



NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *MICRODOLICHOSTYRAX* (CERAMBYCIDAE, LAMIINAE, MORIMOPSINI) FROM THE PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

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Abstract: A new species *Microdolichostyrax continentalis* sp. nov. is described from West Malaysia. Faunistic data of the species are summarised and photographs of habitat, locality and traps are provided. Faunistic data and a photo of *Dolichostyrax longipes* Aurivillius, 1913 (Borneo; Sabah) are added.

Key words: Coleoptera, diversity, endemism, Malaysia, Morimopsini

INTRODUCTION

Lamiinae are numerically the largest subfamily of the family Cerambycidae. Small but interesting tribe Morimopsini Lacordaire, 1869 is mainly distributed in the tropical regions of the Old World (two genera with three species are found in the Neotropics). A revision of the tribe Morimopsini was made by BREUNING (1950). In the tribe Moripsini there are often flightless, hidden montane species with unknown bionomy and a small distribution area. Therefore they are underrepresented in collections. Today, 51 genera with 231 species are known (TAVAKILIAN 2023).

The genus *Dolichostyrax* Aurivillius, 1911 was revised (GABRIŠ et al. 2016) and subsequently divided into four genera with nine species (Table 1). The species are montane, flightless and live in the undergrowth on the rainforest floor (captured in October). In the areas where these species live (W. Malaysia and Borneo; Sabah), it rains almost daily.

In GABRIŠ et al. (2016), (ovo)viviparity is described for *Borneostyrax cristatus*, the first time for a long-horned beetle: „Two females contained large larvae (two and three, respectively) inside their abdomens. The larvae filled most of the females' abdomens and were located with their heads oriented towards the abdominal base). Apparently, there were thin egg shells at least partly covering the larvae“.

Based on the characteristics presented in Gabriš et al. (2016), we assign the new species ***Microdolichostyrax continentalis* sp. nov.** to the genus *Microdolichostyrax*.

Table 1. List of species.

<i>Borneostyrax cristatus</i> Gabriš, Kunderata & Trnka, 2016	Malaysia (Sabah): Borneo
<i>Dolichostyrax basispinosus</i> Breuning & de Jong, 1941	Indonesia: Sumatra
<i>Dolichostyrax cylindricus</i> Breuning, 1939	Indonesia: Java
<i>Dolichostyrax longipes</i> Aurivillius, 1913	Malaysia (Sabah): Borneo
<i>Dolichostyrax moultoni</i> Aurivillius, 1911	Malaysia (Sarawak): Borneo
<i>Dolichostyrax tuberculatus</i> Fisher, 1936	Indonesia: Java
<i>Eurystyrax nemethi</i> Gabriš, Kunderata & Trnka, 2016	Malaysia (Sabah): Borneo
<i>Microdolichostyrax hefferni</i> Gabriš, Kunderata & Trnka, 2016 ...	Malaysia (Sabah): Borneo
<i>Microdolichostyrax minutus</i> Gabriš, Kunderata & Trnka, 2016 ..	Malaysia (Sabah): Borneo

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The description is brief, characters evident from the illustrations are omitted. The locality data of the specimens examined are quoted verbatim (in quotes – “”). The type specimens of ***Microdolichostyrax continentalis* sp. nov.** are labelled in red label with the status (holotype), the name of the species, the author, the year and the inscription R. Hergovits det. 2023. The photographs of the adults were taken by the author with a NIKON D700 and a macro lens. The study is based on the examination of type material from the collection of Roman Hergovits.

Collection codens. RHCS: Collection of Roman Hergovits, Slovak Republic.

The specimens (holotype and paratype) were collected with "intersept" traps illuminated with UV light at night (Fig. 2B). The traps were placed in the Cameron Highlands (Fig. 1A), on Gunung Jasar mountain (Fig. 1B) above Tanah Rata village, in the interior of a rainforest with a lack of incident light (Figs 2A,B). One specimen was captured at the foot of the mountain, the other near the peak.

TAXONOMY

Genus *Microdolichostyrax* Gabriš, Kunderata & Trnka 2016

Genus *Microdolichostyrax* Gabriš, Kunderata & Trnka 2016: 95

Type species. *Microdolichostyrax hefferni* Gabriš, Kunderata & Trnka, 2016



Fig. 1. Locality of occurrence of *Microdolichostyrax continentalis* sp. nov.
A) panorama of Cameron Highlands, B) peak of Gunung Jasar mountain.

