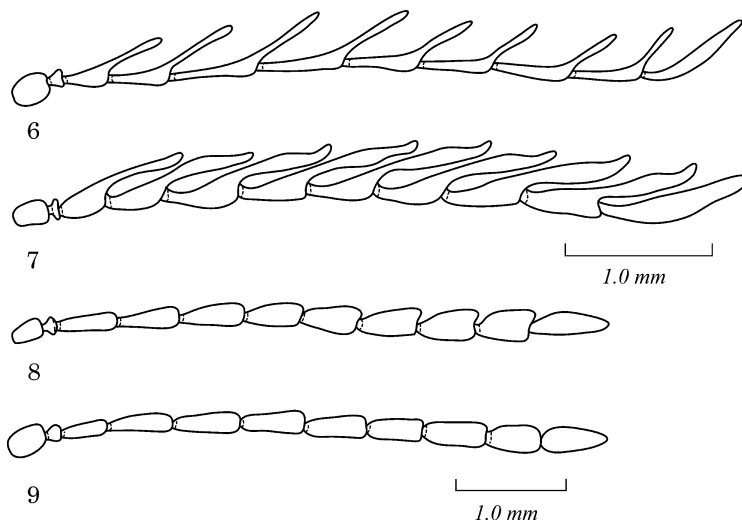


Fig. 5. *Pectinocallimus sericeus* NIISATO, 1989, holotype ♂ from Crocker Range, Sabah, Borneo (NIISATO, 1989).

Antennae rather long, almost attaining abdominal sternite 5, more or less flattened in segments 3–11, clothed with a few short brown hairs along inner sides, with pectination strongly waved, flattened, covered with minute teeth-like pubescence, distinctly longer than the accompanying segment; scape rounded quadrate but slightly compressed at sides, a little shorter than segment 3, with a few short dark brown bristles; segment 2 markedly reduced,  $1/3$  the length of scape; segment 3  $4/5$  the length of segment 2, with pectination  $1 + 3/4$  the length of the accompanying segment; segments 4–6 almost equal in length, with pectination becoming gradually longer towards apical segments; pectination of segment 6 about twice in length to segment itself; segments 9–10 equal in length,  $1 + 1/6$  the length of segment 6; terminal segment, arcuate, elongate leaf-shaped, the longest, twice the length of segment 10.

Pronotum 1.25 times as long as the maximum width across lateral swellings or almost equal in length to the apical width,  $4/5$  the length of elytra, slightly divergent to apex; sides dilated in sinuate line to lateral swellings just before middle, which are moderately rounded, then narrowed in sinuate line to base; disc markedly convex though strongly depressed in basal collar and weakly so near apical margin, strongly uneven, rather distinctly raised near middle of apical margin, narrowly bordered near middle of apical and basal margins, provided with a pair of arcuate large callosities at sides near middle, and with a rounded swelling at middle of basal third; surface provided with close, somewhat rugose reticulation throughout, except for tips of the callosities, clothed with pale yellow hairs and



Figs. 6–9. Antenna of *Pectinocallimus* spp. — 6, *P. sericeus* NISATO, 1989, holotype ♂ from Crocker Range, Sabah, Borneo; 7, *P. befui* sp. nov., holotype ♂ from Gunung Jasar, Pahang, Malay Peninsula; 8, ditto, paratype (allotype) ♀ from Genting Highland, Pahang; 9, *P. malayanus* sp. nov., holotype ♀ from Gunung Jasar, Pahang.

dark brown bristles, partly with dense silvery white pubescent band along apical and basal margins. Scutellum spatulate in shape, concave along median line, densely clothed with brown pubescence.

