

## A taxonomic revision of the *Acalolepta* species from Sulawesi (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

Francesco Vitali, F. Fahri

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A synopsis of the *Acalolepta* species from Sulawesi is provided. *A. longicornis relicta* Vitali, 2018 is now reported from Sulawesi. *A. elijonahdii* n. sp. and *A. mattuladai* n. sp. are described. *A. montana* (Aurivillius, 1916) is considered as absent from Sulawesi. Morphological notes on *A. celebensis* (Breuning, 1935) are added. A key to the species from Sulawesi is provided.

Key words: Indonesia, Lamiinae, Lamiini, taxonomy

Francesco Vitali. 7a, rue J. P. Huberty, L-1742 Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg; e-mail: vitalfranz@cerambycoidea.com

F. Fahri. Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Tadulako University, Jalan Raya, Soekarno–Hatta, Tondo, Palu, 94117, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia; e-mail: fahribadjeber11@gmail.com

### INTRODUCTION

The revision of some species the genus *Acalolepta* Pascoe, 1858 of the Oriental and Australian region (Vitali, 2016: 2017a; 2017b; 2018; 2019) has significantly effected the taxonomy of several species, making a taxonomic revision of the Indonesian fauna necessary, which was partially done in a previous paper (Vitali, 2011).

A trip to the National Museum of Natural History in Paris in January 2016 and the study of photographs kindly provided by Gérard Chemin and Andreas Weigel through the Forum of the Web-site [www.cerambycoidea.com](http://www.cerambycoidea.com) have allowed corrections to some taxonomic mistakes involving the species of this region.

The *Acalolepta*-fauna of Sulawesi is now reviewed.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens from the following collections were examined:

CAS: Collection Andre Skale, Hof / Saale (Germany)

CAW: Collection Andreas Weigel, Wernburg (Germany)

CDH: Collection Daniel Heffern, Houston, Texas (USA)

CFV: Collection Francesco Vitali, Luxembourg (Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg)

CGC: Collection Gérard Chemin, Champigny

(France)  
 CJPR: Collection Jean-Philippe Roguet, Nogent-sur-Marne (France)  
 CVN: Collection Vitali Nagirnyi, Tartu (Estonia)  
 CXG: Collection Xavier Gouverneur, Rennes (France)  
 MNHN: National Museum of Natural History, Paris (France)  
 NMBS: Natural History Museum of Basel (Switzerland)  
 OUMNH: Oxford University Museum of Natural History (United Kingdom)  
 UNTAD: University of Tadulako, Palu (Indonesia)

Photographs of the specimens preserved in the CFV were taken by the author with a CMOS Camera mounted on a Keyence VHX 6000 digital microscope equipped with a VHX-S660E free-angle observation system, a VH-ZST 20-2000x double zoom objective, 2D/3D image stitching system and stacking system taking 200 images at 2 million pixels of resolution, owned by the National Museum of Natural History of Luxembourg.

In the following synopsis, only the references citing the original combination of the species and specimens from Sulawesi were added to the list.

## SYSTEMATIC PART

### Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802

#### Lamiinae Latreille, 1825

#### Lamiini Latreille, 1825

#### *Acalolepta* Pascoe, 1858

*Acalolepta (Piloammus) mixta* (Hope, 1841)  
*Monohammus mixtus* Hope, 1841: 48 (Australia, Northern Territory: Port Essington) or. comb.  
*Acalolepta bispinosipennis* Breuning, 1969: 664 (Indonesia: Sulawesi); Vitali, 2017b: 581-582, Pl. 125, Fig. 4 (synonymy).  
*Acalolepta (Piloammus) mixta* Vitali, 2019: 64.

#### Examined material

SYNTYPE male, Hope / Ann. Nat. / Hist. 1842 / P. 428 / Coll. Hope Oxon. (handwritten on a white

label with red borders) // TYPE COL 1823  $\frac{1}{3}$  / *Monohammus / mixtus* Hope / HOPE DEP: OXFORD, in OUMNH; Holotype female, Celebes M. (printed on a whitish label) // *Acalolepta / bispinosipennis mihi* / Typ. Breuning dét. (handwritten by Breuning and printed on a white label) // TYPE (printed on a red label), (MNHN).

