

To the taxonomy, synonymy and faunistics of the Apomecynini of the asian-australian region (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Lamiinae).
Part 12: A remarkable new species of the genus *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865 from Sulawesi (Indonesia)

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Zusammenfassung. Eine neue Art der Bockkäfer-Gattung *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865 von Sulawesi (Indonesien) wird beschrieben und deren Genitalmorphologie vorgestellt.

Abstract. A new species of the longhorn beetle genus *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865 from Sulawesi (Indonesia) is described and its genital morphology is presented.

INTRODUCTION

With the species newly described in this paper, the genus *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865 currently comprises 426 valid taxa (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025). One of the largest and most striking species, previously undescribed, comes from the Indonesian island of Sulawesi. Until now, 18 species were known from the island of Sulawesi and its immediate neighbors, 12 of which have their "locus typicus" here. The authors collections contain numerous other unidentified and largely undescribed species of the genus *Sybra*, among others also from the hotspot of biodiversity "Sulawesi," which will be described in further contributions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

For the present study six specimens were examined. The genitalia and terminalia (penis with endophallus, tegmen, tergite 8) were dissected and examined for the available male specimens. The dissected genitalia were mounted on cards underneath the corresponding specimen. Images were taken with a Flexacam C5 attached to a Leica M125C stereomicroscope and subsequently processed, measured and stacked with Helicon Software version 8.2.2. lite. The final manipulations were made with Adobe Photoshop version 7.0. Total body length is measured from the anterior edge of the clypeus to the apex of the elytra and does not include partially exposed abdominal segments. Label data are transcribed verbatim, using a single slash to separate rows of the same label and a double slash for separation of different labels. Additional remarks by the authors are placed in square brackets. For the genital morphological photographs, the aedeagus was placed in 80% lactic acid for at least 24 hours and then photographed in this medium. For the preparation of male genital structures, see Weigel & Skale (2009).

Specimens examined are deposited in the following collections:

CSG private collection André Skale, Gera, Germany;
CWW private collection Andreas Weigel, Wernburg, Germany;
LGBC private collection Larry G. Bezark, Sacramento, USA;
NME Museum of Natural History Erfurt, Germany.

additional abbreviations used:
HT Holotype; PT Paratype; ♂ male; ♀ female.

TAXONOMY

Sybra Pascoe, 1865

Sybra Pascoe, 1865: 141, 198.

Sybra gigantea sp. nov. (Figs. 1-11)

Type material. Holotype (♂) (NME): Indonesia, Puncak, So. / Sulawesi 12-X-1998 // HOLOTYPE *SYBRA gigantea* sp. nov. det. Weigel & Skale 2025 [red label].

Paratypes: (4 ♀♀) (LGBC): same data as HT; (1 ♂, 1 ♀) (LGBC, CWW): Indonesia, Puncak / S. Sulawesi 10-XI-1998 / Cope collection; (1 ♀) (CSG): S.Sulawesi / 2004 / Bungadidi / Loc. coll.

All PT with an additional label: PARATYPE *SYBRA gigantea* sp. nov. det. Weigel & Skale 2025 [red label].

Description of the holotype. Body length 14.8 mm.

