

A new endemic flat-faced longhorn from Sulawesi (Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

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Pseudobrachyhammus sulawensis n. gen. n. sp. is described from Sulawesi. Differential characters with other genera of Lamiini, especially those present in Indonesia, are yielded.

Keywords: Lamiinae, Lamiini, new genus, new species, Indonesia.

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INTRODUCTION

The tribe Lamiini Latreille, 1925 includes more than 220 genera and 1400 species widespread in all bioregions excluding poles (Zicha, 2021). Beside the genera traditionally included (Breuning, 1943), recent genetic analyses imply that also other ones, once classified in some closely related tribes, *i.e.*, Gnomini Thomson, 1864 and Rhodopinini Gressitt, 1951, belong to Lamiini (Souza et al., 2020; Ren et al., 2021). Despite this great number of taxa, new ones are continuously discovered, especially in Tropical regions. A new genus and species, more-over relatively big sized, is described in this paper.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens from the following collections were examined:

BSC – Ben Sale Collection, Fordham, United Kingdom;

FVC – Francesco Vitali Collection, Luxembourg, Luxembourg;

GDC – Gontran Drouin Collection, Sainte-Hénédine, Canada.

The male genitalia were dissected, mounted on a label pinned under the specimen, examined at the stereomicroscope and photographed. The nomenclature is according to EHARA (1954).

Photographs of specimens were taken with a Canon Power Shot SX10IS camera in natural light and enhanced with Ulead PhotoImpact SE software.

SYSTEMATIC PART

Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802

Lamiinae Latreille, 1825

Lamiini Latreille, 1825

***Pseudobrachyhammus* n. gen.**

(Figs. 1–3)

Differential diagnosis. *Pseudobrachyhammus* n. gen. is characterised inside Lamiini (Breuning,



Fig. 1. *Pseudobrachyhammus sulawensis* n. sp., Holotype, ♂ (FVC).



Fig. 2. *Pseudobrachyhammus sulawensis* n. sp., Paratype, ♀ (FVC).



Fig. 3. *Pseudobrachyhammus sulawensis* n. sp. Tegmen and aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view.

1943) by the following combination of characters: claws divergent (“divariqués” according to Breuning), mesotibiae distinctly furrowed, frons not trapezoidal, apex of scape with open cicatrix and obtusely toothed at both angles, pronotum with a strong lateral spine, antennae with some recumbent setae but not evidently fringed, antennomere III as long as scape or as IV, elytra without humeral spine and with flat lustrous granules at base, procoxal cavities posteriorly closed, prosternum and mesosternum regularly rounded.

Though the habitus of *Pseudobrachyhammus* n. gen. reminds of local genera such as *Nemophas* Thomson, 1864 or *Dolichoprosopus* Ritsema, 1881, the particular proportion of basal antennomeres makes it amazingly similar to the Tropical African genera *Brachyhammus* Kolbe, 1900; *Docohammus* Aurivillius, 1908; *Bixadus* Pascoe, 1868; *Parabixadus* Breuning, 1935 and *Pseudobixadus* Breuning, 1979.

The peculiar shape of the scape separates *Pseudobrachyhammus* n. gen. from all quoted genera. The most similar genus seems to be the Ethiopian *Brachyhammus*, the only one to be characterised by lustrous granules on the elytral base and by a singularly similar coloration (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015). In this genus, however, the antennae are much shorter (surpassing the elytral apex with two articles in male, shorter than body in female), the cicatrix of scape is closed and the claws are opposite.

Nemophas and *Dolichoprosopus* differ from *Pseudobrachyhammus* n. gen. in the usual shape of the scape, the longer antennomere III and the rounded elytral apex. In addition, *Nemophas* differs in the long male forelegs, the tegmen with a triangular appendix and the bilobate female pygidium, while *Dolichoprosopus* differs in the closer and less elevated antennal supports, the pronotum without V-shaped furrow and the elytra without granulation. This last character is however shared by the Japanese *Dolichoprosopus yokoyamai* (Gressitt, 1937), whose taxonomic position should be verified.

