



NEW LONGICORN BEETLES OF FAMILY DISTENIIDAE FROM LAOS AND MALAYSIA (DISTENIIDAE, DISTENIINAE: CYRTONOPINI, DISTENIINI)

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Abstract: Recently collected material from two tribes – Cyrtonopini and Disteniini – belonging to the family Disteniidae (Coleoptera, Disteniidae, Disteniinae) is revised on the basis of a study of the type material of related species. Six new species are described from Malaysia and Laos: *Cyrtonops boh* sp. nov., *Cyrtonops strbai* sp. nov., *Melegena gerhardti* sp. nov., *Melegena viktorai* sp. nov., *Nericonia continentalis* sp. nov., *Nericonia sabahensis* sp. nov. Species *Cyrtonops tonkineus* Fairmaire, 1895 was first found in Laos and *Nericonia trifasciata* Pascoe, 1869 was first recorded in Tioman Island (Malaysia).

Key words: taxonomy, sp. nov., Oriental region, *Cyrtonops*, *Melegena*, *Nericonia*

INTRODUCTION

The family **Disteniidae** (Coleoptera: Chrysomeloidea) is one of the three Old World families commonly known as longicorn beetles, or cerambycid-beetles (GRESSITT, RONDON 1970). These three families (Disteniidae, Vesperidae, Cerambycidae) together with Oxypeltidae are sometimes included in a separate superfamily Cerambycoidea (e.g. LÖBL & SMETANA 2010, ŠVÁCHA & LAWRENCE 2014, DANILEVSKY 2019). A review of species of the family **Disteniidae** from the Palaearctic region was compiled by DANILEVSKY (2021). Representatives of this family naturally migrate from the eastern Palaearctic to the Oriental region, where they are represented by tropical species, mostly with small distribution. Many endemic species have colonised islands from Seychelles in the Indian Ocean to the Indonesian and Philippine islands. The genus *Distenia* is also represented in Oceania and South America (TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2021). The subfamily *Disteniinae* includes three tribes in East Asia:

- 1) Tribe **Cyrtonopini** Gressitt, 1940 – is represented by single genus *Cyrtonops* A. White, 1853 with 12 species (GAHAN 1906, HOLZSCHUH 2016, TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2021).

2) Tribe **Disteniini** J. Thomson, 1861 – includes 10 genera in East and Southeast Asia (the number of taxa is in parentheses):

Clytomelegena Pic, 1928 (2); *Distenia* Lepeletier & Audinet-Serville, 1828 (67 including Neotropic region); *Melegena* Pascoe, 1869 (7); *Micronoemia* Aurivillius, 1922 (4); *Nericonia* Pascoe, 1869 (10); *Noemia* Pascoe, 1857 (24); *Olemehlia* Holzschuh, 2011 (1); *Tengius* Matsushita, 1938 (2); *Thaigena* Holzschuh, 2011 (1); *Typodryas* Thomson, 1864 (7) (HOLZSCHUH 2011, HOLZSCHUH 2015, HOLZSCHUH 1993, PASCOE 1869).

3) Tribe **Dynamostini** Lacordaire, 1868 – contains only genus *Dynamostes* Pascoe, 1857 (1) (DANILEVSKY 2021, TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2021).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The descriptions are brief, characters evident from illustrations are omitted. The locality data of the examined specimens are quoted verbatim. Type specimens are labeled with the red label with status (holotype or paratype), the name of the species, the author and the year.

The photos of adults were taken with NIKON D700, lens Sigma DG Macro 1:1, 105 mm, 1:2.8, adapters and flash device.

Collection codens: **RHCS** – collection of Roman Hergovits, Slovak Republic; **PVCC** – collection of Petr Viktora, Czech Republic; **LDCC** – collection of Luboš Dembický, Czech Republic; **CHCA** – collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Austria.

Other symbols: “ ” indicate verbatim text.

TAXONOMY

Family **DISTENIIDAE** J. Thomson, 1861

Subfamily **Disteniinae** J. Thomson, 1861

Tribe **Cyrtonopini** Gressitt, 1940

Genus **Cyrtonops** A. White, 1853

Syn.: *Cladopalpus* Lansberge, 1886

Type species: *Cladopalpus hageni* Lansberge, 1886: 35

Type species: *Cyrtonops punctipennis* A. White, 1853: 32.

***Cyrtonops boh* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1A, G)

Type locality. W Malaysia, Pahang distr., Cameron Highlads.

Type material. **Holotype**, ♂ (RHCS): “MALAYSIA, Pahang distr., 2001, Cameron Highlands, ca 950m, KAMPUNG KUALA BOH vill., 26.III.-3.IV., R.

Hergovits leg."; **Paratype**, 1 ♂ (LDCC): the same locality as Holotype; **Paratypes**, 2 ♂♂ (RHCS & PVCC): "MALAYSIA, Pahang distr., Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata env., N 04°28'25" E 101°22'43", 2.-25.3.2009, loc. collector leg."

Description. Habitus of the male holotype as in Fig. 1A. Body, head, pronotum, scutellum, clypeus, feet femura, tibiae dark reddish-brown; mandibles, palpi, tarsi, antennae almost black; elytra unicoloured reddish-brown.

Body narrowly long, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to apex of elytra 23.5 mm, at humeral part of elytra 5.2 mm, 4.5 times longer than wide.

Head large, widest through eyes, neck narrowed, head narrower than pronotum at widest part. Head glossy, irregularly punctuate, sparsely covered with light pubescence, on the underside of the head is black pubescence.

Eyes large, convex, finely faceted, round, extending from the top of the head around the base of antennae to the underside of the head. Lower lobe larger.

Clypeus shiny, with micropunctuation and sparse yellowish setation.

Mandibles strong, semi-rough at the base, coarsely punctured, reddish-brown, with brownish setation, tip glossy, black.

Labial palps finely punctate, shiny, sparse yellowish and brownish setation, palpomeres elongated at the end, last palpomere strongly widened.

