

Notes on the Callidiopini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) Across the Lombok Strait

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Abstract Callidiopine fauna of Bali, Lombok and their vicinities is observed. *Ceresium pseudofurtivum* sp. nov., *C. singularum* sp. nov., *C. areolatum* sp. nov., *C. detanii* sp. nov., *C. diversicolor* sp. nov., *Tethionea lassehubweberi* sp. nov. and *T. javana* sp. nov. are described. Four other species are recorded for the first time from Bali, Lombok and their vicinities.

Introduction

The islands of Bali and Lombok are separated by the Lombok Strait, through which the so-called the WALLACE Line is drawn, dividing the faunas of the Oriental Region on one side and the Australian on the other. As such, the region including Bali, Lombok and direct neighbouring areas deserves a closer observation regarding its entomological fauna. Cerambycid fauna of this region is, however, less intensively explored or exploited than other parts of the Indonesian Archipelago. PASCOE, for example, described a great number of species from Borneo and the northern Moluccan Islands, but only a few from Lombok and none from Bali (PASCOE, 1869). Subsequent records are no more sufficient. Lists of distribution are either incomplete or non-existing. More contributions hereto are therefore needed and wished.

In the following, the tribe Callidiopini of both Bali and Lombok Islands is observed. Sumbawa, lying directly east of Lombok, is also taken in consideration as well as East Java, notably the mountainous eastern tip directly facing Bali. Other areas are considered as long as it is relevant to the subject. The record of Callidiopini species from this region is indeed very limited. None of them are described or recorded from Bali. Only one species, *Diatomocephala larvata* (= *Ceresium larvatum*) is described from Lombok (PASCOE, 1869).

In the following, this short list will be supplemented by description of new species and new distributions. First, two new species of the genus *Ceresium*, with singular anatomy of male 8th sternite, *C. pseudofurtivum* sp. nov. from Bali and East Java as well as *C. singularum* sp. nov. from Lombok and Sumbawa, are described. Secondly, three more endemic *Ceresium* species with distinctive external characteristics are described. They include *C. areolatum* sp. nov. as well as *C. detanii* sp. nov., both from Bali, and *C. diversicolor* sp. nov. from Lombok. Thirdly, two new species of *Tethionea*, a genus most prolific in New Guinea, are described. They are *T. lassehubweberi* from Lombok and *T. javana* sp. nov. from East Java. In addition, new distribution of four species, *C. diversum* PASCOE, *C. geniculatum* WHITE, *C. zeylonicum* WHITE and *Examnes philippensis* NEWMAN, are recorded.

Materials and Methods

The type specimens of *Ceresium coronarium* PASCOE, 1855, *C. diversum* PASCOE, 1869, *C. furtivum* PASCOE, 1869, *C. geniculatum* WHITE, 1855, *C. larvatum* PASCOE, 1869, *C. nilgiriense* GAHAN,

1906, *C. pachymerum* PASCOE, 1869, *C. raripilum* NEWMAN, 1842, *C. sinicum* WHITE, 1858, *C. unicolor* FABRICIUS, 1787, *C. vestigiale* PASCOE, 1866, *C. zeylanicum* WHITE, 1855 and *Examnes philippensis* NEWMAN, 1842, all preserved in the Natural History Museum, London were examined, through the courtesy of the curators of the museum. Original descriptions and photos of holotypes were additionally observed for relevant species. The other specimens examined, including the type series of new taxa, were obtained by recent explorations in Bali, Lombok, East Java and Sumbawa, Indonesia, by the author and local collectors. The holotypes of new taxa described herein will be preserved in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, and the paratypes in the private collection of the author.

The abbreviations used for the ratio of the measurement in the descriptions are as follows: HW – head width across eyes, PL – length of pronotum, PW – maximum width of pronotum across lateral swellings, PA – apical width of pronotum, PB – basal width of pronotum, EL – length of elytra, EW – humeral width of elytra, M – arithmetic mean.

Taxonomy

Ceresium pseudofurtivum sp. nov.

(Figs. 1A–B, 2A–F, 3A)

Similar in general appearance to *Ceresium furtivum* PASCOE.

M a l e. Body length 11.5–12.3 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex).

Color dark brown to blackish, moderately shiny; antennae and legs reddish brown; elytra reddish dark brown to black.

Head nearly same as that of *C. furtivum*, narrower than the maximum width of pronotum, HW/PW 0.87 & 0.90, provided more or less densely with deep, coarse and irregular punctures of varying size, with occiput densely so with smaller and more regular punctures, clothed sparsely with rather short whitish hairs, more densely so near the upper eye-lobes and clypeus; frons transversal with fronto-clypeal suture in arcuate line, slightly elevated near middle in the apical 3/4, less densely punctured and sub-glabrous along the apical margin; clypeus twice as wide as long, with base widely emarginated, coarsely punctured and sparsely furnished with whitish hairs in the basal half, apicad transversally impressed with a furrow; eyes separated from one another by half the width of occiput; antennal supports oval and well-bordered though barely elevated. Antennae well surpassing the elytral apex, clothed with minute yellowish pubescence on segments 2–11 and sparsely so with short yellowish hairs on the undersides of segments 1–4; scape moderately clavate and arcuate, provided with shallow, coarse punctures of medium size, segment 3 a little shorter than scape, segment 4 distinctly shorter than the precedent, segments 5–7 sub-equal in length and a little longer than scape, segments 8–10 gradually reduced in length, terminal segment as long as the 4th, segments 8–11 slightly flattened.

Pronotum nearly as in *C. furtivum*, a little shorter than wide, well convex, moderately narrowed toward apex and base, PL/PW 0.94 & 0.96, PA/PW 0.67, PB/PW 0.82 & 0.86; sides arcuate and constricted moderately before base and weakly so before apex, base well-bordered; disc regularly punctured, almost areolate near the middle, more irregularly punctured near sides and more shallowly so near base and apex, clothed almost uniformly with lying whitish hairs each planted in a puncture. Scutellum triangular with sides weakly arcuate, furnished with whitish hairs.