The new genus also reminds some local Batoce-rini, e.g., *Abatocera irregularis* Snellen van Vol-

lenhoven 1871, *Apriona punctatissima* (Kaup, 1866), *Apriona jakli* Jiroux 2011, which differ in posteriorly open procoxal cavities (tribal characters), elytra with humeral tooth, different scape and antennal proportions, etc.

Description. Body lustrous black, covered with fulvous pubescence, almost uniform on head, pronotum, antennae, legs and ventral side but forming large and small irregular spots on the elytra.

Head finely and sparsely punctate, dull; labrum twice as long as wide, densely covered with golden pubescence along the anterior margin, surface without elevated setae; clypeus smooth, ochreous; eyes finely faceted, lower lobes as long as genae; antennal supports strongly elevated, forming a right angle between them; frons and occiput finely furrowed along the middle. Antennae robust, nearly twice as long as body, surpassing the elytral apex with four articles (♂) or slightly longer than body, surpassing the elytral apex with two articles (♀); scape elongated, parallel-sided, apically transversally truncated, suddenly enlarged and projecting posteriorly at both angles, surface irregularly wrinkled and with incomplete cicatrix; pedicel transverse; antennomere III with some short semirecumbent setae at the inferior side; antennomeres III–X subequal; antennomere XI 1.8 times as long as previous (♂) or hardly longer than previous (♀).

Pronotum feebly elongated, weakly convex at apex, bisinuate at base, with a strong V-shaped furrow at apex and two transverse furrows at base; each side armed with a strong conical spine feebly recurved posteriorly and bearing some long erect setae on the posterior margin; disc uneven, quite wrinkled, finely furrowed along the middle, with three flat bulges, the central one divided by the furrow, and some punctures at both margins, those after the middle are areolate.

Scutellum trapezoidal, feebly transverse, uniformly covered with recumbent fulvous pubescence, except for a short longitudinal line at the anterior margin.

Elytra elongated (each one about 4 times as long as wide), feebly tapered posteriorly, sub-truncate at apex, without humeral or apical spine, dorsally

convex, and covered with strong irregular sparse punctures as well as irregular flat lustrous granules at base.

Legs relatively short, without sexual dimorphism; femora fusiform; protibiae slightly bisinuate; mesotibiae obliquely furrowed, without median tooth; metatibiae with two short black spurs at apex; claws divergent.

Prosternum arcuate, with an obtuse ridge along the middle; procoxal cavities posteriorly closed; mesosternum largely rounded anteriorly, with a feeble bulge between the mesocoxal cavities; visible urosternite I as long as II and III together; urosternites II–IV progressively shortened; urosternite V twice (♂) or 3 times (♀) as long as previous, apically concave in both sexes; pygidium truncate.

Median lobe (penis) 6 mm long, dark brown, curved, slightly restricted from base to apex, truncate at apex, 1.7 times as long as the median struts. Tegmen 9 mm long, dark brown; ringed part twice as long as root, laterally constricted, posteriorly converging and united for about one-fourth of its length; parameres fused together but separated by a longitudinal furrow, without appendix, dorsally convex, apically tapered, densely covered with yellow setae from the apical third.

Type species. *Pseudobrachyhammus sulawensis* n. sp. (monotypic).

Etymology. The genus epithet is a compound name that stems from the Greek prefix *Pseudo-* i.e., “false” and the genus name *Brachyhammus*, for indicating the similarity between these two genera. Gender masculine.

***Pseudobrachyhammus sulawensis* n. sp.**

Holotype. ♂, Indonesia, Sulawesi Tengah, Palu, Palolo, X.2018 (FVC).

Paratypes. ♀, ditto, 1986 (GDC); ♀, ditto, V.2017 (BSC); ♀, ditto, V.2019 (FVC); ♀, ditto, XII.2019 (FVC).

Description. Body size. 39–42 mm. Characters of the genus.

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