Maxillary palps very long, a characteristic of males of the genus *Cyrtanops*. Palpomeres 1 and 2, glabrous, with indistinct small punctation and several brown setae at tip of second palpomere, second palpomere thin, slightly curved, very long, longer than elytra at the humeral part. Palpomere 3 as long as the previous one, slightly curved, dark, glossy on the outer side, with indistinct, dense punctation and sparse, dark setation, the inner side densely covered with light, yellow, erect pubescence. Palpomere 4 also yellow-covered, shorter than the third one, slightly s-shaped curved.

Antennae thick, coarsely punctate, shiny, covered with short, brown pubescence. Antennomeres apically slightly widened, without spines, antennomere 11 narrowed into tip apically. Antennae longer than half the length of the elytra. Antenal scape apically distinctly broadened, very massive, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 1 longest. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 as follows: 1.00 : 0.20 : 0.73 : 0.68 : 0.68 : 0.64 : 0.64 : 0.59 : 0.59 : 0.59 : 0.95.

Pronotum narrowest at anterior margin, same length at base and 1.46 times wider than long at widest point (at protruding humps anterior to middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins with prominent spines at an obtuse angle, slightly constricted above and below the spines. Pronotal disc flat, surface markedly, irregularly punctate, glossy, covered with sparse, long, brown erect setae. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri.

Scutellum semicircular, with small granulation, covered with short, sparse, brown setae.

Elytra 16.9 mm long and 6.6 mm wide (2.56 times longer than wide), punctured by distinct large punctation (punctures very large, irregularly arranged in basal part, further arranged in rows, forming two indistinct ribs in the middle of elytra, in the apical part large punctures sparse, between large punctures small sparse punctures). Elytra narrowing apically, apical margin of elytra broadly rounded, without angles or spines. Elytra covered with sparse brown pubescence. Each elytron with a small elevation.

Legs strong, sparsely punctate, shiny, femora covered with sparse short pubescence, tibiae with longer sparse setae. Tibiae widening apically. Hind femur massive, with strong teeth on underside and a large serration at apical end of tibiae, hind tibiae serrate on inner side.

Tarsi short, broad, with dense, small, shallow punctation, covered with ochre yellow pubescence on the margin and dark brown setation on the surface.

Differential diagnosis. *Cyrtanops boh* differs from the species *Cyrtanops marginellus* in having unicoloured elytra, a larger pronotum in relation to the elytra (the ratio between the widest part of pronotum and elytra in the humeral region is 1.26), more pronounced serration on the underside of the hind legs. The pronotum is not narrowed in the apical part. In *Cyrtanops marginellus* (Fig. 1B) the ratio between the widest part of pronotum and the elytra in the humeral region is 1.32.

From the species *Cyrtanops punctipennis* (the species was described after to female, in 2018 Narendra M. Nafdu & Hemanf V. Ghaf defined the species well) it is distinguished by longer spines on the lateral side of pronotum, coarser punctation of pronotum and elytra. The large punctation is sparser on the whole elytra in the apical part. In the species of *C. punctipennis* (Fig. 1E) the punctation of the elytra is sparser, densest in the first third, and then thinner. It differs from the species *C. rufipennis* by a coarser punctation of the head and pronotum, larger punctuations on the elytra, especially in the marginal region, and by a first antennomere longer than the third. In *C. rufipennis*, antennomeres 1 and 3 are almost the same length.

Female. Unknown.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the village of Kampung Kuala Boh, where I caught 2 specimens. The other two specimens came from local collectors from near the tea plantations "Boh Cameronian" from the Cameron Highlands.

***Cyrtonops marginellus* Holzschuh, 2016**

(Figs 1B, H)

Material examined. Holotype, ♂ (CHCA), Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, V.2003.

Body length: 21.5 mm.

***Cyrtonops strbai* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1C, I)

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (RHCS): "Laos Centr., Khammouan pr., BAN KHOUN NGEUN, vill. env., 16.v.-29.v.2010, ~ 300m, M. Štrba, R. Mlčoch leg.";

Paratype, 1 ♂ (PVCC): "E. Cambodia, Sen Monoron, N 12°27.28000', E 107°12.34167', 700m, P. Viktora leg.". Body 25 mm.

Description. Habitus of the male holotype as in Fig. 1A. Body, head, pronotum, scutellum, clypeus, feet, femura, tibiae reddish brown; mandibles, palpa, tarsi, antennae, dark reddish brown; elytra unicoloured brown.

Body slender, long, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to apex of elytra 20.5 mm, at humeral part of elytra 5.52 mm, 3.71 times longer than wide.

Head large, the widest through eyes, neck narrowed, head narrower than pronotum at the widest part. Head, glossy, irregularly punctate, sparsely covered with light pubescence; pubescence on underside of head black.

Eyes large, convex, finely faceted, round, extending from top of head around base of tentacles to underside of head. Lower lobe larger.

Clypeus shiny, with micropunctuation and sparse yellowish setation.

Mandibles strong, semi-rough at the base, coarsely punctate, reddish-brown, with yellow setation, tip glossy, black.

Labial palps finely punctate, shiny, sparse yellowish and brownish setation, palpomeres extended at end.

Maxillary palps very long, a characteristic of males of the genus *Cyrtonops*. Palpomeres 1-2 glossy, glabrous, with indistinct small punctation and several brown setae at the end of 2 palpomere, the second palpomere thin, slightly curved, very long, longer than elytra in humeral part. The third palpomere longer than the previous one, slightly curved, dark, glossy on the outer side, with indistinct small punctation, covered with sparse dark setae, the inner side densely covered with light, yellow, erect pubescence. Palpomere 4 also covered with yellow pubescence, shorter than the third one, strongly curved.

Antennae thick, coarsely punctate, shiny, covered with short, brown pubescence. Antennomeres slightly broadened apically, without spines,

antennomere 11 narrowed apically into apex. Antennae reaching 2/3 of elytral length. Antennal scape apically distinctly broadened, very thick, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 1 longest. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 as follows: 1.00 : 0.17 : 0.83 : 0.67 : 0.71 : 0.69 : 0.63 : 0.63 : 0.63 : 0.63 : 0.79.