Elytra as those of *C. furtivum*, EL/EW 2.64 & 2.74, apicad very gradually narrowed in straight line, apices rounded; disc almost flat near base, declivous on sides, covered with rather regular medium-sized punctures each bearing a whitish setae.

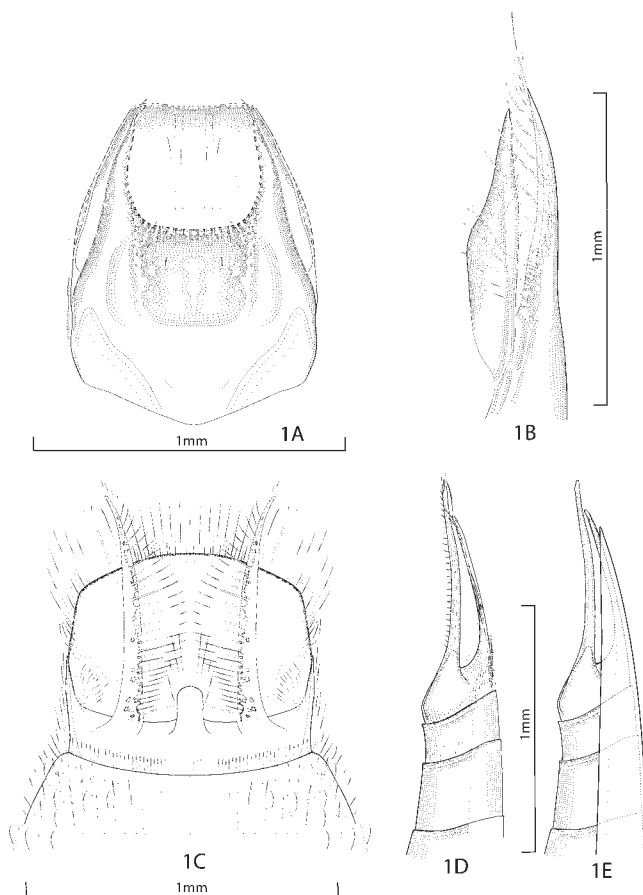


Fig. 1. Male 8th sternites of *Ceresium* spp. — A–B, *C. pseudofurtivum* sp. nov.; C–E, *C. sigularum* sp. nov.
— A, C, Ventral view; B, lateral view; D, lateral view without elytra; E, ditto with elytra, without setae.

Prosternum regularly covered with punctures of medium size though impunctate on the apical third, clothed with short whitish hairs though naked in the middle, with prosternal process rather narrow and flat; mesothroax nearly impunctate, thickly covered with lying whitish hairs, mesosternal process broad, concave and thickly bordered, apicad bi-lobed with each external side produced into the adjoining coxa which is therefore deeply emarginated on the inner side; metasternum a little depressed in the middle with punctures of varying size around the depression, furnished with a longitudinal median groove, clothed with lying whitish hairs except in the middle.

Abdomen depressed in the middle, rather densely punctured in the depression, otherwise nearly impunctate, clothed with thick, lying whitish hairs though naked in the middle; basal ventrite about 1/4 the length of abdomen, the second to the fifth sub-equal in length and about 5/8 the length of the basal; anal ventrite widely emarginated on apex. Eighth sternite much narrower and partly covered by the preceding segment, provided with a pair of very prominent, long, stout, knife-shaped projections each at the lateral-apical edge (Figs. 1A–B).

Legs rather short and stout, femora well clavate; tibiae nearly as long as femora, tibiae and tarsi thickly clothed with whitish hairs; hind legs a little longer than the middle and distinctly longer than

the fore, reaching the apex of third abdominal ventrite.

Male genital organs. Median lobe nearly $2/5$ the length of abdomen, bullet-shaped and about seven times as long as wide in dorsal view, slender and strongly arcuate in profile; median struts almost half the length of median lobe; dorsal plate dehiscent in basal half, gradually narrowed in apical eighth toward the rounded apex; ventral plate dehiscent in basal $7/10$ though furnished with rather thick membrane from basal $7/10$ to middle, apicad weakly pointed upward, surpassing the apex of dorsal plate; tegmen nearly as long as median lobe, broad in dorsal view and strongly arcuate in profile; parameres about half the length of tegmen, dehiscent in apical third, with each lobe apicad gradually rounded, furnished with irregular punctures of varying size and clothed with a few long, standing setae on the apices and several shorter hairs nearby, latero-basal edges a little produced.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Gunung Prada / Jembrana, W. Bali, 23.X.2006, Y. YOKOI leg. Paratype: 1 ♂, Watu Ulo, E. Java, Indonesia, 20.XI.2009, Y. YOKOI leg.

Distribution. Bali and East Java, Indonesia.

Comparative notes. Of all the known species, *Ceresium furtivum* PASCOE is most closely related to the new species. In fact, the both species are so similar in appearance that *C. pseudofurtivum* sp. nov. can be distinguished solely on account of different coloration. Antennae and legs of the new species are namely reddish-brown in color, instead of dark-brown to blackish in the former. On the other hand, the peculiar morphology of the 8th sternite in the new species is outstanding. A peculiarity in such an extreme form has been observed neither in the genus nor in the tribe. Even though latero-apical corners of the sternite are produced in *C. furtivum*, it is much less prominent (HOLZSCHUH, 2014). Meanwhile, the genital organ proper is normal without any singularity.

The paratype specimen from East Java corresponds basically the holotype from Bali in morphology. Only the color of elytra is black instead of reddish dark brown. Even though a narrow impunctate stripe is observed in the middle of pronotum, it is a feature which can be found in varying degree within one species of the genus *Ceresium*.

Ceresium singularum sp. nov.

