Saperdoglenea wongi sp. nov. from Peninsular Malaysia (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Saperdini)

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Taxonomy, new species, Cerambycidae, Saperdini, *Saperdoglenea*, Malaysia

Abstract. *Saperdoglenea wongi* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang) is described, illustrated and compared with *Saperdoglenea gleneoides* Breuning, 1964.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Saperdoglenea*, belonging to the tribe Saperdini, was established with type species *Saperdoglenea gleneoides* Breuning, 1964 by Breuning (1964). A photo of the type specimen can also be found in Rondon & Breuning 1970: 524, Fig. 44f. The genus *Saperdoglenea* contains two known species so far (*S. gleneoides* Breuning, 1964, described from Laos (Bolikhamsai) with recently reported occurrence from Sabah in Borneo Island by Vives & Heffern (2016)* and *S. hunanensis* Hua, 1992, described from China (Hunan) and known so far from three Chinese provinces (Guangxi, Guizhou and Hunan)) (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023).

*Remark. Vives & Heffern, 2016: 125 reported occurrence *S. gleneoides* from Borneo with data: *"Material examined. - Numerous specimens from Sabah (in DHCO* [Daniel Heffern Collection, Houston, Texas, USA]*, EVCO* [Eduard Vives Collection, Terrassa, Barcelona, Spain]*"* with note: *"Remarks. - Described from Laos, this species is now first reported from Borneo. Carolus Holzschuh (pers. comm.) also stated that the Bornean population appeared to be the species from Laos"*. Based a photos of *Saperdoglenea* specimens from Sabah that I had the opportunity to view online on interest websites of coleopterologists, their identification of specimens from Sabah is highly disputed. Specimens from Sabah are characterized by similar characters to the newly described species *Saperdoglenea wongi* sp. nov. (mainly significantly more elongate pronotum of a different shape). The determination of the material from Sabah will have to be revised.

In the present paper, I describe new species of the genus *Saperdoglenea* from Peninsular Malaysia as *Saperdoglenea wongi* sp. nov. The habitus and male genitalia are illustrated. The new species is compared to related species *Saperdoglenea gleneoides* Breuning, 1964, which is also illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of *Saperdoglenea wongi* sp. nov. was taken by the Canon EOS 350D digital camera with the Sigma 105 mm macro lens. Composite images was created using the software Image Stacking Software Combine ZP. The genitalia photograph was taken with a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1–5× Macrolens on belows attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. The photograph was taken as several partially focused images and afterwards composed in the Helicon Focus 3.20.2 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collections:
BPBM collection of Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.;

CPV collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.
Slash (/) separates data in different lines on locality and determination labels.

TAXONOMY

Tribe Saperdini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Saperdoglenea* Breuning, 1964

Type species: *Saperdoglenea gleneoides* Breuning, 1964.

Saperdoglenea wongi sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata env., Mt. Jasar (peak - 1696 m.a.s.l.).

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´W Malaysia, Pahang´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata env.´ / ´Gunung Jasar (peak), V. 2021´ / ´Wong lgt.´.
The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Saperdoglenea wongi sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2023´.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from pale reddish brown to black (largely with blue metallic luster), elongate, narrow, slightly convex, punctate, with pubescence. Overall appearance is strikingly reminiscent of *Neocollyris* beetles (Cicindelidae), from which at first glance it differ in length of antennae. Body length from head to elytral apex 19.1 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (4.19 mm), 4.55 times longer than wide.

Head black with blue metallic luster, large, the widest through eyes, wider than pronotum at base, slightly strangled near base, largely punctured by coarse large-sized punctation, interspaces between punctures with dense, irregular shallow micropunctation, glossy. Head largely covered by indistinct, short sparse setation (with a few longer erect setae especially around eyes), frons with narrow stripes of dense white pubescence at edges of eyes, anterior margin of head with spots of white pubescence below eyes. Frons slightly convex, anterior part of head significantly prolonged anteriorly. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, with narrow longitudinal depression. Antennal insertions elevated and rounded on inner side. Eyes very large, convex, blackish, small-faceted, strongly emarginate on inner side. Clypeus from pale brown to black, shiny with metallic luster, slightly wrinkled, partly with short indistinct setation and a few very long dark setae. Labrum black, shiny with metallic luster, slightly wrinkled, anterior part with distinct, long dark setation. Labrum distinctly elongate anteriorly, anterior margin distinctly undulate. Mandibles black (partly with blue metallic luster), basal half and edges wrinkled, apical half almost smooth and shiny, edges with setation.

Maxillary palpus blackish (palpomeres narrowly pale brown apically). Palpomeres distinctly widened apically, semi-matt, punctured by dense indistinct micropunctation, partly covered by pale setation (most visible in basal part of last palpomere). Last palpomere the longest, drop-shaped, narrowed at base and apex.