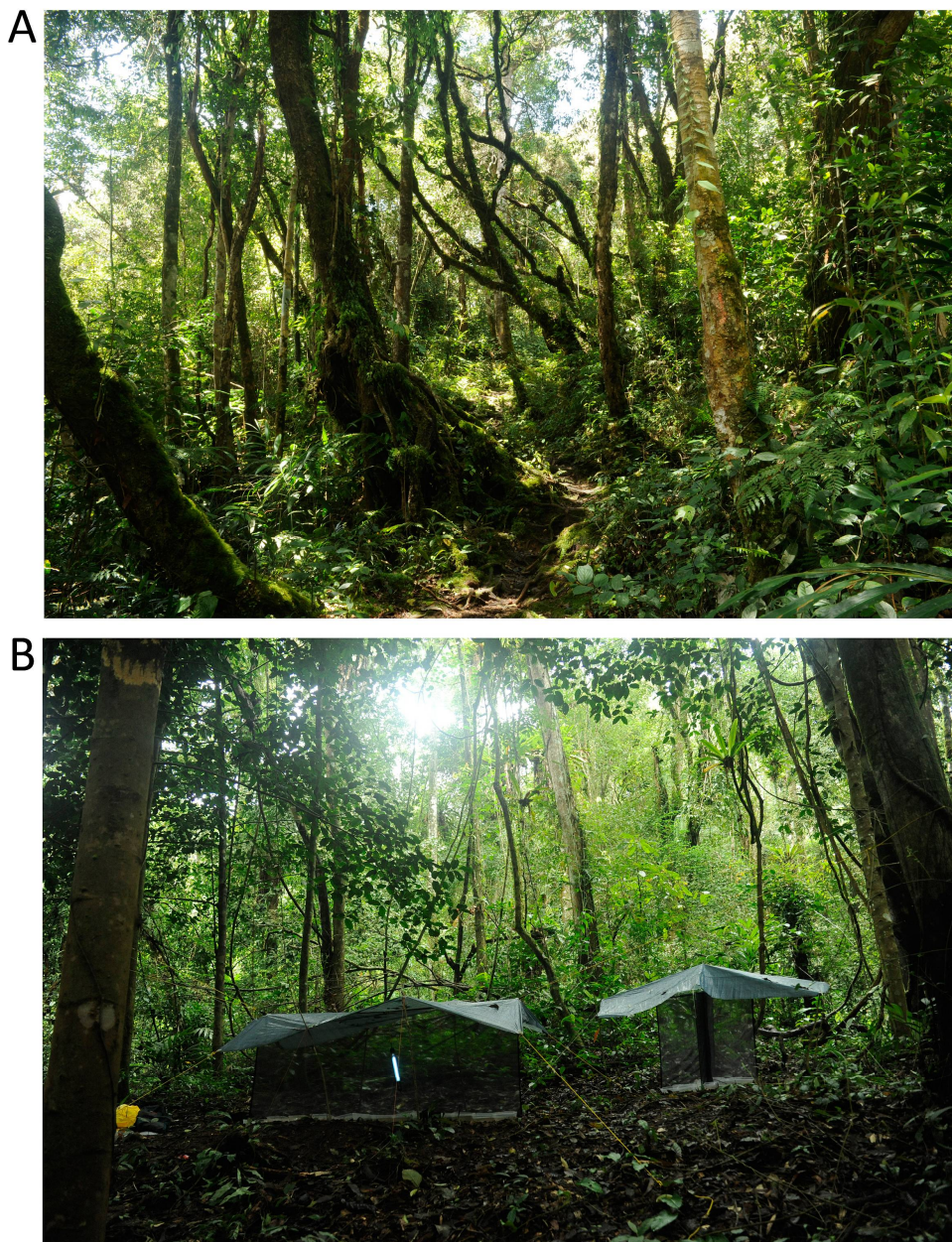


Fig. 2. Locality of occurrence of *Microdolichostyrax continentalis* sp. nov.
A) forest interior, **B)** Intersept traps.

***Microdolichostyrax continentalis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 3A-C)

Type locality. Holotype, male, "W. Malaysia, Pahang".