(Figs. 1C–E, 2G–L, 3B–C)

Similar in many respects to the preceding new species, *C. pseudofurtivum* sp. nov.

Male. Body length 9.0–10.2 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex).

Color yellowish brown, moderately shiny; elytral bases and metepisternum a little darker; head and prothorax dorsally dark brown.

Head analogous to that of *C. pseudofurtivum*, HW/PW 0.94–1.00 (M 0.96); clypeus provided with smaller, regular punctures in basal $2/3$; antennal supports weakly bordered. Antennae well surpassing the elytral apex by the terminal segment; integument as in *C. pseudofurtivum*; segment 3 nearly as long as scape, segment 4 distinctly shorter than the precedent, segments 5–7 sub-equal in length and a little longer than scape, segments 8–10 successively reduced in length, terminal segment a little longer than the precedent, segments 8–11 a little flattened.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, apex narrower than base, PL/PW 1.08–1.14 (M 1.11), PA/PW 0.72–0.76 (M 0.75), PB/PW 0.86–0.96 (M 0.91); base and apex well-bordered; sides weakly arcuate, constricted distinctly before base and moderately so before apex; surface nearly as in *C. pseudofurtivum*, with the punctures a little larger and coarser, with a narrow impunctate median stripe near base, clothed rather sparsely with lying whitish hairs throughout. Scutellum elongated sub-circular, furnished with whitish hairs.

Elytra as in *C. pseudofurtivum*, though slenderer, EL/EW 2.86–2.94 (M 2.94); sides slightly

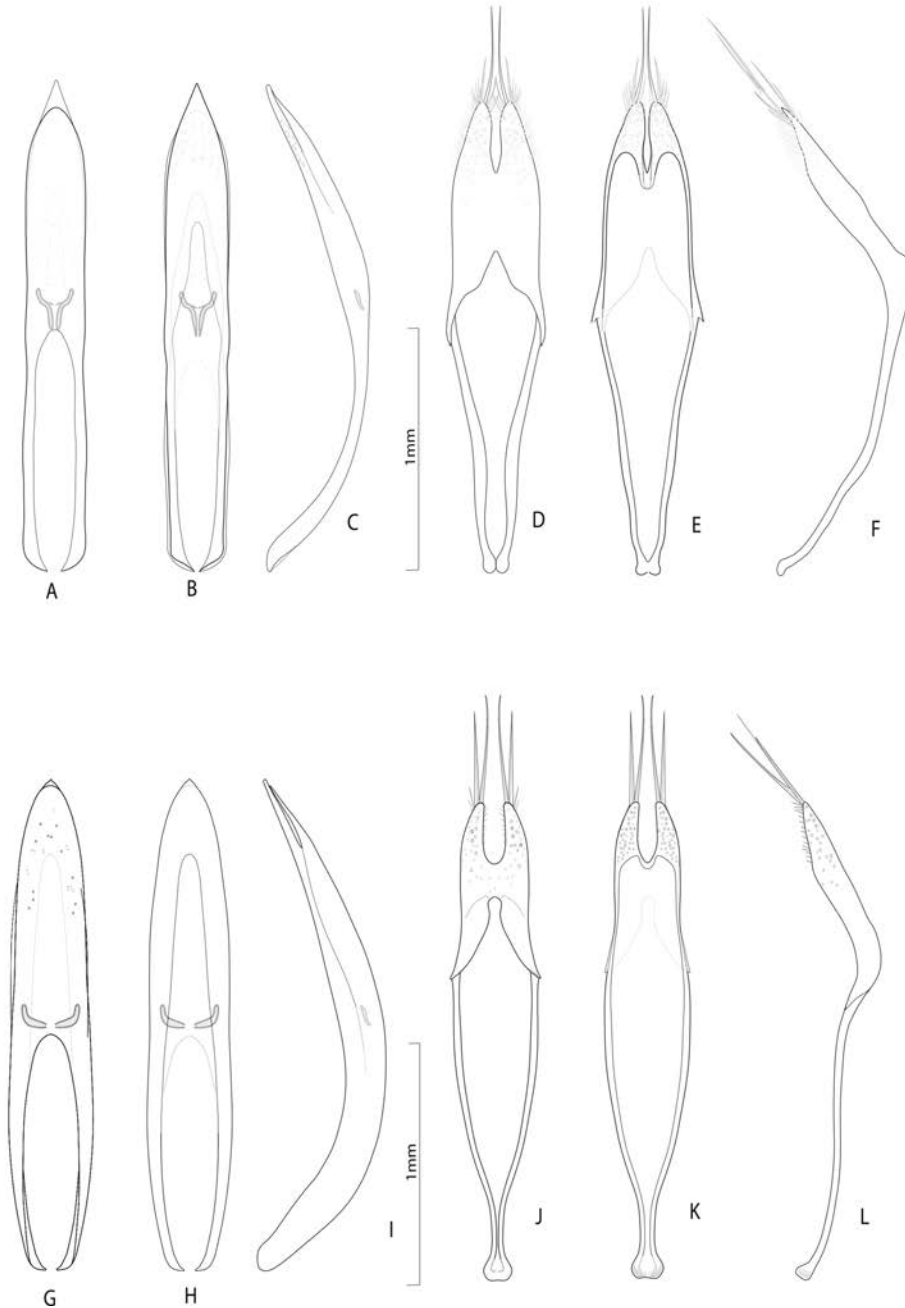


Fig. 2. Male genital organs of *Ceresium* spp. — A–F, *C. pseudofurtivum* sp. nov.; G–L, *C. singularum* sp. nov. — A, G, Median lobe, dorsal view; B, H, ditto, ventral view; C, I, ditto, lateral view; D, J, tegmen, dorsal view; E, K, ditto, ventral view; F, L, ditto, lateral view.

emarginated in the middle.