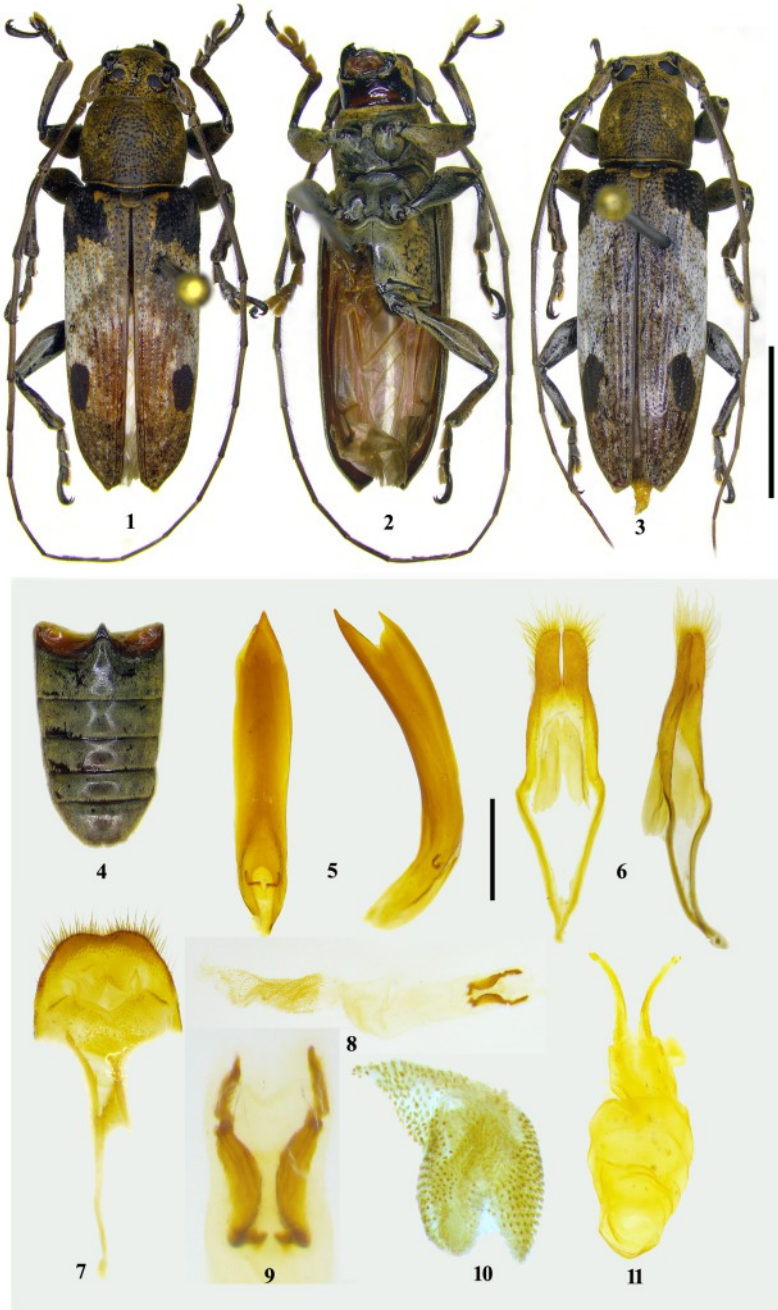
Head. Black; densely covered with dirty yellow tomentum throughout; palpi and upper labrum brown to light brown; entire head densely and coarsely punctured, especially below the lower eye lobes, distances between punctures sometimes smaller than diameter, only slightly less densely punctured behind the anterior border of the frons, with a very fine longitudinal line from the anterior margin of the frons to the base of the vertex; lower eye lobes nearly square, about 1.5 times as long as genae; upper lobes narrow, two times longer than wide, separated from the lower ones by a row of ocelli, distance on frons about as wide as the width of the upper lobes.

Antennae. Brown; significantly longer than the body, 8th segment protruding beyond the apex; scapus relatively short, slightly club-shaped thickened in the middle; fine throughout, adjoining, dirty yellow tomentose, only the outermost apex of the antennomeres slightly sparser; 3rd and 4th antennomeres longest, subequal in length, significantly longer than the scapus, from the 5th antennomere significantly shorter, hardly becoming shorter towards the apex; underside from 2nd segment with light setae, which are not or only slightly longer than the thickness of antennomeres, towards the end the distances between the setae becomes larger, also on the upper side of the antennomeres with light setae, but these are not very dense, some of them probably broken off.

Pronotum. Slightly wider than long, length/width ratio: 0.75; anterior and posterior margin subtruncate; base very finely edged; sides slightly rounded; yellowish, densely tomentose, entire surface and sides with large, deep punctures, their distances mostly larger than diameter, slightly denser and coarser punctures on the sides, anterior margin very narrowly without punctures; posterior margin with very short, densely arranged, yellow setae, anterior margin also with longer, dense yellow setae on the underside.