Pronotum at anterior margin 3.03 mm, the same length 3.12 mm at base, 1.42 times wider than long at widest point (at protruding humps anterior to middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins with prominent spines at an obtuse angle, weakly constricted above and below the spines. Pronotal disc flat, surface markedly, irregularly punctate, glossy, covered with sparse, long, brown erect setae. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri.

Scutellum slightly triangular, rounded at the apical end, with small granulation, covered with short, sparse, brown setae.

Elytra 14.5 mm long and 5.5 mm wide (2.64 times longer than wide), distinctly punctate, punctures very large, regularly arranged in rows, forming two indistinct costae in the middle of elytra, between the costae two rows of punctures, in the apical part large punctures, thinner and smaller, between the large punctures small sparse punctures, elytra shiny. Elytra almost parallel, apical margin of elytra broadly rounded, without angles or spines. Elytra covered with sparse brown pubescence.

Legs strong, sparsely punctate, shiny; femura covered with sparse short pubescence, tibiae with longer sparse setae. Tibiae widen apically. Hind tibiae massive, with serrations on underside and a large dent at apical end of tibia, hind tibiae dentate on inner side.

Tarsi short, broad, with dense, small, shallow punctation, covered with ochre yellow pubescence on the margin and dark-brown setation on the surface.

Differential diagnosis. Distinguished from *Cyrtanops punctipennis* by parallel elytra, regular, large punctation arranged in rows (ratio 2.64). Pronotum larger with denser punctation, denser and longer setation; slightly constricted above and below lateral spines (ratio 1.42), (Fig. 1I).

Cyrtanops punctipennis (Fig. 1E, F): Elytra apically narrowed, punctation irregular, thinner (ratio 2.58), pronotum with fine punctation, not constricted above and below lateral spines (ratio 1.45) (Fig. 1J).

Female. Unknown.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the name of my friend Milan Štrba, an expert on the family Cleridae, who caught the first specimen of this species.

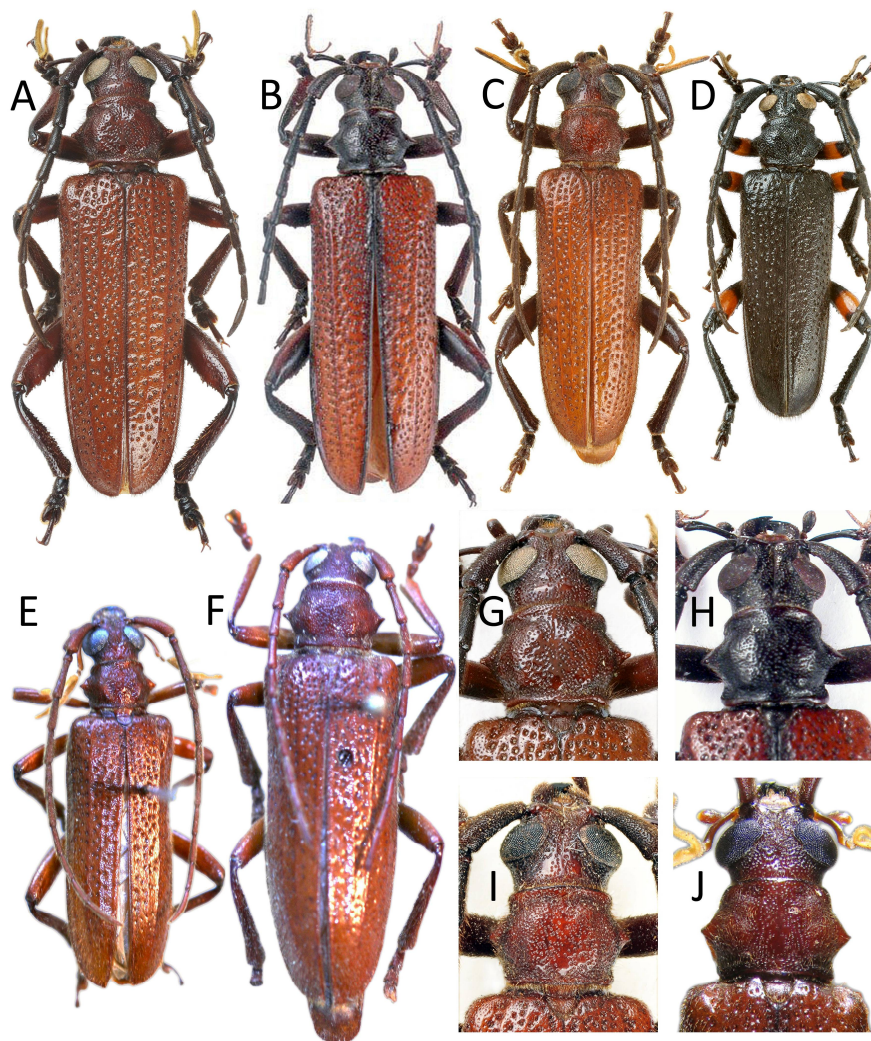
***Cyrtonops tonkineus* Fairmaire, 1895 (Fig. 1D)**

Syn.: *C. oberthueri* Clermont, 1935; *C. wuzhishanensis* Z. Wang, 2014

Distribution. Vietnam, China: GUX HAI.

Examined material. 1 ♂, "N Laos, Huaphanne prov., Mt. Phu Pane, 1200-1900m, Ban Saluei vill. env., IV. 2019, 20°12N; 103°59'E, local collector leg.", (PVCC).

First record from Laos.



Figures 1A-J. *Cyrtonops* spp.: A-F: Habitus (dorsal view); G-J: Pronotum (dorsal view).

A, G: Holotype ♂, *Cyrtonops boh* sp. nov.; B, H: Holotype ♂, *Cyrtonops marginellus* Holzschuh, 2016;

C, I: Holotype ♂, *Cyrtonops strbai* sp. nov.; D: ♂, *Cyrtonops tonkineus* Fairmaire, 1895;

E, J: ♂, *Cyrtonops punctipennis* A. White, 1853; F: ♀, *Cyrtonops punctipennis* A. White, 1853.