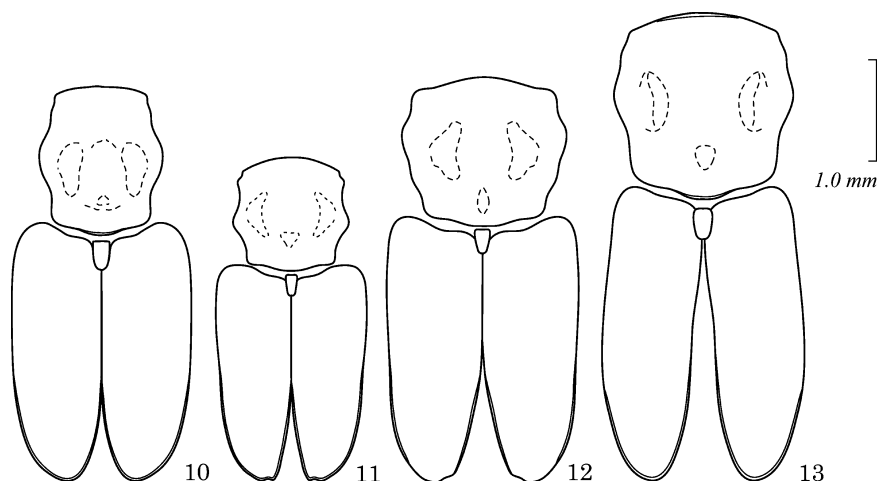
Elytra 1.35 time as long as the humeral width, 1.25 time as wide as the basal width of pronotum; sides with humeri distinctly projected latero-antierad, narrowed in arcuate line to broadly rounded apices, which are gently concave with brief sutural dents, narrowly arcuately dehiscent from just before middle to apices; disc moderately convex, weakly depressed in large parts near middle and distinctly so near suture behind scutellum, matted in general, provided with shallow punctures, densely clothed with recumbent pale yellow pubescence throughout, partly with dark brown bristles on basal halves.

Prosternum with narrow intercoxal process which is weakly compressed and slightly dilated in apical part; coxae slightly separated from each other. Meso- and metathoraces sparsely provided with punctures, densely clothed with dark brown bristles; intercoxal process convergent to apex which is narrowly concave, almost reaching the apical margin of metasternum. Abdomen broad, moderately arcuate at sides, scattered with a few punctures, sparsely clothed with pale hairs, with anal ventrite semicircular, slightly produced near middle.

Legs stout, relatively long; fore and mid tibiae moderately arcuate, clothed with dark brown bristles mainly on each apical 2/3; hind femur distinctly clavate in apical 3/5, largely impression on underside, densely clothed with dark brown bristles mainly on the clavate part; hind tibia nearly straight in inner margin, slightly arcuate in external margin, clothed with the same bristles in tibiae except near base; hind tarsus rather thin.

Male genitalia. Median lobe convex even in ventral side, strongly convergent to apex; dorsal plate rather narrowly truncate at apical margin, a little exposing the apex of ventral plate; median struts 2/5 the length of median lobe, slightly sinuate; endophallus provided with scale-like sclerites near middle as well as with minute dents near sides. Tegmen slightly sinuate in profile; parameres 3/10 the length of tegmen, uni-lobed, sinuate at sides, slightly arcuate at apical margin, which is provided with long and medium-sized setae. Eighth tergite transverse semicircular, weakly emarginate at





Figs. 10–13. Pronotum, scutellum and elytra of *Pectinocallimus* spp. — 10, *P. sericeus* NIISATO, 1989, holotype ♂ from Crocker Range, Sabah, Borneo; 11, *P. befui* sp. nov., holotype ♂ from Gunung Jasar, Pahang, Malay Peninsula; 12, ditto, paratype (allotype) ♀ from Genting Highland, Pahang; 13, *P. malayanus* sp. nov., holotype ♀ from Gunung Jasar, Pahang.

middle of apical margin. Eighth sternite markedly transverse, widely emarginate near apical margin. Spiculum gastrale stout.

**F e m a l e.** Length (from apical margin of clypeus to elytra apices) 9.0 mm. Width (across humeri of elytra) 2.2 mm.

Colour basically identical with male except for the following differences: antenna slightly infusate in apical six segments; a pair of discal callosities on pronotum brown; elytra yellowish brown, gradually infusate from basal 2/3 to bases, though humeri are yellowish brown (entirely blackish in living specimen); ventral side largely brown except for blackish sides of meso- and metathoraces.

Head nearly as wide as the maximum width of pronotum, rather sparsely punctured throughout, with a median furrow on frons not reaching vertex.