Elytra. Brown; parallel-sided up to just before apex; length/width ratio: 2.2; rows of punctures with widely spaced, slightly pronounced punctures, hidden under tomentum, punctures disappearing shortly before the apex; spaces between punctures flat; ground tomentum dirty yellow and whitish, with four distinctive and well-defined black spots, one larger angular humeral and one rounded slightly in the last third of the elytra somewhat besides the middle (see Figure 1); humeral spot not extending below the humeri; slightly concave before apex, sharply truncated, pointed in the middle but rounded; scutellum slightly wider than long, finely yellowish tomentose, not punctured; epipleurae becoming very narrow towards the apex and extinguished before, not punctured, finely yellowish tomentose.

Legs. Dark brown; femora, tibiae, and tarsi "Sybra-typical" (see Weigel & Skale 2009), more or less densely covered with dirty yellow to light yellowish tomentum; inner sides of femora



Figs. 1-11. *Sybra gigantea* sp. nov. HT ♂ (1-2; 4-10), PT ♀ 3, 11); 1- dorsal view; 2- ventral view; 3- dorsal view; 4- abdomen with sternites 1-5; 5- median lobe ventral and lateral; 6- tegmen ventral and lateral; 7- 8th tergite ventral; 8- endophallus; 9- fibula; 10- microspine area of median phallosome; 11- last abdominal segments and styli [scale 1-4 = 5 mm, 5-8 = 1 mm, 9-11 not to scale]

and tibiae light yellowish, profemora slightly thicker than others; 1st and 2nd tarsomeres equal in length, slightly shorter than 3rd, 3rd segment notched to the base, claw segment very long, almost as long as the previous tarsomeres combined; 1st-3rd tarsomeres densely yellowish tomentose on the underside.

Ventral side. Dark brown; uniformly fine, densely yellowish tomentose; coarse punctures, with larger distances than diameter only on the sides, especially on epimeron and episternum; some punctures on prosternal- and metaventral process, shape of both see Figure 2; ventral side without punctures along the middle line; abdomen not punctured, last sternite notched in the middle at the posterior margin.

Genitals. Median lobe length (in lateral view) 3.4 mm, width 0.4 mm; ventral lobe longer than dorsal lobe, both apically pointed, ventral lobe more pointed; basal sclerites bent at almost right angles. Endophallus. Basal third of median phallomere with microspined area (see Figures 8, 10), otherwise without special structures. Fibula. See Figures 8, 9, length 0.5 mm, width 0.25 mm.

Tegmen. Length (in lateral view) 3.2 mm, width 0.9 mm; parameres approximately parallel-sided, close together at base, apex outside broadly rounded, inner side almost right angled, densely covered with long yellow setae; innerside of the parameres at the base with a small raised edge (see Figure 6). 8th tergite. Width 1.5 mm, length ~ 1.3 mm, rounded and narrowed towards the posterior margin; densely covered with yellow to brownish setae around the posterior margin, slightly angled and incised in the middle.

Dimorphism and variations. Length of PT ♂ 16.7 mm, ♀♀ 14-16.5 mm; styli see Figure 11; shape of the black elytral spots are somewhat variable, especially the posterior ones, which range from round to elliptical, sometimes angled and in one female PT even divided in two spots. The antennae of the females are slightly shorter, the 10th antennomere protruding beyond the apex; furthermore there are some variations in the yellowish and whitish tomentum on pronotum and elytra, f. e. on the pronotum there are small vague whitish spots (see Figure 3),

Derivatio nominis. The new species is named because of the remarkable size.

Distribution. Central-Sulawesi (Indonesia).

Differential diagnosis. Due to its size and distinctive elytral tomentation, it cannot be confused with any species previously known in the region. Morphologically there is a similarity with other large-sized species, particularly those of the Philippines, like *Sybra humeralis* Aurivillius, 1927, *S. plagiata* Aurivillius, 1927 and *S. quadriguttata* Aurivillius, 1927. However, the latter have, among other features, different elytral tomentation.

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