Photo: A, C, D, G, I – Roman Hergovits; B, H – Luboš Dembický; E, F, J – Hemant V. Ghate.

Tribe *Disteniini*

Genus *Melegena* Pascoe, 1869

Type species. *Melegena*

pubipennis Pascoe, 1869 (Fig. 2)

Type locality. Malaysia, Sarawak (Borneo)

Deposited: The Natural History Museum, London



Figure 2. Holotype *Melegena pubipennis* Pascoe, 1869, Habitus (dorsal view) & original labels.

Photo: Luboš Dembický.

Melegena gerhardti sp. nov.

(Figs 3A-F)

Type locality. W Malaysia, Pahang distr., Endau Rompin State Park, N 02°37'10.4" E 103°20'10.9".

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (RHCS):

"MALAYSIA, Pahang distr., Endau Rompin State Park, camp at Kincin river, 50m, N 02°37'10.4" E 103°20'10.9", 28.II.-13.III.2011, R. Hergovits leg.";

Paratype, 1 ♀ (PVCC): "W Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, III.-V. 2007, local collector."

Description. Habitus of the male holotype as in Fig. 3A. Body, femura and upper third of tibiae metallic blue; head, pronotum, scutellum, elytra metallic blue green, clypeus, palpa, antennae, base of femura, lower two thirds of tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown; mandibles from brown at base to black tip.

Body slender, long, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to apex of elytra 12.5 mm, width at humeral part of elytra 3.4 mm, body 4.34 times longer than wide.

Head large, widest through eyes, neck narrowed, head narrower than pronotum at widest part. Head, glossy, with irregular punctation, around the eyes covered by several long, erect white setae; neck almost without punctation.

Eyes large, finely faceted, rounded, extending from the top of the head around the base of the antennae to the underside of the head. Lower lobe larger.

Clypeus shiny, with micropunctation and sparse yellowish setation.

Mandibles with yellowish setation at margins. Maxillary palpus shiny, with indistinct small punctation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres widened, last palpomere (♂) strongly broadened (Fig. 3C).

Antennae with irregular small punctation, covered with short, yellowish pubescence and long, yellow erect setation. Scapus massive, strongly expanded apically, antennomeres 3-10 almost parallel, only slightly broadened at the end, antennomere 11 with apex narrowed to the tip. Inner side of antennomeres 3-11 with very long setation (as long as length of article, almost black, 7-11 light). Antennae 1.65 times longer than body, antennomere 1 longest. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 as follows: 1.00 : 0.22 : 0.91 : 0.91 : 0.91 : 0.91 : 0.84 : 0.81 : 0.72 : 0.69 : 0.63.

Pronotum 1.2 times longer than width at base and 1.24 times wider than long at widest part (on protruding spines anterior to middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins at the top markedly constricted (narrowest place), with massive spines near middle (widest place). Surface from distinct, densely spotted to wrinkled; in middle elongate glossy surface, covered with long, erect, sparse, pale setation. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri (Fig. 3E).

Elytra 8.71 mm long and 2.88 mm wide (3.02 times longer than wide), with distinct, large, coarser punctation (punctures larger and coarser in basal 3/4, apical third with distinctly smaller and shallower punctures, apical quarter lacking large punctation). Large punctation arranged apically in rows, between large punctation very dense, fine punctation touching each other, and forming a wrinkled structure; surface metallic matt. Elytra covered with sparse white pubescence and long, sparse, erect setation. Elytra narrowing apically. Elytral disc flattened, elytra margin straight, rounded in last fifth; two small spines at apex of each elytron. Elytron with small elevations on humeri and near scutellum.

Legs long, thin, shallowly punctate, shiny, covered with sparse, erect, yellow and dark setation (on a dark background darker setation, the colour of the legs at the beginning of the description). Denser setation on tibiae. Femora widened; fore tibiae slightly s-shaped curved, apically widened, middle tibiae almost straight, apically slightly widened, notch in the middle of the yellow part on outer side, hind tibiae almost straight, apically slightly widened, two thorns at end of all tibiae.

Tarsi long, shiny, densely punctate with a small shallow puncture, covered with yellow hairs and setae. Ventral side of body covered with white, decumbent pubescence.

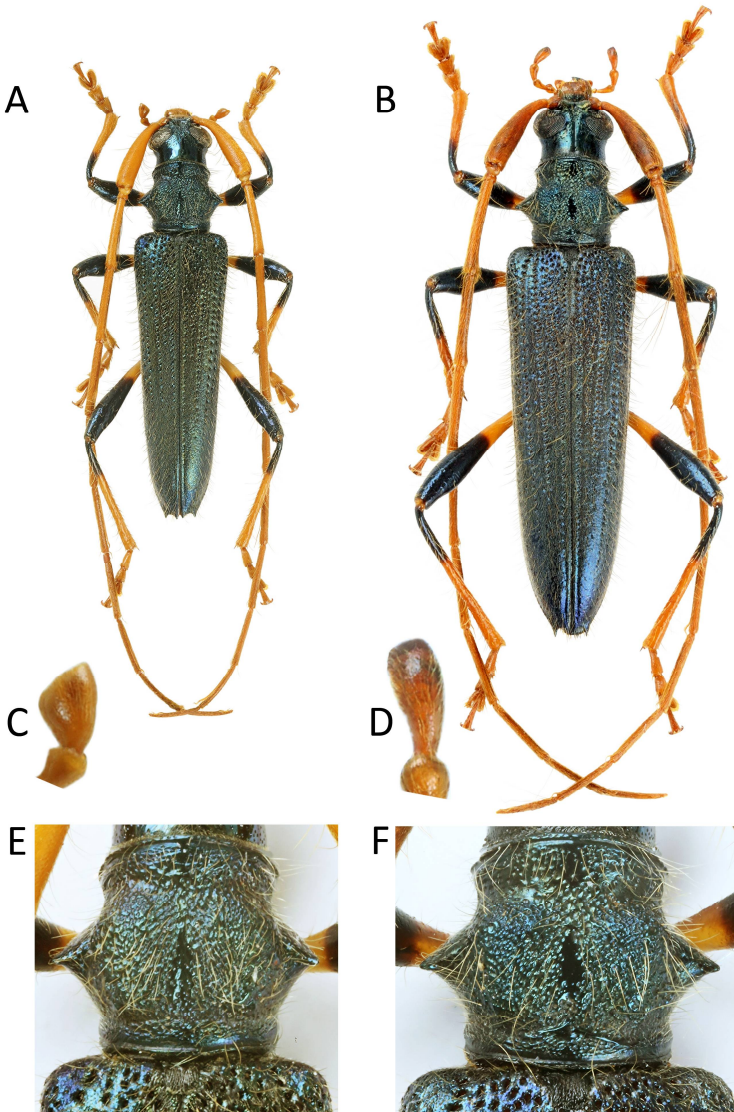
Female. Body length from head to apex of elytra 18 mm (Fig. 3B); shape, structure and punctation of surface, colour combination, villosum and setation are the same as in the male. The female is larger, with broader elytra and pronotum (pronotum slightly bluer) (Fig. 3F), the last palpomere is long and slightly widened (Fig. 3D).