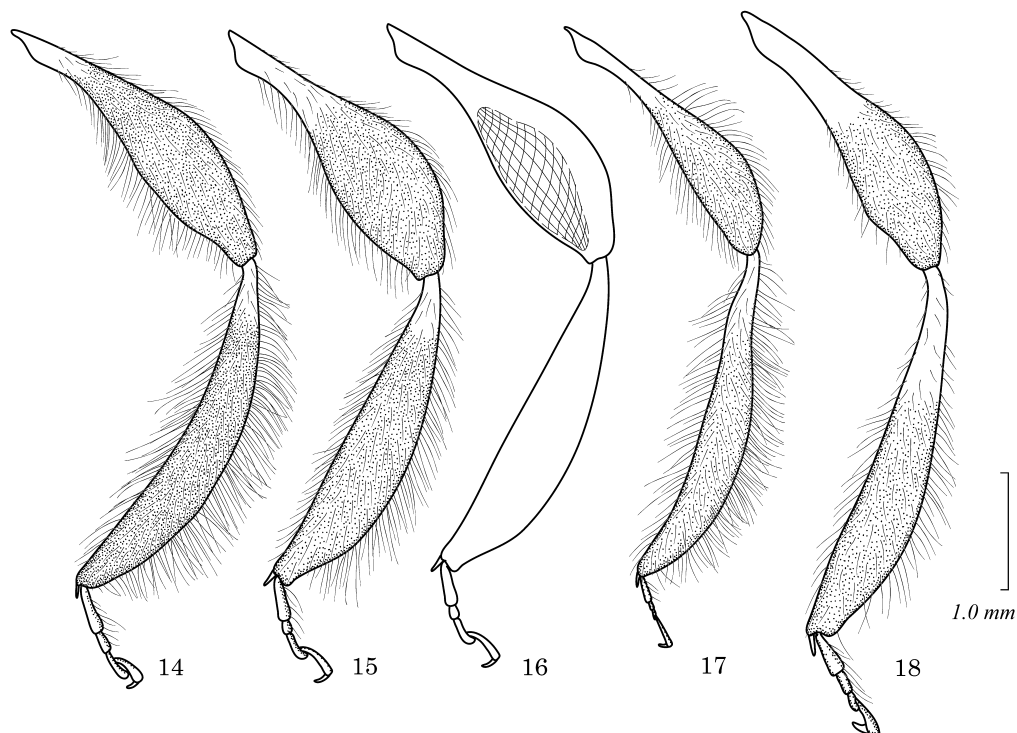
Antenna attaining the apical margin of tergite 3, more or less flattened in segments 3–11, clothed with a few dark brown bristles and recumbent pale brown pubescence; scape 3/5 the length of segment 3; segments 3–4 weakly dilated apicad, the latter segment the longest, a little longer than the former; segments 5–10 slightly decreasing in length towards apical segments, serrate at each ecto-apical corner, with deep impression on upper sides of segments 8–10; terminal segment long leaf-shaped, slightly impressed on surface.

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, with lateral swelling on anterior to middle, densely punctured except for a pair of discal swellings at sides near middle.

Elytra broader than those of male.

Prosternal process moderate in width, arcuately emarginate at sides. Abdomen strongly convergent apicad; ventrite 2 with semicircular concavity bearing dense tufts of reddish yellow bristles near middle of apical margin, and with waved light reddish long hairs at sides (rake organ); ventrite 3 provided with a small tuft of short hairs in the middle; ventrites 4 provided with small bi-lobed callosity with tuft of short hairs in the middle near basal margin; anal ventrite semicircular, provided with the same but simple callosity as on ventrite 4, widely depressed near apical margin.

Legs slender than in male, rather weakly clavate in apical 3/5 of hind femur, sinuate in basal



Figs. 14–18. Hind leg of *Pectinocallimus* spp. — 14, *P. sericeus* NIISATO, 1989, holotype ♂ from Crocker Range, Sabah, Borneo; 15, *P. befui* sp. nov., holotype ♂ from Gunung Jasar, Pahang, Malay Peninsula; 16, ditto (out line), showing concavity on femur; 17, ditto, paratype (allotype) ♀ from Genting Highland, Pahang; 18, *P. malayanus* sp. nov., holotype ♀ from Gunung Jasar, Pahang.