Type specimens. **Holotype** ♂ (RHCS): "Malaysia-Pahang, 1450-1650m, Cameron Highlands, Gunung Jasar, N 04°28'25" E 101°22'43" 4.-23.X.2012, R. Hergovits & M. Štrba leg."; **Paratype** ♂ (RHCS): same locality and date.

Description of holotype (male). Body 12 mm long, 3.6 mm wide at the humeral part. Body, head, palpi, antennae, pronotum, elytra and legs brown. Body, pronotum and elytra densely covered with very short, yellowish-brown pubescence in which fine detritus particles are attached.

Head densely covered with very short, yellowish-brown, adjacent pubescence, underside without pubescence, shiny. Head round, sparsely covered with large, shallow pits. The protuberances around the antennal joints form two small horns when viewed from the front (Fig. 3B). **Eyes** small, narrow and located on the sides of the head around the antennae (Fig. 3B). **Mandibles** small, shiny, brown at the base and black at the apex, lateral edge in the first half covered with a dense, yellow adjacent pubescence (Figs 3B, C). **Clypeus** on lower margin with two semicircular arches, smooth, with large sparse pits and several long yellow setae (Fig. 3B). Last palpomere strongly widened. **Antennae** almost as long as the body (96% of body length). Scapus enlarged, reaching approximately to middle of pronotum, slightly deformed, not smooth, covered with dense, adjacent pubescence from root above joint to tip, broadest at apex; antennomeres 2-11 shiny, sparsely covered with small yellow hairs and some longer yellow setae, antennomeres 2-10 slightly widened apically, closed, antennomere 11 tapered apically. Scapus longest, pedicellus shortest; relative ratio of antennomere lengths: 1.8 : 0.24 : 1.0 : 0.8 : 0.6 : 0.5 : 0.44 : 0.36 : 0.36 : 0.44 : 1.0 (Fig. 3A).

Pronotum large, as high as wide (3.66 mm) due to the lateral tubercles, half as short as the elytra. Upper half of pronotum more robust, widening towards middle, a tubercle in the middle of the lateral margins, the third quarter tapering posteriorly, the last quarter of the lateral margin parallel. Pronotum unequally rugose, sparsely covered with large pits (Fig. 3A). Scutellum transverse, tiny, inconspicuous, about three times as wide as long. **Elytra** 7.3 mm long, 3.9 mm wide at the middle (1.9 times as long as wide), oval, elliptical, connate at the suture, slightly arcuate, covered with distinct tubercles on the entire surface; tubercles smallest at the base and sides, largest at apex and in second half. Tubercles distributed asymmetrically, in a different place on each elytra, forming three slightly distinct vertical rows, the basic shape symmetrical (Fig. 3A).