Differential diagnosis. It differs from *Melegena pubipennis* by the following characters: femora and upper third of tibiae metallic blue; head, pronotum, scutellum, elytra metallic blue green (Fig. 3A). In *Melegena pubipennis* two thirds

of the anterior femora are yellow, the middle and posterior femora yellow from the middle; the tibiae are dark only at the base. In the original description: "Dark violet; head glossy bluish violet" (Fig. 2). *Melegena gerhardti* has an elongated, glabrous spot in the middle of pronotum. The colour combination of the related species can be seen well in Figures 2 and 3.

Etymology. The species name is dedicated to the author's father, Gerhardt Hergovits.

Distribution. W Malaysia.



Figures 3A-F. *Melegena gerhardti* sp. nov.: **A, B:** Habitus (dorsal view); **C, D:** Palpus; **E, F:** Pronotum (dorsal view). **A, C, E:** Holotype ♂, *Melegena gerhardti* sp. nov.; **B, D, F:** Paratype ♀ *Melegena gerhardti* sp. nov. Photo: Roman Hergovits.

***Melegena viktorai* sp. nov.**

(Figs 4A, C)

Type locality. W Malaysia, Pahang distr., Endau Rompin NP.

Type material. Holotype, ♀ (PVCC): "W MALAYSIA, PAHANG, 70 km of Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin NP, 600m, G. Beremban (Kg. Tebu Hitam), 13.IV.-3.V.2009, P. Čechovský lgt."

Description. Habitus of the female holotype as in Fig. 4A. Body, femur and upper third of the tibia metallic blue; head, pronotum, scutellum, elytra metallic blue-green; clypeus blue-green at base, yellow-brown in second half; labrum, palpa, antennae, basal part of the femora, the lower two-thirds of tibiae and tarsi yellow-brown, mandibles yellow-brown at base to black tip.

Body slender, long, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to apex of elytra 11.5 mm, width at humeral part of elytra 2.4 mm, body 4.79 times longer than wide. Ventral side of body covered with white, decumbent pubescence.

Head large, widest through eyes; neck narrow; head narrower than pronotum at widest part. Head, glossy, with irregular punctation; neck almost without punctation, covered around the eyes with white pubescence and several long, erect white setae.

Eyes large, finely faceted, round, extending from the top of the head around the base of antennae to the underside of the head. Lower lobe larger.

Clypeus and **Labrum** shiny, with micropunctation and sparse white, yellowish setation.

Mandibles rounded, with yellowish setation on margins. Maxillary palps shiny, with indistinct small punctation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres widened, the last palpomere (♀) slightly broadened.

Antennae with irregular, small punctation; covered with short yellowish pubescence and long, yellow, erect setation. Scapus massive, strongly expanded apically; antennomeres 3-10 almost parallel, only slightly widened at the end; antennomere 11 with apex narrowed to the tip. Antennomeres 3 -11 with very long setation on the inner side (setae are longer than the length of the article, almost black). Antennae 1.58 times longer than body, antennomere 3 longest. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 as follows: 0.97: 0.13 : 1.00 : 0.97: 0.97: 0.94 : 0.88 : 0.81 : 0.66 : 0.66.

Pronotum 1.2 times longer than wide at base and 1.1 times wider than long at widest point (on protruding spines anterior to middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins distinctly narrowed at apex (narrowest point), with massive spines near middle (widest point). Surface distinctly, densely punctate, almost wrinkled; between lateral tips and wrinkled center two massive bumps;

shiny, almost without punctation, covered with long, erect, sparse, pale setation. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri (Fig. 4C).

Elytra 7.9 mm long and 2.4 mm wide (3.29 times longer than wide); punctate with distinct, large, coarse punctation (punctures are larger and coarser in basal $\frac{3}{4}$; apical third covered with distinctly smaller and shallower punctures; apical quarter lacking large punctation). Large punctures arranged apically in rows; between the large punctures very dense fine punctures touching and forming a wrinkled structure; surface metallic matt. Elytra covered with sparse white pubescence and long, sparse, erect setae. Elytra tapering apically. Elytral disc moderately flattened; elytral margin straight, rounded in last third; two very small, faintly visible spines at apex of each elytron. Each elytron with small elevations at humeri and near scutellum.

Legs long, thin, shallowly punctate; shiny, covered with small pubescence and very long, erect, yellow and dark setation (on dark background darker setation, the colour of legs at the beginning of the description). Denser setation on tibiae. Femora widened; front tibiae slightly curved, apically expanded; middle tibiae almost straight, apically slightly expanded, with a notch on the outside, in the middle of the yellow part of middle tibia; hind tibiae almost straight, slightly apically broadened; apical part of all tibiae with two thorns. All the described features and colour combinations are clearly visible on figure 4A.