Prosternum densely and regularly covered with medium-sized punctures though impunctate on

the apical margin, apex well bordered, prosternal process narrow; mesosternum apicad thickly bordered, sub-glabrous except a few coarse punctures near the middle of apex, clothed sparsely with whitish hairs on apex and sides, mesosternal process similar as in *C. pseudofurtivum* though apicad less dehiscent; sides of meso- and metathoraces thickly covered with lying whitish hairs; metasternum longitudinally deeply impressed in the middle with a groove, furnished with shallow punctures of medium size and lying whitish hair near sides and apex.

Abdomen almost lustrous with very sparse, short, lying whitish hairs; basal ventrite about 3/10 the length of abdomen, the second to the fifth sub-equal in length and about half the length of the basal; anal ventrite widely emarginated on apex. Eighth sternite much narrower and partly covered by the preceding segment, apicad provided firstly with a pair of very prominent, slender, sword-shaped projections three times the length of 8th sternite, each of which regularly furnished with long, stout, standing setae on the inner side, secondly with a much shorter projection with rounded apex in the middle, half the length of 8th sternite and furnished with several standing whitish setae of medium length (Figs. 1C–E).

Legs rather short and stout, furnished with flying yellowish hairs, femora well clavate in apical 2/3, tibiae about 5/6 the length of femora; mid legs slightly longer than the fore and shorter than the hind; hind femora reaching the apex of fourth abdominal ventrite.

Male genital organs. Median lobe nearly half the length of 8th sternite, longish-spindle-shaped and more than five times longer than wide in dorsal view, strongly arcuate in profile; median struts almost half the length of the lobe; dorsal plate dehiscent in basal half, gradually narrowed in apical eighth toward the rounded apex; ventral plate dehiscent in basal 4/5 though furnished with rather thick membrane from basal 4/5 to middle, pointed apicad and surpassing the apex of dorsal plate, surface furnished with sporadic shallow punctures of varying size; tegmen nearly as long as the median lobe, a little more than four times longer than wide, moderately sinuate in profile; parameres about 3/8 the length of tegmen, dehiscent in apical third, with outer side of each lobe apicad gradually tapering toward the rounded apices, furnished with irregular punctures of varying size and with a few long, stout standing setae on the apices, latero-basal edges a little produced.

F e m a l e. Body length 7.6–11.3mm. Antennae a little shorter than in male, reaching though not surpassing the elytral apices. HW/PW 0.93–1.00 (M 0.97), PL/PW 1.08–1.10 (M 1.10), PA/PW 0.72–0.80 (M 0.75), PB/PW 0.90–0.93 (M 0.91); EL/EW 2.78–3.03 (M 2.92). Anal ventrite trapezoidal with apex arcuate.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mangsit, Lombok, Indonesia, 2–4.XII.2003, Y. YOKOI leg.; Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype except the date of collection, 22–23.IV.2005; 1 ♂, Pusuk, Lombok, Indonesia, 2–4.XII.2003, Y. YOKOI leg.; 2 ♀♀, same locality, V.2008, Local collector leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Batu Mantu, Sumbawa, Indonesia, 19–20. XI.2008, Y. YOKOI leg.

Distribution. Lombok and Sumbawa, Indonesia.

Comparative notes. Eight sternite of this new species from Lombok and Sumbawa is again very peculiar in structure. No such peculiarity has been observed in the tribe Callidiopini. Singularity of 8th sternite of abdomen as such is commonly shared by the above described *Ceresium pseudofurtivum* sp. nov. from Bali and East Java. The position and structure of the peculiar projections is, however, fundamentally different. While the latter from Bali and East Java has a pair of knife-shaped projections on the latero-apical corner of the 8th sternite, *Ceresium singularum* sp. nov. has three instead of two projections on apex, of which the pair of larger ones are elongated sword-shaped. Regarding the external characteristics, the new species from Lombok-Sumbawa does share similar structure of head, surface of pronotum and elytra with the above mentioned *C. pseudofurtivum* sp. nov. They differ, however, in other important aspects such as coloration, outline of pronotum as well as body structure. No essential difference can be observed for the paratype specimens from Sumbawa.