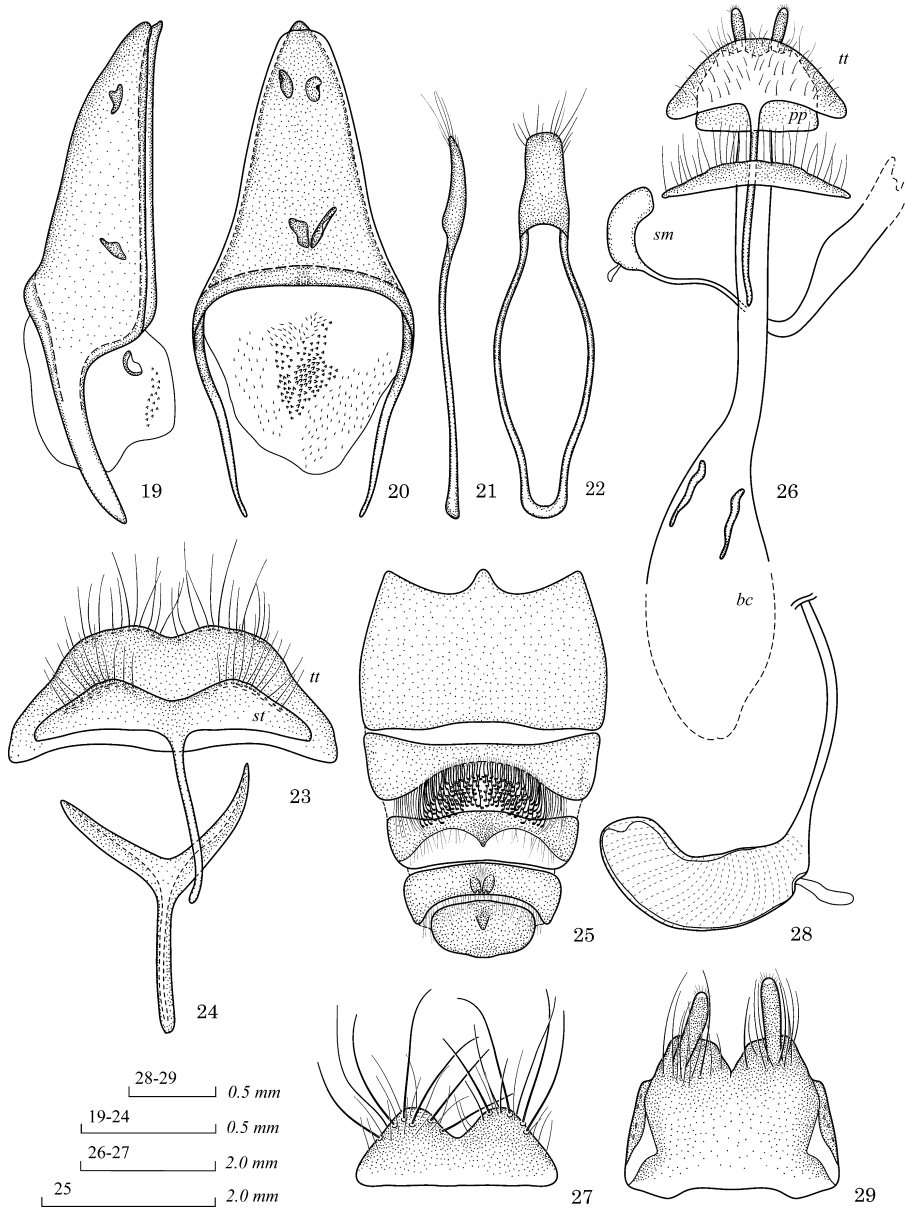
halves of mid and hind tibiae, hind tarsus very thin.

Female genitalia. Paraproct almost trapezoidal, slightly wider than long; coxite lobe provided with long setae near stylus; stylus narrow, elongate, hardly convergent apicad; spermatheca slightly arcuate, with obtusely truncate apex, with small gland at basal fifth; spermathecal duct sinuate, not coiled. Eighth tergite semicircular, with long projection at the middle of basal margin, entirely clothed with medium-sized setae. Eighth sternite bi-lobed, strongly emarginate at middle of apical margin, provided with extremely long setae.

*Type series.* Holotype ♂, Gunung Jasar, 1,500 m in alt., Pahang, West Malaysia, Malay Peninsula, emerged out from host plant on 9–XII–2007, S. BEFU leg. Paratype: 1 ♀ (allotype), Genting Highland, 1,300 m in alt., Pahang, emerged out from host plant on 24–V–2006, S. BEFU leg. A pair of specimens examined are discolored especially in the elytra after removing grease by acetone. The colour of elytra were dark yellowish brown in ♂ or almost black in ♀ when they were living. The holotype male specimen examined is partly damaged by feeding of mold mite. The type series are preserved in the Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba.