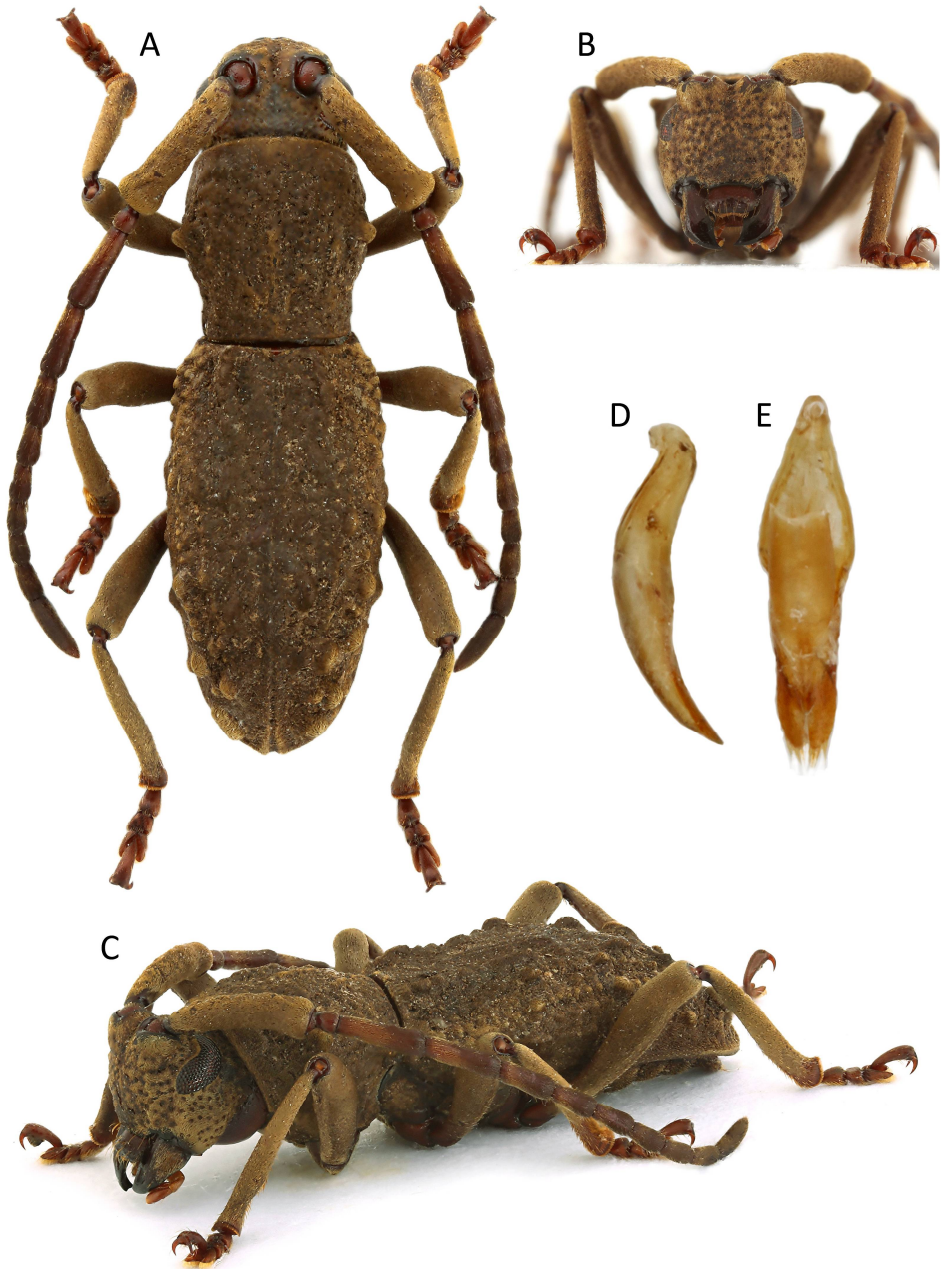


Fig. 3. Holotype *Microdolichostyrax continentalis* sp. nov., ♂. **A)** habitus, dorsal view; **B)** head, anterior view; **C)** habitus, antero-lateral view; **D)** aedeagus; **E)** paramere.

Legs long, slender, densely covered with very short, yellowish-brown, adjacent pubescence, with sparse longer, yellow setae, coxae and joints glabrous, beginnings of femora and end of tibiae sparsely pubescent (shiny ground visible). Tarsi shiny, sparsely covered with yellow setae, relatively short, broad. Femora slightly deformed, tibiae apically enlarged.

Underside of body densely covered with very short, yellowish-brown, adjacent pubescence.

Variability. Paratype ♂ (RHCS): *Microdolichostyrax continentalis* **sp. nov.** 8.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The species *Microdolichostyrax hefferni* Gabriš, Kundrata & Trnka, 2016 and *Microdolichostyrax minutus* Gabriš, Kundrata & Trnka, 2016 are only known from holotypes (both ♀♀). Therefore, we compare common characters of males and females in related species (mentioned above) where both sexes are known. The basic shape of the pronotum (lateral tubercles), the structure (tubercles) and the colour of the surface are similar; the antennae are shorter in the female, the body broader. In this aspect, *Microdolichostyrax continentalis* **sp. nov.** is somewhat broader, has more pronounced tubercles on the sides of the pronotum and longer antennae than the two previously known species of the genus *Microdolichostyrax*.

Distribution. W. Malaysia, Pahang.

Etymology. The name "continentalis" refers to the geographical distribution of the species. It is the only species of the related species that occurs on the continental part of the Oriental region.

***Dolichostyrax longipes* Aurivillius, 1913**
(Fig. 4)

Material. ♀ (RHCS): "MALAYSIA, Sabah prov., Banjaran Crocker Mts., GUNUNG ALAB peak, 30.IV.-27.V.1996, 1650-1800m, R. Hergovits leg."



Fig. 4. *Dolichostyrax longipes* Aurivillius, 1913, habitus, ♀, dorsal view.

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