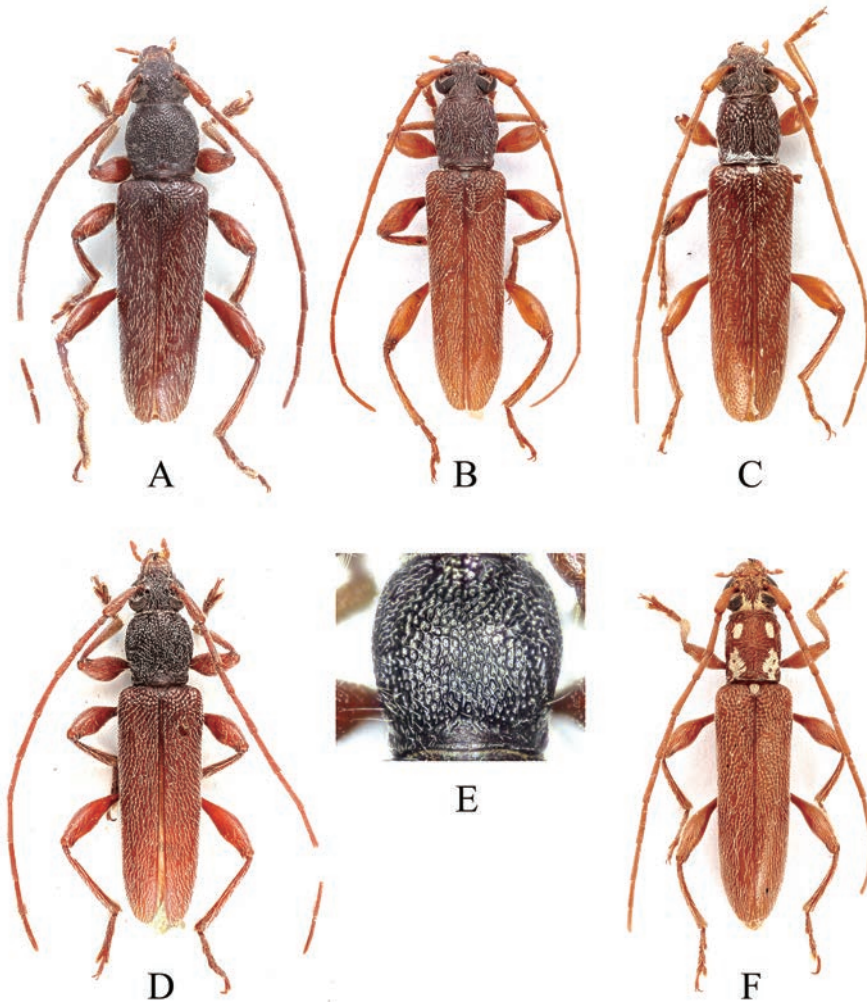


Fig. 3. Habitus of *Ceresium* spp. — A, *C. pseudofurtivum* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ from Bali; B, *C. singularum* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ from Lombok; C, ditto, paratype, ♀ from Lombok; D, *C. areolatum* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ from Bali; E, ditto, pronotum; F, *C. detanii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ from Bali.

Ceresium areolatum sp. nov.

(Figs. 3D–E, 4A–F)

Similar in general appearance to the preceding two species, *C. pseudofurtivum* sp. nov. and *C. singularum* sp. nov.

Male. Body length 10.2–11.0 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex).

Colour dark brown, moderately shiny; legs, antennae and abdomen reddish brown; elytra reddish brown though brown near bases.

Head similar to that of *C. pseudofurtivum* in outline, though distinctly narrower than the maximum width of pronotum, HW/PW 0.84–0.88 (M 0.85); frons concave near vertex and less convex, less densely punctured, provided with more or less distinct longitudinal median groove.

Pronotum a little longer than wide, apex narrower than base, PL/PW 1.01–1.05 (M 1.04), PA/PW 0.62–0.68 (M 0.64), PB/PW 0.8–0.85 (M 0.81), well convex with sides moderately arcuate, distinctly constricted before base; base and apex well-bordered; surface densely provided with contiguous punctures in longitudinal-elliptical form; disc almost uniformly areolate, clothed rather sparsely with adpressed whitish hairs throughout. Scutellum bell-shaped, furnished with whitish hairs.

Elytra as in *C. pseudofurtivum*, though a little slenderer, EL/EW 2.78–2.86 (M 2.83), slightly tapering posteriorly from bases to apical sixth, rounded at apices.

Prosternum uniformly areolate though naked on apical margin, clothed sparsely with short, adpressed whitish hairs, apex well bordered; prosternal process narrow; mesosternum apicad thickly bordered, provided rather densely with coarse medium-sized punctures throughout and thickly clothed with whitish lying hairs on sides; mesosternal process as in *C. singularum*; metasternum longitudinally a little impressed near the middle with a median groove, furnished with shallow, medium-sized punctures except in the middle, haired on sides as in mesosternum.

Abdomen provided with irregular, shallow, small punctures and sparse, lying whitish hairs; basal ventrite about 3/10 the length of abdomen, the second to the fifth sub-equal in length and about half the length of the basal; anal ventrite with apex very slightly emarginated in the middle. Eighth sternite much narrower and mostly covered by the preceding segment, with apex widely and deeply emarginated.

Legs similar to those of *C. singularum*.

Male genital organs. Median lobe nearly half the length of abdomen; analogous to that of *C. singularum* in dorsal view though nearly six times longer than wide, a little slenderer in profile; ventral plate dehiscent in basal 5/6 though furnished with rather thick membrane from basal 5/6 to middle; tegmen about 7/8 the length of median lobe, about five times longer than wide, moderately sinuate in profile; parameres dehiscent in apical third, with each lobe apicad gradually reduced in width with apices rounded; latero-basal edges a little produced; surface and setae similar as those of *C. singularum*.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Gunung Prada / Jembrana, Bali, Indonesia, 19–25.X.2004, Y. YOKOI leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, same location, 2.XI.2007, Local collector leg.; 1 ♂, ditto with the date XII.2008.

Distribution. Bali, Indonesia.

Comparative notes. *Ceresium areolatum* sp. nov. is rather unique with the areolate surface of its pronotal disc. *Ceresium reticulatum* AURIVILLIUS, 1928 from Samoa Island has also pronotum with reticulate surface. It differs, however, in outline of pronotum and in the structure of reticulate surface itself. In other respect, the new species can be compared to the above described *C. singularum* sp. nov. or to the sympatric *C. pseudofurtivum* sp. nov., sharing similar coloration, head, legs and mesosternal process with the former and similar outline of pronotum as well as of elytra with the latter. Regarding the male genital organs proper, it resembles both of these species. In any case, however, it differs from these two species obviously, with the normal 8th sternite without peculiar projections.

Ceresium detanii sp. nov.

(Figs. 3F, 4G–L)

Male. Body length 9.8 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex).

Color uniformly luteous; eyes and apices of mandibles dark brown.