*Etymology.* The new specific name is dedicated to Shinichi BEFU who kindly offered me the type series of two new *Pectinocallimus* collected by himself in Malaysia.

*Comparative note.* This new species somewhat resembles *P. sericeus* NIISATO, but is easily distinguished by the entirely yellowish brown elytra, long legs and antennae, the latter of which extend



Figs. 19–29. Genital organs and abdomen in ♂ (holotype) (19–23) and ♀ (paratype (allotype)) (25–26) of *Pectinocallimus befui* sp. nov. — 19, Median lobe, lateral view; 20, ditto, dorsal view; 21, tegmen, lateral view; 22, ditto, dorsal view; 23, 8th abdominal segment, ventral view; 24, spiculum gastrale; 25, abdomen, ventral view; 26, female genital segments; 27, 8th tergite; 28, spermatheca; 29, paraproct, coxcite lobe and styli. *Tr*: tergite; *st*: sternite; *pp*: paraproct; *sm*: spermatheca; *bc*: bursa copulatrix. Numbers on scale bar correspond the number of figure.



the apical third of body and are provided with long flattened pectination in ♂.

*Ecological note.* A pair of the type series of *P. befui* sp. nov. emerged out from the host branches of Lauraceae which were collected at two different sites, Cameron Highlands and Genting Highland in the central mountains of the Malay Peninsula. Their emergence seasons are May and December, respectively.

***Pectinocallimus malayanus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3, 9, 13, 18, 31)

A peculiar species in having the convex elytra which are dehiscent from bases to apices and emarginate in arcuate line near middle of suture, provided with very weakly serrate apical segments of antenna in ♀.

*F e m a l e.* Length (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex) 9.9 mm. Width (across humeri of elytra) 2.4 mm.

Colour pitchy black, more or less matted; head black, except for reddish brown middle parts of mandibles and yellowish brown palpi; antenna chocolate brown, more darkened in apical six segments, scape light yellowish brown; pronotum and scutellum pitchy black, matted; elytra largely blackish brown, though infuscate in basal 2/3 near suture, with faint blue tinge; hind wings transparent light brown, with pale apical parts; venters of thoraces almost black; abdomen dark brown; legs blackish brown, pale yellow in basal third of fore and mid femora as well as tibiae, dark yellowish brown in basal 2/5 of hind femur and tibia as well as tarsi.

Head 1.15 times as wide as the apical width of pronotum, rather densely provided with medium to large-sized punctures, clothed with waved dark brown bristles on front and at sides, pale yellow hairs on frons; frons nearly as long as wide, arcuately emarginate at sides, wholly raised, with a fine deep median furrow extending from vertex to anterior margin, which is deeply declivous towards clypeus; clypeus in apical half trapezoidal, flattened, smooth on surface; mandibles stout, not so short, strongly arcuate near apices; genae shallow under lower eye-lobes, produced ventrad in frontal view; eyes markedly large, separated above from each other by  $1 + \frac{2}{5}$  the width of each lobe.

Antennae rather thin, attaining tergite 3, slightly serrate at apices of segments 5–10, clothed with dark brown bristles especially on basal four segments, and with minute brownish pubescence except for scape; scape swollen,  $\frac{4}{5}$  the length of segment 3; segments 3 and 4 weakly thickened at apices, the latter segment 1.2 times as long as the former; segments 5 and 6 equal in length, the longest, a little longer than segment 3; terminal segment simply pointed.

Pronotum 1.05 times as long as the maximum width across lateral swellings or almost equal in length to the apical width,  $\frac{3}{5}$  the length of elytra, moderately divergent to apex; sides dilated in sinuate line to lateral arcuate swellings just before middle, then narrowed in arcuate line to base; disc markedly convex though strongly depressed in basal collar and slightly so near apical margin, distinctly raised in the middle near apical margin, very narrowly bordered near middle of apical and basal margins, provided with a pair of arcuate large callosities at sides near middle, and with small round callosity at middle of basal fourth; surface shagreened, provided with coarse shallow punctures except for the tips of callosities, clothed with long blackish brown bristles, partly with recumbent silvery white pubescence mainly along apical and basal margins, and near middle. Scutellum spatula-shaped, flattened above, thinly clothed with brown pubescence.