#### Remarks

The examination of the holotype of *Acalolepta bispinosipennis* previously revealed that this species is a junior synonym of *A. mixta* (Vitali, 2017b). *A. mixta*, originally from Australia but mainly collected in South-eastern Asia, no longer appears to be collected on the island. A new subgenus, *Piloammus*, which includes *Acalolepta mixta* (Hope, 1841) and *A. ampliata* (Gahan, 1888), was recently proposed (Vitali, 2019).

#### *Acalolepta fulvoscutellata* (Breuning, 1935)

*Dihammus fulvoscutellatus* Breuning, 1935: 252 (Borneo); Breuning, 1943: 181; 1944: 477.

*Acalolepta fulvoscutellata* Breuning, 1961: 375.

#### Examined material

1 male, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, III.1997 (CJPR); 1 female, Sulawesi Selatan, Pulu Pulu, II.1997 (CJPR); 1 male, ditto (CDH); 1 female, ditto, 29.XI.1997 (CDH); 1 female, Sulawesi Selatan, Puncak, 1100 m, X.1995, leg. G Lecourt (CJPR); 1 male, ditto, IX.1999 (CGC).

#### Remarks

Breuning (1935) described this species from Borneo, then, he described it again, using the same name, from "Sumatra, Pic de Korintji" (currently Mt. Kerinci) and from Latimondjong, Sulawesi Selatan, (Breuning, 1944).

#### *Acalolepta (Dihammus) antenor fasciata* (Montrouzier, 1855)

*Lamia (Monohammus) fasciata* Montrouzier, 1855: 63 (Papua New Guinea: Woodlark) or. comb.  
*Monochamus captiosus* Pascoe, 1866: 298 (Indonesia, West Papua: Manokwari; Moluccas:

Kai; Sulawesi: Manado).

*Dihammus antenor* Breuning, 1943: 176; 1944: 480.

*Acalolepta antenor* Vitali, 2011: 296.

*Acalolepta fasciata* Fahri & Mihwan Sataral, 2015: 152, Fig. 3e.

*Acalolepta antenor fasciata* Vitali, 2017a.

#### Examined material

3 males, Sanghir, coll. [R.] Oberthür (MNHN); 1 male, ditto, VI.2014 (CJPR); 4 males, 12 females, Sangir, Talawid, III.2014, S. Alam lgt. (CFV); 1 female, ditto (CJPR); 1 female, Celebes, *Monochamus antenor* Newm. det. S. Breuning, 19 (IRSNB); 1 male, 1 female, [Sulawesi Utara], 1 km S[outh of] Sawangan river, valley near River Park resort, 1°22'51"N, 124°56'56"E, 250-300 m, 1.II.2004, A. Weigel lgt. (CAW); 1 female, Celebes [Sulawesi Utara], Tondano (IRSNB); 1 female, West Celebes, Sidaonta Paloe, 4500 ft, 1937, J. P. Ch. Kalis (MNHN); 1 male, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, Kamarora, VII.2013, S. Alam lgt. (CFV); 1 male, Sulawesi Tengah Lore Lindu National Park, cocoa and coffee plantation, enclave area, edge of primary forest, 1°18'49"S, 120°03'02"E, 1200 m, 10.IV.2014, F. Fahri lgt. (UNTAD); 1 male, Sulawesi Selatan, Puncak, Palopo, 1100 m, VIII.1989 (CJPR); 1 male, Banggai Islands, Peleng, XII.2016, C. Nock lgt. (CFV).

#### Remarks

The examination of hundreds of specimens coming from the whole area of the *Acalolepta antenor* species-group did not allow separating specifically *antenor* from *fasciata* (Vitali, 2017a). The specimens from Sangir constitute the natural bridge among Indo-Australian populations and the Philippine population of Mindanao. Moreover, it seems that *A. antenor*, described from Luzon (Newman, 1842), does not actually occur on that island but only on Mindanao, Negros (Vitali, 2017a) and Leyte (CDH, new record). Luzon was only the harbour from where the material had been sent to Europe (Holyński, *pers. comm.*).