Head as wide as the maximum width of pronotum, HW/PW 1.00, clothed sparsely with rather short yellowish hairs on frons and clypeus, densely so with lying yellowish hairs along the upper eye-

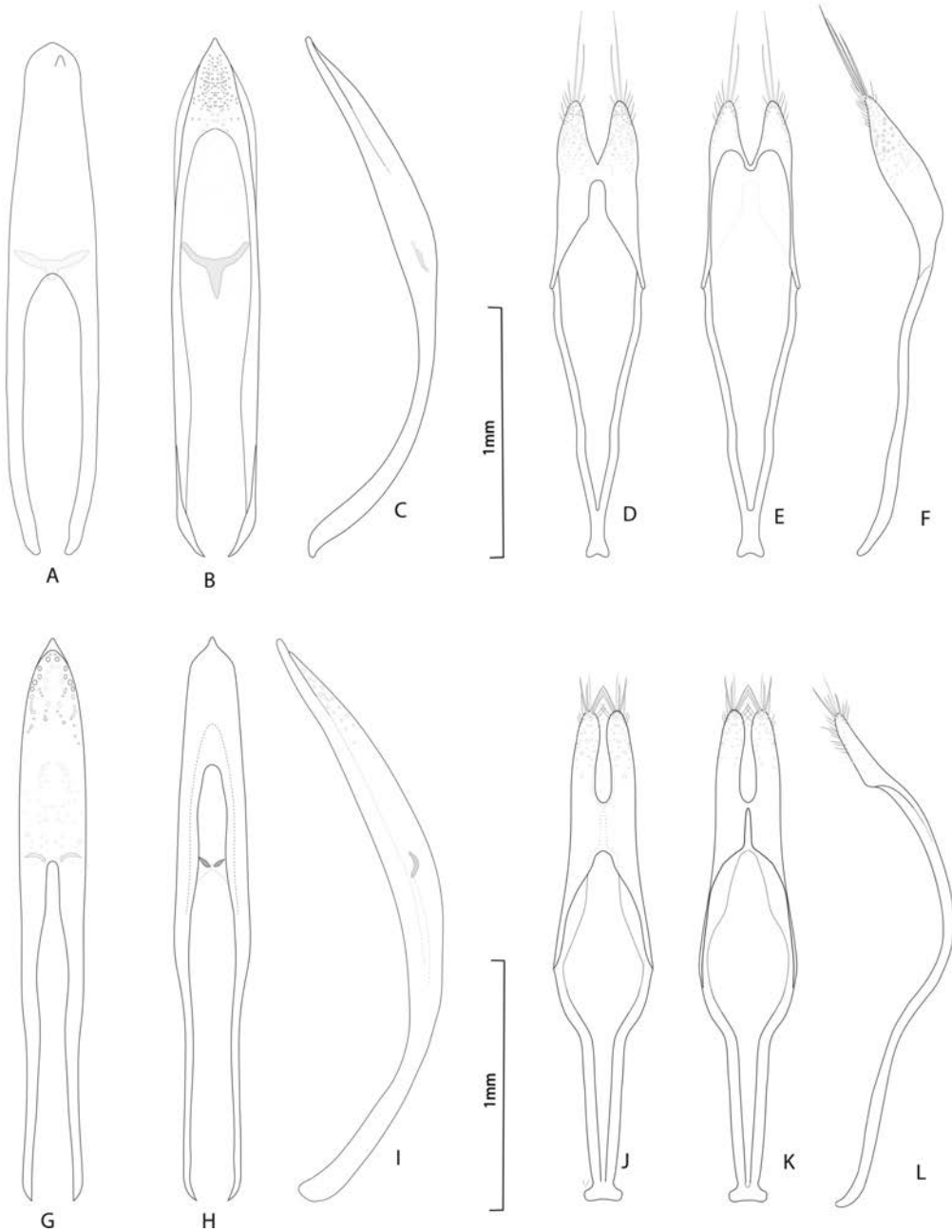


Fig. 4. Male genital organs of *Ceresium* spp. — A–F, *C. areolatum* sp. nov.; G–L, *C. detanii* sp. nov. — A, G, Median lobe, dorsal view; B, H, ditto, ventral view; C, I, ditto, lateral view; D, J, tegmen, dorsal view; E, K, ditto, ventral view; F, L, ditto, lateral view.

lobes, furnished with whitish-yellowish tomentum on occiput; frons longer than wide with fronto-clypeal suture in arcuate line, the upper half a little concave while the lower half a little elevated, with a deep transversal furrow in between, provided further with a shallow longitudinal median

groove in the upper half stretching to vertex, the upper part densely provided with coarse though shallow punctures while the lower part sparsely with small and shallow punctures of transversally elliptical form; clypeus half as long as wide, with base widely emarginated, apicad transversally impressed with a furrow near apex, barely punctured except near sides; gula punctate and rugose in apical half; vertex concave and coarsely punctured; eyes separated from one another by $2/5$ the width of occiput; antennal supports sub-circular in outline, fairly elevated though without a tubercle. Antennae well surpassing the elytral apex by the middle of 10th segment, clothed with minute yellowish pubescence on segments 2–11 and sparsely so with short yellowish hairs on the undersides of segments 1–4; scape moderately clavate and arcuate, rather densely provided with small and shallow punctures, segment 3 as long as scape, segment 4 distinctly shorter than the precedent, segments 5–7 sub-equal in length and a little longer than scape, segments 8–10 diminishing gradually in length with the terminal segment as long as the third, segments 8–11 slightly flattened.

Pronotum cylindrical, much longer than wide, PL/PW 1.27, PA/PW 0.83, PB/PW 0.94; sides sub-parallel though constricted before apex; disc lustreless on surface with microstructure, densely furnished with large coarse punctures each bearing a short yellowish hair, further with a pair of moderate tubercles each on the latero-basal corner, rugulose-scabrous near sides and base, clothed with two pairs of sharply-bordered whitish-yellowish maculae in tomentum, of which the first ones semi-elliptical in form, lying somewhat oblique in the apical half near sides, about fifth the length of pronotum, the second ones half the length of pronotum with irregular boundaries, each with a minute naked spot inside, lying in the basal half near sides. Scutellum bell-shaped, covered with whitish-yellowish tomentum.

Elytra rather long, EL/EW 3.0, apicad very gradually narrowed in basal $4/5$, apices rounded; disc regularly covered with smaller punctures each bearing a short whitish setae.