Elytra long and strongly dehiscent along suture, 1.8 time as long as the humeral width, 1.35 times as wide as the basal width of pronotum; sides with almost quadrate humeri, almost straight in basal 2/3, then arcuately narrowed to completely rounded apices; suture dehiscent in sinuate line from



Figs. 30–31. Female abdomen of *Pectinocallimus* spp. — 30, *P. befui* sp. nov., paratype (allotype) ♀ from Genting Highland, Pahang; 31, *P. malayanus* sp. nov., holotype ♀ from Gunung Jasar, Pahang.

just behind base, emarginate in arcuate line near middle, distinctly exposing the median parts of meso- and metanota; disc markedly convex, strongly raised near suture behind scutellum, obliquely concave at a level between basal 2/5 and apical tenth; surface moderately shiny, rather sparsely provided with small punctures, clothed with blackish brown bristles mostly on basal halves, pale brown pubescence throughout.

Prosternum weakly furrowed on apical half, moderately clothed with silvery white pubescence along midline and on pleural process; intercoxal process narrow, arcuately emarginate between coxae, dilated to sub-triangular apical part, sides of which is almost reaching pleural processes. Mesothorax densely clothed with silvery white pubescence; intercoxal process wide, completely attaining the apical margin of metasternum, truncate at apical margin. Metathoraces sparsely provided with minute punctures, clothed with dark brown bristles at sides of metasternum and metepisternum. Abdomen very broad, subparallel in basal two ventrites, very sparsely scattered with minute punctures, clothed with dark brown bristles mainly on apical ventrites; ventrite 1 large, 2/5 the length of abdomen; ventrite 2 concave in semicircular-shape at apical margin, provided with tufts of reddish yellow bristles along the concavity and long waved blackish brown bristles at sides (rake organ); ventrites 4 strongly reduced, provided with small callosity in the middle near basal margin; anal ventrite complete semi-circular, provided with the same callosity as on ventrite 4, reflex near apical margin.

Legs thick, rather short; fore and mid tibiae moderately arcuate, clothed with dark brown bristles mostly on apical 2/3; hind femur weakly clavate in apical half, rather sparsely clothed with dark brown bristles on apical half; hind tibia moderately arcuate, clothed with the same bristles in femur mostly on basal 2/3; hind tarsus not so thin.

*Type specimen.* Holotype ♀, Gunung (Mt.) Jasar, 1,500 m in alt., Pahang, W. Malaysia, Malay Peninsula, emerged out from the host plant on 9. XII. 2007, S. BEFU leg. The single female specimen examined is not in a good condition. Its genital organs and hind wings are partly lost by the feeding



Figs. 32–34. Collecting sites of *Pectinocallimus* spp. and their host plant. — 32, Rain forest in Gunung Jasar, Pahang, Malay Peninsula; 33, ditto in Genting Highland, Pahang; 34, dead branch of Lauraceae as host plant.

damage of mold mite. The holotype is preserved in the Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba.

*Etymology.* The new specific name is derived from the country including the type locality.

*Comparative note.* It may be possible to establish a new higher category for the new species, such as a subgenus in the genus or an independent genus, in view of its peculiarity. Its elytra are strongly convex especially near bases, and dehiscent from bases and with arcuate concavities near middle of suture. It may be also unique that the female antenna of the new species shows almost cylindrical form with very weak serrate dents at apices of apical segments. This new species is easily distinguished from the other two known species by its peculiarity.

*Ecological note.* It is very interesting that the single female specimen of the new species emerged out in company with the male of *P. befui* sp. nov. from the same host branch of Lauraceae on the same day. It was then erroneously assumed that they are a couple of the same species, before a close examination under the microscope clarified the affiliation. Even in the tropical rain forest such as that in the Malay Peninsula, it seems to be a rather unusual case that two related species of the same genus share a same host plant and flight period with each other.

### Key to Species

1. Elytral suture conjoined at least in basal half, dehiscent in apical part ..... 2
- Elytral suture dehiscent from bases to apices, emarginate in arcuate line near middle; antenna in ♀ almost cylindrical, with weak dents at apices of apical segments; elytra entirely blackish brown; (Malay Peninsula) ..... *P. malayanus* sp. nov.
2. Elytra yellowish brown with blackish apical margins, with completely rounded apices; antenna in ♂ nearly half the length of body, with pectination cylindrical with thickened apices, shorter than or as long as the accompanying segments; (Borneo) ..... *P. sericeus* NIISATO

- Elytra almost entirely dark brown, without infusate apical maculation, with weak concavities at apices; antenna in ♂ exceeding apical third of body, with pectination strongly waved and flattened, distinctly longer than the accompanying segments; (Malay Peninsula) .....  
 ..... *P. befui* sp. nov.