#### *Acalolepta (Dihammus) rusticatrix* (Fabricius, 1801)

*Lamia rusticator* Fabricius, 1801: 294 (Indone-

sia: Sumatra) or. comb.

*Monochamus musivus* Pascoe, 1866: 251 (Malaysia: Penang and Sarawak; Singapore; Sulawesi)

*Dihammus rusticator* Breuning, 1943: 181; 1944: 462-463

*Dihammus rusticator* m. *musivus* Breuning, 1944: 462-463.

*Acalolepta rusticatrix* Makihara *et al.*, 2002: 199. misspelling

*Acalolepta rusticatrix* Fahri & Mihwan Sataral, 2015: 151, Fig. 3b.

#### Examined materials

2 males, 1 female, Indonesia, Sangir; Talawid, III.2014, S. Alam lgt. (CFV); 1 male, Sulawesi Utara, 1 km S[outh of] Sawangan, Sawangan river, near River Park Resort, 1°22'51"N, 124°56'56"E, 250-300 m, 1-3.II.2004 A. Weigel lgt. (CAW); 2 males, 1 female, ditto, 8.I.2006 (CAW); 2 males, 1 female, Sulawesi [Utara], 2 km NW Tomohon, bott[om] of Mt. Lokon, 1°21'29"N, 124°48'57"E, 830-850 m, 30.I.2014, A. Weigel lgt. (CAW); 4 females, ditto, 29-31.I.2017 (CAW); 1 male, 1 female, ditto, A. Skale lgt. (CAS); 1 male, 2 females, Sulawesi Utara, 1 km W Toraut, Dumoga Bone NP, 0°34'17"N, 123°54'19"E, 200-300 m, 2.II.2006, A. Weigel lgt. (CAW); 1 male, Sulawesi Utara, 1 km W Toraut, 0°33'49"N, 123°54'38"E, 200 m, cleaning at riverside, 2.II.2006, A. Skale lgt. (CAS); 3 males, Sulawesi Utara, Pangia, XII.2018, loc. coll. (CDH); 2 males, 5 females, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, III.2013, S. Alam lgt. (CFV); 2 males, ditto (CJPR); 2 males, 2 females, ditto (CVN); 2 males, 3 females, ditto, Kamarora Village, VI.2013 (CJPR); 1 male, ditto (CVN); 1 female Sulawesi Tengah, Palopo, Palu, X(?) 1990 (CDH); 1 male, Sulawesi Tengah, 20 km NE Palu, ca 3 km W Tawaell, 0°43'56"N, 119°55'30"E, 170 m, 3.III.2009, A. Skale lgt. (CAS); 2 males, ditto, A. Weigel lgt. (CAW); 4 males, 2 females, Sulawesi Tengah, Parigi Moutong District, Pangi Binangga Nature Reserve, 0°43'37"S, 120°02'08"E, 750 m, 15.III.2017, Moh. Rafil lgt. (UNTAD); 16 males, 2 females, Sulawesi Tengah, Sigi District, Bobo Village, 1°07'39"S, 119°59'42"E, 870 m, 4.III.2018, F. Fahri lgt. (UNTAD); 1 female, Sulawesi Tengah, Sigi District, Mt. Torompupu, 0°24'10"S, 119°56'40"E, 650 m, 20.IX.2017, F. Fahri lgt. (UNTAD); 2 males, 1 female, Sulawesi Selatan, XI.1998 (CJPR); 1 fe-

male, ditto, Patunuang, I.2011, S. Alam lgt. (CFV); 1 female, ditto, II.2011 (CFV); 1 male, ditto, Palopo, V.1998 (CJPR); 2 females, ditto, IV.2009 (CVN).

#### Remarks

According to the data, *A. rusticatrix* is the most common and widespread species of the genus in Sulawesi. The specimens collected in the Northern Province (Sulawesi Utara) look proportionally smaller than those from the rest of the island. This might be due to environmental reasons or some other factor which we have not determined.

Most of the examined specimens belong to the variety *musiva*. This “form”, described as a true species (Pascoe, 1866), was considered as a “morph” (Breuning, 1944) but seems to show a subspecific value in Sulawesi. Nonetheless, its distribution seems to invalidate this hypothesis.