Prosternum densely and coarsely punctured except in the apical third, with moderate transversal swelling before apex, with prosternal process rather narrow with sides well bordered and emarginated in semi-circular line; mesothroax with smaller punctures, clothed rather thickly with lying whitish hairs in the basal half; mesosternal process relatively narrow, a little emarginated on sides and deeply so on apex, with coxae moderately emarginated on the inner sides; mesepisternum with whitish-yellowish tomentum; metasternum semi-cylindrical, a little flattened in the middle near base, well bordered on base and apex, provided with a longitudinal median groove, furnished uniformly with rather shallow punctures of varying size as well as with thick, lying whitish hairs though naked in the middle.

Abdomen nearly impunctate though obtusely and shallowly punctured in the middle, clothed with thick, lying whitish hairs except in the middle; basal ventrite about one third the length of abdomen; the second to the fourth gradually reduced in length with the fourth about one third the length of the basal; anal ventrite longer than the precedent, widely emarginated on apex. Eighth sternite shorter and narrower with apex emarginated, though partly covered and invisible.

Legs rather short and stout, furnished rather thickly with longish hairs, femora well clavate in apical $2/3$; mid legs slightly longer than the fore and shorter than hind; hind femora reaching the apex of fourth abdominal ventrite.

Male genital organs. Median lobe about $11/20$ the length of abdomen, bullet-shaped and very slender, about nine times longer than wide in dorsal view, slender and strongly arcuate in profile; median struts more than half the length of median lobe; dorsal plate dehiscent in basal $3/5$, gradually narrowed in apical fourth toward the rounded apex; ventral plate dehiscent in basal $3/4$ though furnished with rather thick membrane from basal $3/4$ to middle, apicad pointed and surpassing the apex of dorsal plate; tegmen $6/7$ the length of median lobe, about five times longer than wide; parameres elongated, about half the length of tegmen, dehiscent in apical third, with each lobe apicad gradually round-

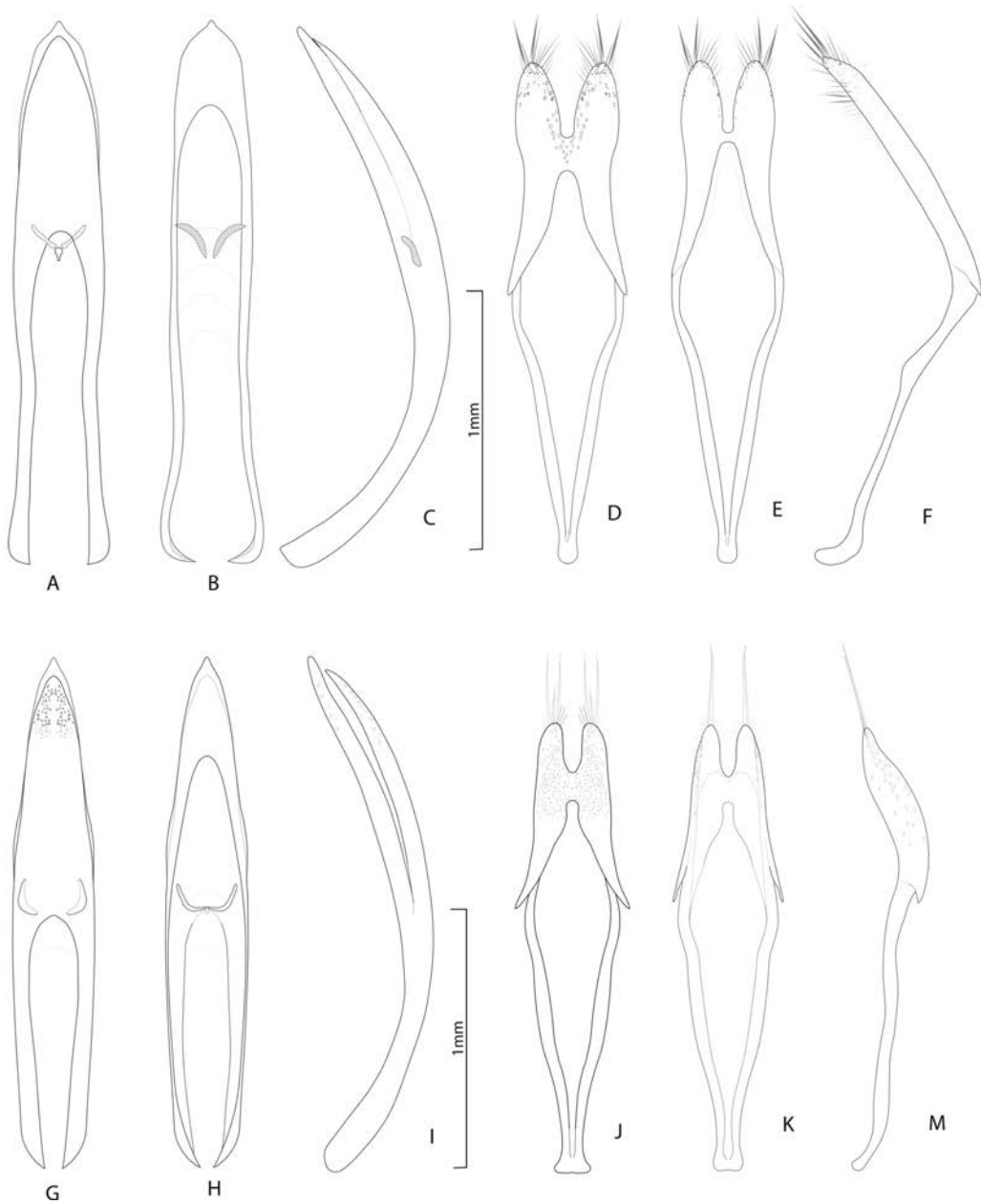


Fig. 5. Male genital organs of *Ceresium* spp. — A–F, *C. diversicolor* sp. nov.; G–L, *C. geniculatum* — A, G, Median lobe, dorsal view; B, H, ditto, ventral view; C, I, ditto, lateral view; D, J, tegmen, dorsal view; E, K, ditto, ventral view; F, L, ditto, lateral view.

ed, furnished with irregular punctures of varying size and clothed with a few long, standing setae on the apices and several shorter hairs nearby, latero-basal edges a little elongated.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♂, Gunung Prada / Jembrana, W. Bali, 4–7.XI.2006, Y. YOKOI leg.