### Discussion

The genus *Pectinocallimus* NIISATO was originally placed in the tribe Stenopterini (Cerambycinae) on account of the characteristics regarding the reduced elytra, venation of hind wing and genital organs, when it was first introduced with the single male holotype (NIISATO, 1989). These characteristics are almost identical to those of the genera *Hyboderia* LECONTE and *Lampropterus* MULSANT, both included in the tribe Stenopterini (s. lat.) or the Hyboderini (s. str.). On the other hand, it differs from genera of the Molorchini in this regard and therefore was excluded from this tribe. Meanwhile, the above original classification was rather ostensible, since an important key factor separating the Stenopterini and its sister-groups from the Molorchini and other related groups was not available for determination then. The second ventrite of female abdomen is, in case of the Stenopterini and its sister-groups namely, almost always provided with a set of long bristles so-called “rake organ” which is used in ovoid behavior (NIISATO, 2012).

The present discovery of females plays a very important role regarding the systematic position of *Pectinocallimus*. The genus belongs now obviously to the Stenopterini or one of its sister-groups, since the two new species described above have well developed rake organ in the second ventrite of female. Furthermore, the female genital organs in *P. befui* sp. nov. shows a typical form of these groups, as short paraproct for example. The reduction of paraproct is usually expressed in conjunction with the presence of rake organ. As a result of these consideration, it can be safely assumed that the new genus should be included in the Stenopterini or in one of its sister-groups. It must be now clarified to which of them the genus should be affiliated. In this connection, it must be pointed out that the structure of head, the form and position of eyes in particular, is more similar to that of the Psebiini than the Stenopterini. In addition, the male genitalia of *P. sericeus* NIISATO (type-species) and *P. befui* sp. nov. are not specialized as those of most genera in the Stenopterini, whereas it is almost identical with that of the genus *Nathrius*.

The tribe Psebiini is one of the sister-groups of the Stenopterini, showing rather distinct polymorphology. It contains mainly the African genera such as *Chorotyse* PASCOE, *Psebiium* PASCOE and *Nephithea* PASCOE, with a total of about half a dozen members occurring in Nearctic, Palaearctic and Oriental Regions. From Asia, only a few elements of the tribe such as *Bostrychopsebiium usurpator* HOLZSCHUH and *Haploposebiium kolibaci* HOLZSCHUH from Sri Lanka have so far been known (HOLZSCHUH, 1989, 2006). Rather recently, the tribe Nathriini was treated by MARTINS (2003) as a junior synonym of the Psebiini. *Nathrius brevipennis* (MULSANT), the type-species of the genus may thus be overshadowed in the rich variation of the Psebiini.

In accordance with the above consideration, *Pectinocallimus* is transferred to the Psebiini from the original placement.

### Acknowledgements

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*Pectinocallimus* and the related ecological information. I could not complete this study without his whole hearted assistance.

## 要 約

新里達也：マレー半島から発見されたクシヒゲコバネカミキリ属 *Pectinocallimus* の2新種（鞘翅目カミキリムシ科）。——クシヒゲコバネカミキリ属（新称）*Pectinocallimus* はこれまで、ボルネオ北部から記載された基準種の *P. sericeus* 雄1点の標本しか知られていなかった。原記載からすでに20年を経ておりその再発見が期待されていたが、このたび別府進一氏により、マレー半島中央山地のキャメロンハイランズとゲンティンハイランドの2箇所より、初めての雌を含む本属の標本3点がもたらされた。これらの標本を慎重に検討した結果、本属の第2・第3番目の新種であることが判明したので、本論文で記載するとともに、種小名を発見者と発見地に因み、それぞれ *P. befui* sp. nov. および *P. malayanus* sp. nov. のように命名した。その特異な形態から近縁群がまったく見出せない本属は、原記載において暫定的にモモブトコバネカミキリ族 Stenopterini に所属させたが、頭部および雌雄交尾器の形態を再検討した結果、Psebiini 族に所属の変更を行った。

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