Tarsi long, shiny, densely punctate with small shallow puncture, covered with yellow pubescence and setae.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The next similar species is *Melegena emarginata* Holzschuh, 1993, from which *Melegena viktorai* differs by the paler overall surface, by the ratio of the elytra (3.29 times longer than wide), by the ratio of the elytra and body 1.46, by the shape and structure of the pronotum (significant constriction in the upper part, coarse punctation in the middle and shiny bumps on the sides of the pronotum) (Fig. 4 C), very small thorns at the end of elytra.

Melegena emarginata: the ratio of the elytra is 3.02 times longer than wide, the ratio of elytra to body 1.40, pronotum not constricted at the top, with fine punctation, the end of elytra pulled into two flat spines.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the name of my friend Petr Viktora, an expert on the family Cerambycidae.

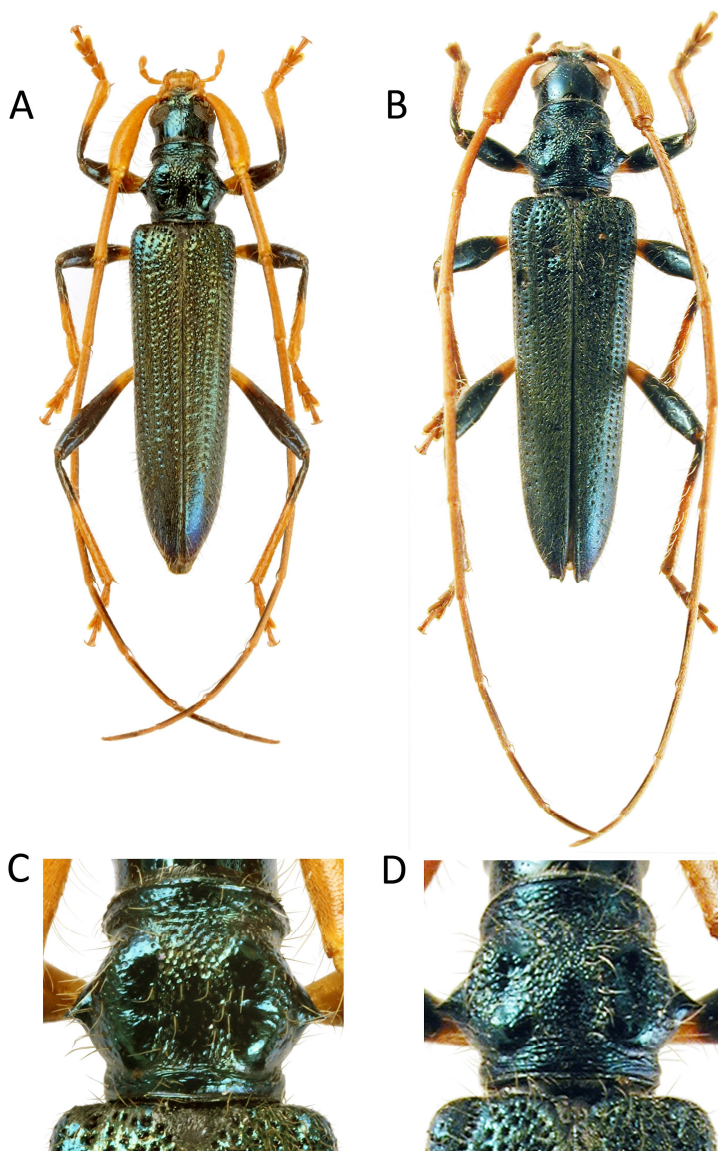
Distribution. W Malaysia.

***Melegena emarginata* Holzschuh, 1993**

(Figs 4B, D)

Type locality. S Thailand, Hat Yai.

Material examined. Holotype, ♀, S Thailand, Hat Yai, I.-III.1989, native collector (coll. Holzschuh). Body length 14.5 mm.



Figures 4A-D. *Melegena* spp.: **A, B:** Habitus (dorsal view); **C, D:** Pronotum (dorsal view); **A, C:** Holotype ♀ *Melegena viktorai* sp. nov.; **B, D:** Holotype ♀ *Melegena emarginata* Holzschuh, 1993. Photo: A, C – Roman Hergovits; B, D – Luboš Dembický.

Genus *Nericonia* Pascoe, 1869

Type species: *Nericonia trifasciata* Pascoe, 1869

***Nericonia trifasciata* Pascoe, 1869**

(Figs 5B, E, H, K)

Type locality. Malaysia, Sarawak (island Borneo).

Material examined. ♀ (RHCS): "MALAYSIA, Pahang, TIOMAN isl. 7.-25.II.2000, Kampung Tekek – K. Juara, 2.48 N, 104.11 E, 5-550m, R. Hergovits lgt."

First record from Tioman Island (Malaysia).

***Nericonia continentalis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 5C, F, I, L)

Type locality. W Malaysia, Johor distr., N 02°31' E 103°50'.

Type material. Holotype, ♀ (RHCS): "MALAYSIA, Johor distr., Air Papan, Maérsivg env., N 02°31' E 103°50', 10.4.-15.4.2011, R. Hergovits leg."; **Paratype,** 1 ♀ (RHCS): same locality and date as the holotype.

Description. Habitus of the female holotype as in Fig. 5C. Body, head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black; femora, tibiae, palpi and mandibles dark brown; tarsi brown; clypeus and labrum brown-black; base of femur white yellow; antennae with a combination of brown and ochre yellow (antennomere 1 brown, 2 and 3 basally ochre yellow, then brown, 4, 6 and 8 ochre yellow, 5 with two-thirds ochre yellow, then brown, 7 with basal half ochre yellow, apical half brown, 9 with basal third ochre yellow, then brown, 10, 11 entirely brown).

Body long, narrow, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to apex of elytra 6 mm, width at humeral part of elytra 1.26 mm, body 4.7 times longer than wide.

Head large, widest through eyes, neck narrowed, head narrower than pronotum at widest point. Head, glossy, almost without punctation, covered by white pubescence around the eyes and by several long, erect white setae; neck without punctation.

Eyes relatively small, convex, round, finely faceted, on the sides of the head and behind the base of antennae, relatively far apart when viewed from above (compared to the above described species).