Antennae with 11 antennomeres, narrow, long, slightly exceeding elytral apex (as in Fig. 1a). Antennomeres only slightly widened apically. Antennomeres 1-3 black with blue metallic luster, antennomeres 4-8 reddish brown with indistinct short dark pubescence, antennomeres 9-11 blackish with short dark pubescence. Antennomeres 1-3 covered by pale pubescence (longer and more distinct on antennal scape). Antennae partly with a few longer setae (mainly in apical parts of antennomeres). Antennomeres punctured by dense, relatively shallow small-sized punctation.

Antennomeres without spines, antennomere 3 the longest and visibly curved (as in Fig. 1a), antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 11 narrowed apically. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.43 : 0.11 : 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.55 : 0.52 : 0.49 : 0.44 : 0.42 : 0.41 : 0.50.

Pronotum black with blue metallic luster, shiny, cylindrical, distinctly elongate, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a. Pronotum the narrowest at anterior margin (1.76 times longer than wide at anterior margin), the widest at base (1.46 times longer than wide at base - the widest point). Pronotal disc slightly convex, punctured by sparse, coarse large-sized punctation (interspaces between punctures with very shallow and fine micropunctation, partly wrinkled). Pronotum covered by indistinct, short goldenish pubescence (pubescence longer at basal angles) and a few very long, erect setae. Pronotum with narrow, interrupted longitudinal stripe of white pubescence in middle (as in Fig. 1a) and narrow stripe on underside of lateral margins (invisible from dorsal view). Pronotum several times strangulated (most visibly near base), anterior part with two narrow rings (as in Fig. 1a). Anterior margin almost straight, base slightly undulate.

Scutellum relatively large, black with blue metallic luster, triangular, punctured by dense micropunctation, covered by short goldenish setation and longer, recumbent white pubescence in middle (as in Fig. 1a).

Elytra 12.05 mm long and 4.19 mm wide at humeral part (2.87 times longer than wide). Elytra black with blue/purple metallic luster, shiny, slightly convex, distinctly depressed in middle third. Elytra punctured by irregular, largely coarse large-sized punctation (interspaces between punctures with very shallow and fine micropunctation, partly wrinkled), covered by short black pubescence and spots/stripes of grey/silvery pubescence on each elytron (in middle of basal elytral third, in middle of middle third including stripe along suture, and with large spot in elytral apex) (as in Fig. 1a). Elytra with long, erect sparse setation, apical margin with denser long setation. Apical margin slightly undulate, sutural angle distinctly rounded, lateral angle angled without spines.

Pygidium blackish with shallow micropunctation and short setation, margins with long, erect black setation.

Legs long and narrow, largely semi-gloss, femora pale reddish brown, tibiae black with blue metallic luster except pale brown narrow edges at base and apex. Legs punctured by shallow (in femora very sparse) punctation and dense shallow micropunctation. Femora covered by short yellowish pubescence, partly with longer very sparse setation. Tibiae covered by greyish/silvery pubescence and long yellowish setation (the densest in apical parts of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically (very significantly in protibiae). Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi relatively short and wide, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by greyish pubescence and very long, dense yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.15 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body blackish with blue metallic luster (coxae pale reddish brown), punctured by dense micropunctation, partly covered by short whitish pubescence and longer yellowish setation. Mesepisternum with stripe of white pubescence in lower half, metepisternum with stripe of white pubescence in upper part of posterior half, metasternum with small spot of white pubescence in anterior part, coxae and ventrites 1-2 with small spots of white pubescence. Elytral epipleura blackish with distinct purple metallic luster, shiny, distinctly undulate, the widest at basal part, punctured by dense shallow micropunctation, covered by indistinct short dark pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Unknown.

Fig. 1. *Saperdoglenea wongi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.
Fig. 2. *Saperdoglenea gleneoides* Breuning, 1964: male holotype, (BPBM). Photo: Tomáš Tichý.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Saperdoglenea gleneoides* Breuning, 1964 (Fig. 2), described from Bolikhamsai Province of Laos. *S. gleneoides* is described from a single male, the approximate altitude of the type locality is 150 m a.s.l. I am not aware of any other specimen of this species. Holotype specimen of *Saperdoglenea wongi* sp. nov. was collected on the peak of Mount Jasar (1696 m a.s.l.).
Saperdoglenea wongi sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *S. gleneoides* mainly by distinctly more elongate pronotum of different shape (as in Figs. 1a and 2), by shorter and less elongate elytra in proportion to total length of body, by narrower and more elongate antennal scape, by longer antennae (antennae not reaching elytral apex in *S. gleneoides*), and by different shape of pale pubescent spots/stripes on pronotum, scutellum and elytra (as in Figs. 1a and 2).

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to my friend Tet Seng Wong (Tanah Rata, Malaysia), who collected this species.

Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. My sincere thanks are due to Richard Sehnal (Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, FAPPZ, Praha, Czech Republic) for his help with taking pictures of genitalia and Tomáš Tichý (Opava, Czech Republic) for providing me with photos of type material from collection of Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum.

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Published: 15. 6. 2023