#### *Acalolepta (Dihammus) celebensis* (Breuning, 1935)

*Dihammus celebensis* Breuning, 1935: 252 (Indonesia, Sulawesi, Mengkoka Mts.); 1943: 179; 1944: 478.

*Acalolepta celebensis* Vitali, 2011: 296; Fahri & Mihwan Sataral, 2015: 152, Fig. 3c.

#### Examined material

HOLOTYPE female, Célèbes, Mengkok Gebirge, coll. V. Plason, *Dihammus celebensis* Typ. det. S. Breuning, coll. Itzinger, Museum G. Frey, München (NMBS); 1 male, Sulawesi, V.1992; ex coll. Y. Ponchel (CFV); 3 females, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, III.2013, S. Alam lgt. (CFV); 1 male, ditto (CJPR); 1 female, ditto (CVN); 1 male, 1 female, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, Bulu, X.1994 (CGC); 1 female, Sulawesi Tengah, Palopo, Palu, Lindu N. P., VIII.1990, leg. A. Riedel (CJPR); 1 female, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, Kamarora, VI.2013, S. Alam lgt. (CJPR); 1 male, ditto, VII.2013 (CFV); 1 male, Sulawesi Selatan, Puncak, Palopo, XII.1996 (CJPR).

#### Remarks

Breuning (1935) described this species from “Mengkoka Gebirge”, actually, Mengkoka Moun-

tains, in Sulawesi Tenggara. The holotype shows a long history: originally described from the collection of V. Plason, it arrived into the Itzinger Collection in 1938, then later sold to the Museum G. Frey, Tützing (Germany) in 1957 (Scherer, 1976) and then, together with the Frey Collection, going on to the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel in 1987 (Scherer, 1987).

Breuning’s (1944) descriptions misrepresented or overlooked many characters of this species, especially the sexual ones, making it appear that he ignored the aspect of the male. The body size reaches 33 mm. The body pubescence is feebly silky; thus, this species should not be keyed under couplet 97 but under couplet 116 of Breuning’s (1943) key. The antennae are up to 3 times (not only “more than 2 times”) as long as body in male and up to nearly twice as (not only “one-half longer than”) long as the body in female. The scape is covered with irregular transverse ridges at base in male and smooth in female. Antennomere III is nearly twice as long as scape only in female; it is more than twice as long as scape in male. The anterior legs are more developed and the protibiae show a distinct preapical tooth in males. The elytra are posteriorly narrowed in male and almost parallel-sided in female.

#### *Acalolepta (Dihammus) longicornis relicta* Vitali, 2018 new record for Sulawesi

*Acalolepta (Dihammus) longicornis relicta* Vitali, 2018: 31-32, Fig. 4a-b (Indonesia: Banggai Islands, Peleng)

#### Examined materials

1 male, 2 females, Sulawesi Selatan, Toraja Utara, Rantepao, VIII.1999 (CJPR).

#### Remarks

The presence of this subspecies in Southern Sulawesi considerably increases westward the distribution of *A. longicornis* (Thomson, 1857). The examined specimens augment the variability range of this taxon to 34.5-36 mm (male) and 35-37 mm (female).