Clypeus and **labrum** shiny, with micro-punctation and sparse, white yellowish setae.

Mandibles round, with yellowish setae on margins. Maxillary palpus shiny, with indistinct, small punctation and yellowish setae.

Palpomeres expanded, last palpomere longest and largest, distinctly elongated, teardrop-shaped, the apex tapering to the tip (♀).

Antennae with irregular small punctation, shiny, covered with short white pubescence. Scapus large, strongly expanded apically, antennomeres 3-11 almost parallel, 3-7 only slightly broadened at the end (at the joint), antennomere 11 narrowed into tip apically.

Antennomeres 3-11 with almost black very long setae on the inner side (longer than the length of the antennomere).

Antennae 1.38 times longer than the body, antennomeres 4 and 5 longest. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 as follows: 0.83: 0.11 : 0.89 : 1.00: 1.00: 0.94: 0.91 : 0.77 : 0.63 : 0.46 : 0.51.

Pronotum 1.19 times longer than width at base and 1.08 times wider than long at widest point (at projecting spines anterior to middle of pronotum from base to apex), posterior margin 1.19 times wider than anterior margin. Lateral margins at the top markedly constricted (narrowest part), with massive spikes near the center (widest part). Surface from distinct, densely punctate to wrinkled, upper part of pronotum above lateral spines, lateral spines and lower part of pronotum without punctation, glossy, covered with white pubescence in the punctate area and with long, erect, very sparse, white setae on entire surface. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri (Fig. 5F).

Elytra 4.0 mm long and 1.26 mm wide (3.17 times longer than wide), with distinct large, thicker punctation, larger and thicker punctation in basal three quarters (up to white band in lower third), apical part (below white band) distinctly shining, without punctures. Elytra elongate, almost parallel, slightly tapering in the middle, rounded in the last third, without spines.

The large punctures are arranged apically in rows (the gaps between the punctures are larger than the punctures themselves), between the large punctures a fine, wrinkled structure (towards the white band), entire surface is dull. Each elytron with two indistinct costae extending apically parallel to the sutura.

Elytra with dense, white pubescence and a long, sparse, erect setae. White, dense pubescence creates a pattern characteristic for similar species. Upper half of elytra with quarter spots without pubescence, outer margin of elytra, above them a square spot in the middle placed below scutellum. Lower half of elytra starts with a broad dull band across elytra, below it a white wedge-shaped belt, apex shiny (Fig. 5I).

Legs thin, shallowly punctate, shining, covered with very long, sparse, erect, white setae. Somewhat denser, yellowish pubescence and white setation on tibiae. Femora dilated (Fig. 5J), front tibiae slightly curved, dilated apically, middle and hind tibiae almost straight, slightly dilated apically, apical part on tibiae of all legs with one small spine.

Tarsi shiny, with a thick, small, shallow punctation, covered with yellow pubescence and white setae.

The ventral side of the body is covered with white, decumbent pubescence.

Body length variability. 6-6.5 mm.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The closest similar species is *Nericonia trifasciata* from which it differs in the following characters: thinner femora (Fig. 5L), pronotum is equally massive above and below the lateral spines, (Fig. 5F), the punctation on the elytra is smaller, in the upper half of the elytra the gaps between punctures are larger than the punctation itself and the markings on the elytra (Fig. 5I). In *Nericonia trifasciata*, the punctation on the elytra is large, in the upper half of the elytra the punctations almost touch, the black spot extends in a V-shape around the scutellum and the white band on the lower half of the elytra does not cut deeply into the black band above.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Asian continent. Related species are known only from the islands of Borneo, and Tioman.

Distribution. W. Malaysia.

***Nericonia sabahensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 5A, D, G, J)

Type locality. Malaysia (Borneo), Sabah.

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

Description. Habitus of the female holotype as in Fig. 5A. Body, head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black; femura, tibiae, tarsi, palpa and mandibles brown; clypeus and labrum brown-black; base of femur white-yellow; antennae with combination of brown and ochre-yellow (antennomere 1 brown, 2, 3 basally ochre-yellow, then brown, 4, 5, 7 and 9 with basal half ochre-yellow, apical half brown, 6 and 8 ochre-yellow, 10, 11 brown).

Body long, narrow, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to apex of elytra 7 mm, width at humeral part of elytra 1.42 mm, body 4.93 times longer than wide.

Head large, widest through eyes, neck narrowed, head narrower than pronotum at widest point. Head glossy, almost without punctation, with several long, erect white setae, around the eyes with white pubescence and neck without punctation.

Eyes relatively small, convex, round, finely faceted, on the sides of the head, behind the base of the antennae, relatively far apart when viewed from above (compared to the above described species).

Clypeus and **Labrum** shiny, with micropunctation and sparse white, yellowish setae.

Mandibles rounded, with yellowish setatae on margins. Maxillary palps shiny, with indistinct small punctation and yellowish setation.

Palpomer elongate, the last palpomere longest and largest, distinctly elongate, teardrop-shaped, the apex tapering towards the tip (♀).

Antennae irregularly small punctate, shiny, covered with short white pubescence. Scapus large, strongly expanded apically, antennomeres 3-11 almost parallel, 3-7 only slightly broadened at the end (at the joint), antennomere 11 with apex narrowed into tip.

Antennomeres 3-11 with very long setae on the inner side (they are longer than the length of the antennomere, almost black).

Antennae 1.31 times longer than the body, antennomere 1 longest. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 as follows: 1.00: 0.08 : 0.83 : 0.89: 0. .89: 0.89: 0.83 : 0.69 : 0.56 : 0.47 : 0.56.

Pronotum 1.2 times longer than width at base and 1.06 times wider than long at widest point (at projecting spines anterior to middle of pronotum from base to apex), posterior margin 1.07 times wider than anterior margin. Lateral margins distinctly narrowed at apex (narrowest place), with massive spines near middle (widest place). Surface distinct, densely punctate to wrinkled, upper part above lateral spines, lateral spines and lower part without punctation, glossy, covered with white pubescence in punctate area and long, erect, very sparse, white setae on entire surface. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri (Fig. 5D).