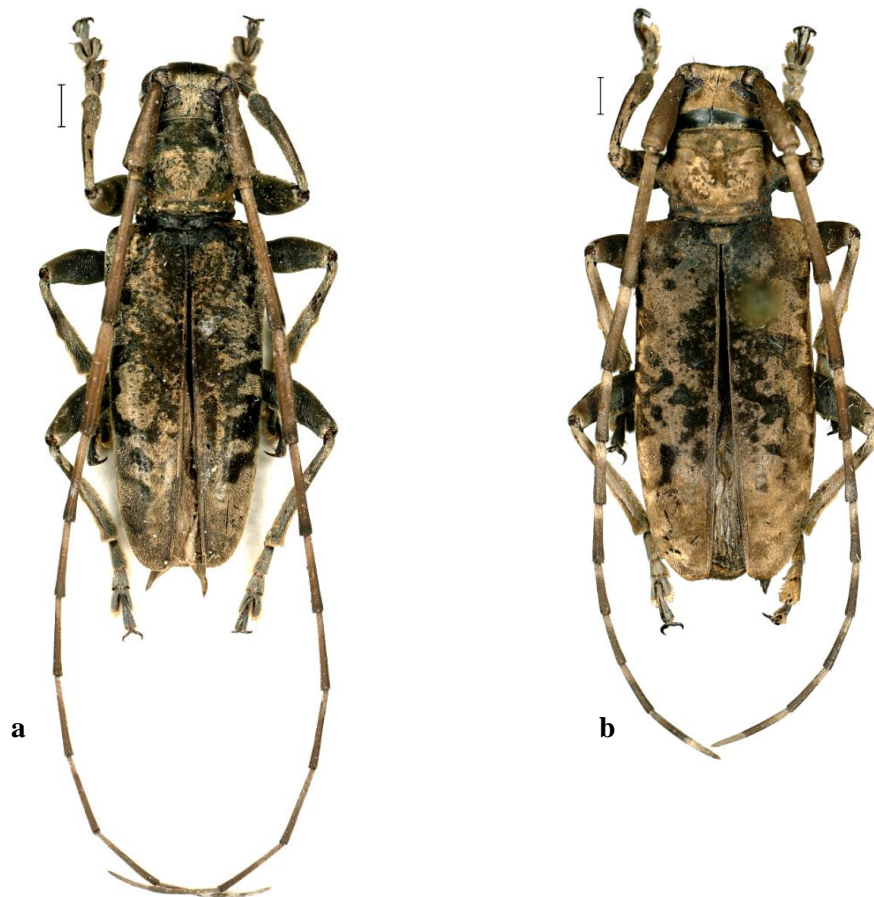


Fig. 1. *Acalolepta* (s. str.) *elijonahdii* n. sp. a. Syntype, male (CFV); b. Syntype, female (CFV)

***Acalolepta* (s. str.) *elijonahdii* n. sp.**  
(Fig. 1a-b)

**Typical material**

SYNTYPES: 4 males, 1 female, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, III.2013, S. Alan lgt. (CFV); 1 male, 1 female, ditto (CJPR); 1 male, ditto, IV.2009 (CVN); 3 males, Sulawesi Tengah, Lore Lindu National Park, 1°18'49"S, 120°03'02"E, 1200 m, cocoa and coffee plantation, enclave area, edge of primary forest, 10.IV.2014, F. Fahri lgt. (UNTAD); 4 females, Sulawesi Tengah, Parigi Moutong District, Pangi Binangga Nature Reserve, 0°43'37"S, 120°02'08"E, 750 m, 15.III.2017, Moh. Rafil lgt. (UNTAD); 1 female, Sulawesi [Tengah], 8-9 km W Toboli, 0°43'28"S, 120°00'69"E, 1.III.2009, 6[00]-800 m, semiprimary forest, A. Weigel lgt.

(CAW); 1 female, Sulawesi Tengah, Sigi District, Mt. Torompupu, 0°24'10"S, 119°56'40"E, 650 m, 20.IX.2017, F. Fahri lgt. (UNTAD); 1 female, Sulawesi Selatan, IV.2018, M. Tingaud lgt. (CXG).

**Differential diagnosis**

*Acalolepta elijonahdii* n. sp. belongs to the group of the smaller species, where it is well characterised by the small body size, the un-spined elytral apex and the golden pubescence forming sinuate dark spots according to the direction of the light.

In Sulawesi, only *A. antenor fasciata* shows similar golden pubescence but it is larger, on average (13-22 mm), with spined elytral apices and antennae up 3 times body length. Among the species

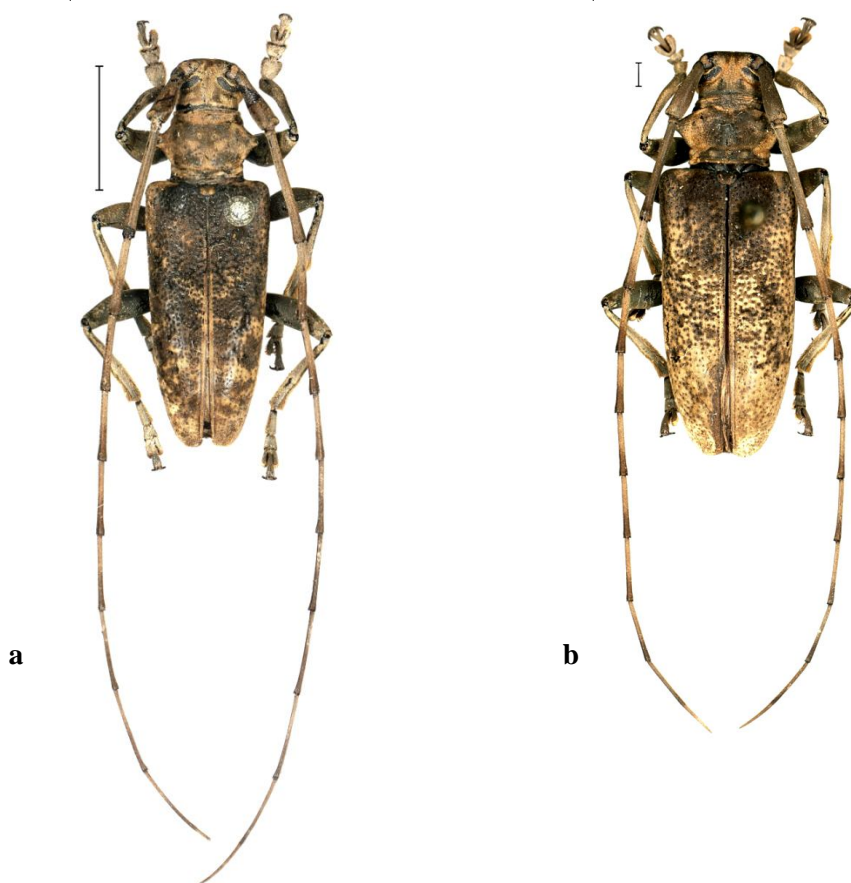


Fig. 2. *Acalolepta* (*s. str.*) *mattuladai* n. sp. a. Holotype, male (CFV); b. Paratype, female (CFV)

of the region, *A. elijonahdii* n. sp. is closely related to the Philippine *A. tysoni* Vitali, 2017 which is also larger, on average (16 mm), narrower, with longer legs, without inflated antennomeres and with the frontal margin of the eyes bordered by 4 or 5 very long raised setae at each side.

Sharing a similarly punctured forehead and metallic pubescence, *A. montana* (Aurivillius, 1916) is in all likelihood the species misidentified in the past with *A. elijonahdii* n. sp. (Breuning, 1944; Makihara *et al.*, 2002; Fahri & Sataral, 2015). But *A. montana* (Fig. 3) shows a more uniform silver (golden in *A. elijonahdii* n. sp.) pubescence; scape conical, enlarged at apex (fusiform-elongate, inflated after the middle in *A. elijonahdii* n. sp.); antennae longer, with antennomere V (VI

in *A. elijonahdii* n. sp.) surpassing the elytral apex in male; antennomere IV normal (inflated in *A. elijonahdii* n. sp.).

#### Description

Body length 12-16 (male) to 14-17 (female) mm. Habitus elongated; integument reddish brown, covered with a dense golden pubescence forming changing patterns and sinuate dark spots according to the direction of the light; antennomeres III-XI darkened at apex and ringed with whitish pubescence at base; tarsi covered with opaque greyish pubescence.

Forehead squared, covered with rather dense punctures; eyes three times length of genae; vertex relatively wide, marked with some fine punctures in some specimens.

Antennae long, twice as long as (male) or one-half longer (female) than body; antennomere VI (male) or VIII (female) surpassing the elytral apex; scape fusiform-elongated, enlarged after the half of its length, then regularly tapered at both sides, with an open apical cicatrix; antennomere III one-half longer than scape; antennomere IV feebly inflated; antennomere XI 1.4 times as long as X.

Pronotum feebly transverse, armed with a strong perpendicular spine at each side and furrowed by two deep grooves along the basal margin; disc almost flat, with two feeble bulges at each side on the frontal half and irregularly covered with some fine punctures. Scutellum trapezoidal, densely pubescent.