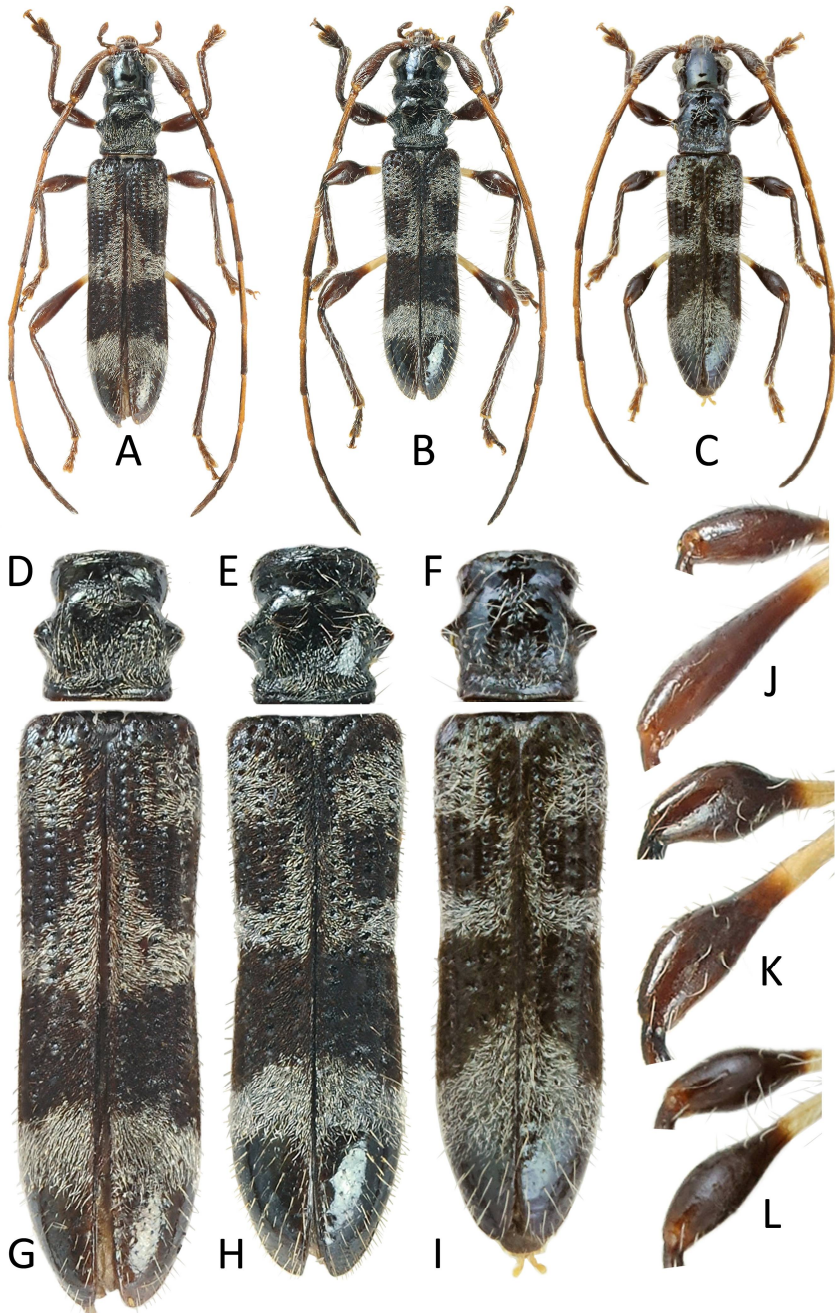
Elytra 4.82 mm long and 1.42 mm wide (3.39 times longer than wider), with distinct large, coarser punctation (larger and thicker punctures in basal three quarters (up to white band in lower third), apical part (below white band) without punctures distinctly shining. Elytra elongate, almost parallel, slightly tapering in the middle, rounded in the last third, without spines.

The large punctures are arranged apically in rows, between the large punctures a fine, wrinkled structure (up to the white band), on this whole part with dull surface. Each elytron with two apically running, indistinct costa parallel to the sutura.

Elytra with sparse white pubescence and long, sparse, erect setae. The white, dense pubescence gives a pattern characteristic of similar species. The black band (without the pubescence) extends up the middle of the upper half of elytra far from the outer margin and along the sutura, becoming narrower towards the scutellum. The lower half of the elytra starts with a broad matt band across the elytra and a thinner white band across the elytra with a glossy black termination of elytra (Fig. 5G).

Legs long, thin, shallowly punctate, shining, overgrown with very long, sparse, erect, white setation. Tibiae with somewhat denser, yellowish pubescence and white setation on the tibiae. Femora slightly widened (Fig. 5J), front tibiae slightly curved, widened apically, middle and hind tibiae almost straight, slightly widened apically, apical part of all tibiae with thorn.

Tarsi shiny, pierced by a thick, small shallow punctation, covered with yellow pubescence and white setlings. The ventral side of the body is covered with a white, decumbent pubescence.



Figures 5A-L. *Nericonia* spp.: ♀♀, A, B, C: Habitus (dorsal view); D, E, F: Pronotum (dorsal view); G, H, I: Elytra (dorsal view); J, K, L: Middle and hind femur (dorsal view); A, D, G, J: Holotype ♀ *Nericonia sabahensis* sp. nov.; B, E, H, K: ♀ *Nericonia trifasciata* Pascoe, 1869; C, F, I, L: Holotype ♀ *Nericonia continentalis* sp. nov. Photo: Roman Hergovits.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The closest similar species is *Nericonia trifasciata*, from which it differs in the following characters: thinner legs and antennae, significantly thinner femora (Fig. 5J), narrower upper third of pronotum than lower (Fig. 5D), longer elytra (ratio 3.39 times longer than wider), by markings on elytra (Fig. 5G).

Nericonia trifasciata has elytra ratio of 3.19 (Fig. 5H), pronotum very large in the first third, as wide as the lower margin.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the name of the Malayan state of Sabah on the island of Borneo, where I found the species.

Distribution. Malaysia (Borneo), Sabah.

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