Elytra narrow (each elytron 4.2 times as long as wide at base), feebly tapered to the apex; apex rounded to slightly obliquely sub-truncate; disk covered with a dense pubescence and a sparse fine puncturing missing on the apical fifth.

Legs and tarsi of usual length, protibiae of male without pre-apical tooth.

Last visible urosternite posteriorly truncate, with sparse short recumbent hairs at apex.

#### **Etymology**

We dedicate this new species to Drs. Eljonahdii M.Si, the first department chair as well the initiator of the founding of the Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Science University of Tadulako, Palu (Indonesia).

***Acalolepta (s. str.) mattuladai n. sp.***  
(Fig. 2a-b)

#### **Typical material**

HOLOTYPE: 1 male, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, III.2013, S. Alan lgt. (CFV). PARATYPES: 4 males, 1 female, ditto (CFV); 2 males, 2 females, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, Kamarora, VI.2013 (CJPG); 1 male, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, Palu, VIII.2012, local collector (CAW); 1 female, Sulawesi Tengah,

Palolo, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, 20 km NE Palu, 5 km W Tawaell, 0°43'45"S, 119°55'95"E, 250 m, 2.III.2009, A. Weigel lgt. (CAW); 1 female, Sulawesi Tengah, Peleng, II.2013 (CJPG); 1 female, Sulawesi Tengah, Sigi District, Bobo Village, 1°07'39" S, 119°59'42"E, 870 m, 4.II.2018, F. Fahri lgt. (UNTAD); 1 female, Sulawesi Tengah; Tolitoli District, Mt. Dako, 1°03'788"S, 120°53'90"E, 963 m, 4.II.2018, F. Fahri & Jusman lgt. (UNTAD); 1 female, Sulawesi Utara, 1 km W Toraut, Dumoga Bone NP, 0°34'17"N, 123°54'19"E, 200-300 m, 2.II.2006, A. Weigel lgt. (CAW); 1 male, Sulawesi Utara, 1 km S Sawangan, Flußtal b.[ei] River Park resort, 1°22'51"N, 124°56'56"E, 250-300 m, 1-3.II.2004, A. Skale lgt. (CAS); 1 male, ditto, A. Weigel lgt. (CAW); 2 males, Sulawesi Selatan, Puncak, 1100 m, X.1995, leg. G. Lecourt (CJPG); 1 female, Sulawesi Selatan, Palopo, II.2008, ex. coll. D. S. Yi (CFV).

#### **Differential diagnosis**

*Acalolepta mattuladai* n. sp. belongs to the group of the smaller species, where it is well characterised by the small body size, the uni-spined elytral apex and the golden pubescence forming irregular dark spots.

Superficially similar to *A. eljonahdii* n. sp., *A. mattuladai* n. sp. differs in several characters; smooth forehead, antennae longer, antennomere IV normal, antennomeres III-XI generally more whitish, elytral dark spots not forming sinuate spots. Actually, the long pubescence covering the last sternite of male implies that *A. mattuladai* n. sp. belongs to another group of species somehow related to the subgenus *Dihammus* Thomson, 1864.

This species is more related to *A. montana* (Fig. 3) than *A. eljonahdii* n. sp. But *A. montana* shows a more uniform silver (golden in *A. mattuladai* n. sp.) pubescence; punctured forehead; scape conical, enlarged at apex (conical-fusiform, inflated after the middle in *A. mattuladai* n. sp.) and antennae longer, with antennomere V (VI in *A. mattuladai* n. sp.) surpassing the elytral apex in male.

### Description

Body length 12.5-15 (male) to 15-17 (female) mm. Habitus elongated; integument reddish brown, covered with a dense whitish or yellowish, more or less golden, pubescence and irregular brown spots forming changing patterns according to the direction of the light; antennomeres III-XI darkened at apex and ringed with whitish pubescence for at least two-thirds of their length; tarsi covered with opaque greyish pubescence.

Forehead squared (male) or feebly transverse (female), smooth; eyes twice as long as cheeks; vertex relatively wide, smooth.

Antennae long, more than twice (male) or twice (female) as long as body; antennomere VI (male) or VII (female) reaching the elytral apex; scape conical-fusiform, enlarged in its apical half, then slightly tapered on the inner side, with an open apical cicatrix; antennomere III 1.7 as long as scape; antennomere XI 1.4 times as long as X.

Pronotum feebly transverse, armed with a strong perpendicular spine at each side, whose apex is obtuse and slightly directed backward, furrowed by two deep grooves along the basal margin and one along the apical margin; disc uneven, irregularly covered with some fine punctures. Scutellum trapezoidal to rounded, as long as wide (male) or evidently transverse (female), densely pubescent.

Elytra narrow (each elytron 4.3 times as long as wide at base), feebly tapered to the apex; apex rounded to slightly obliquely sub-truncate; disk covered with a dense pubescence and an almost regular coarse puncturing to the apex.

Legs and tarsi of usual length, protibiae of male without pre-apical tooth.

Last visible urosternite posteriorly more (male) or less (female) concave, with dense long recumbent pubescence at apex in male.

### Remarks

In some specimens, the light pubescence is sometimes more whitish and opaque, while in some

other ones, it is evidently golden. However, this variability is not related to other characters, such as puncturing, proportions, shape of scape or pronotum; thus, we consider it as belonging to the variability of the species.

### Etymology

We dedicate this new species to Prof. Dr. A. Mattulada, first rector of Tadulako University, Palu (Indonesia), for his strong vision for the development of Science in Central Sulawesi.



Fig. 3. *Acalolepta (s. str.) montana* (Aurivillius, 1916), male (MNHN)



***Acalolepta* (s. str.) *montana* (Aurivillius, 1916) erroneously recorded from Sulawesi**  
(Fig. 3)

*Haplohammus montanus* Aurivillius, 1916: 347 (Indonesia, Java: Tjikorai) or. comb.

*Dihammus montanus* Aurivillius, 1922: 98; Breuning, 1944: 477-478.

*Acalolepta montana* Breuning, 1961: 375; Makihara *et al.*, 2002: 199.

**Examined material**

1 male, 1 female, Java, J. D. Pasteur, 298-94, *Diahammus montanus* Aur. det. Breuning

(MNHN); 5 males, Java occ[idental], Mons Tjikorei [Papandayan Mts.], 4000 [ft], 1892, H. Fruhstorfer (MNHN).

**Remarks**

The presence of this Javan endemic species in Sulawesi (Breuning, 1944) appeared doubtful, even if Breuning (1970) had described a subspecies coming from Flores (Sunda). The examination of materials coming from Java revealed that Breuning misidentified the specimens coming from Sulawesi, which were described as new in this paper.

**Key to the *Acalolepta* species from Sulawesi**

1. Scape provided with scattered recumbent setae of contrasting colour (subgen. *Pilohammus*); elytral apex bispined (intercepted) ..... *mixta*
- Scape without scattered recumbent setae of contrasting colour ..... 2
2. Male protibia with preapical tooth before the external apex (subgen. *Dihammus*) ..... 3
- Male protibia without preapical tooth before the external apex (subgen. *Acalolepta*) ..... 7
3. Antennomeres I-III and base of tibiae with black spots (34.5-37 mm) ..... *longicornis relicta*
- Antennomeres I-III and tibiae with uniform pubescence, size medially smaller ..... 4
4. Elytral apex spined at the marginal angle; pubescence with strong moiré reflections (13-22 mm) ..... *antenor fasciata*
- Elytral apex mutic; pubescence with scarce reflections; larger species (17-33 mm) ..... 5
5. Scutellum brown; body medially larger (25-33 mm) ..... *celebensis*
- Scutellum having a light colour contrasting with that of the elytra; body medially smaller (16-28 mm) ..... 6
6. Scape elongated; elytral pubescence grey, scutellum yellow, elytra rounded at apex (21-28 mm) ..... *fulvoscutellata*
- Scape club-shaped; elytra pubescence yellowish, scutellum whitish; elytra subtruncate at apex (16-24.5 mm) ..... *rusticatrix*
7. Forehead smooth; elytra with irregular dark spots; antennomere IV normal (12.5-17 mm) ..... *mattuladai* n. sp.
- Forehead punctured; elytra with sinuate dark spots; antennomere IV inflated in male (12-17 mm) ..... *elijonnahdii* n. sp.

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