Distribution. Bali, Indonesia.

Etymology. The name of this new species is dedicated to Mr. Hiromi DETANI, a resident of Bali Island, Indonesia, who kindly helped the author and other visitors of this region with valuable information and practical advices.

Comparative notes. This new species is above all characterized with its rather unique form of pronotum. It is firstly elongated and almost perfectly cylindrical. Species as *C. zeylanicum* WHITE, *C. sinicum* WHITE, *C. saphenum* HOLZSCHUH, 2014 or *C. rainwateri* GRESSITT, 1959 have indeed somewhat cylindrical pronotum. They are, however, either more or less arcuate on sides and in no way as cylindrical as that of this new species, or much shorter if cylindrical enough. For the unique pronotum alone therefore, the new species differs from the known *Ceresium* species. The dull, almost scabrous-rugulose surface of pronotum with large and coarse puncture is also characteristic. As to the male genital organs, median lobe of the new species is much slenderer than any of the comparative species. On the other hand, the sharply outlined maculae in tomentum on pronotum is shared by several species. Those species with analogous maculae on pronotum as *C. niligiriense* GAHAN, *C. nigroapicale* DILLON & DILLON, 1952, *C. saphenum* HOLZSCHUH, 2014 or *C. wittmeri* PIC, 1943 have, however, different form or surface of pronotum. Their resemblance in maculation is thus probably more of coincidental nature.

***Ceresium diversicolor* sp. nov.**

(Figs.5A–F, 7A–B)

Similar in many respects to *Ceresium unicolor* FABRICIUS.

Male. Body length 10.0–14.0 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex).

Color variable, rather dull and lustreless on surface; head reddish brown to blackish with apices of mandibles black; pronotum fulvus to blackish; elytra, legs and antennae luteous to fulvus; under-side fulvus to brownish.

Head narrower than the maximum width of pronotum, HW/PW 0.83–0.93 (M 0.86), clothed sparsely with rather short yellowish-whitish hairs on frons and clypeus, densely so with lying hairs of similar color along the upper eye-lobes; frons transversal, semi-trapezoidal with fronto-clypeal suture sub-arcuate, concave, depressed in the middle with a transversal furrow, provided further with a longitudinal median groove in the upper half, which is stretching to vertex, punctured nearly as in *C. unicolor*; clypeus short, three times as wide as long, with base widely emarginated, transversally impressed in sinuate line, the basal half minutely and shallowly punctured; occiput widely impunctate; gula rugose with several large elliptical punctures in apical half; eyes separated from one another by 9/20 the width of occiput; vertex, antennal supports and antennae as in *C. unicolor*, though scape thicker, segments 3–4 a little, 5–11 distinctly flattened, segments 9–10 slightly serrate.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, moderately convex with sides rather weakly arcuate, PL/PW 1.03–1.05 (M 1.04), PA/PW 0.70–0.77 (M 0.72), PB/PW 0.83–0.88 (M 0.86); disc densely, coarsely and contiguously punctured; sides scabrous-rugulose with very large, coarse and irregular punctures as well as with a few small tubercles. Scutellum sub-trapezoidal with sides and apex arcuate in line, with whitish-yellowish tomentum.

Elytra a little narrower than in comparable species, EL/EW 2.70–2.86 (M 2.78).

Venter of thoraces as in *C. unicolor*, though impunctate in the depressed area in the middle of metasternum.

Abdomen nearly similar as in *C. unicolor*; anal ventrite with apex arcuate in line. Eighth sternite shorter and narrower with apex deeply emarginated, though partly covered and invisible.

Legs similar to those of *C. unicolor*; apex of mid tibia produced in the middle.

Male genital organs. Median lobe a little more than half the length of abdomen, bullet-shaped, 4.5 times as long as wide in dorsal view, strongly arcuate in profile; median struts about half the length of median lobe; dorsal plate dehiscent in basal 2/3, gradually narrowed in apical fourth toward the rounded apex; ventral plate dehiscent in about basal 4/5 though furnished with rather thick membrane from basal 4/5 to middle, apicad pointed and surpassing the apex of dorsal plate; tegmen a little more than 9/10 the length of median lobe, about five times longer than wide, strongly arcuate in profile; parameres about 2/5 the length of tegmen, dehiscent in apical third, with each lobe apicad gradually rounded, furnished with irregular punctures of varying size and clothed with a few long, standing setae on the apices and several shorter hairs nearby, latero-basal edges a little produced.

Female. Body length 13.6 mm. Head relatively a little narrower, HW/PW 0.80; antennae a little shorter with the apex of the 10th segment reaching the elytral apex, pronotum shorter than wide, PL/PW 0.94, PA/PW 0.72, PB/PW 0.88; elytra a little wider with EL/EW 2.70.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mangsit, Lombok, Indonesia, 13–14.XI.2006, Y. YOKOI leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype, 1 ♂, ditto with the date, 9–12.XI.2006; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Pusuk Lombok, Indonesia, 4–6.XI.2006, Y. YOKOI leg.

Distribution. Lombok, Indonesia.

Comparative notes. *Ceresium diversicolor* sp. nov. can be compared to *C. unicolor* and similar species including *C. adamsi* GRESSITT, 1956, *C. affine* AURIVILLIUS, 1917 or *C. thyra* DILLON & DILLON, 1952, mostly found in Oceania and neighbouring areas. It differs, however, firstly in coloration pattern. The body color is namely not uniform as in the case of *C. unicolor*, varying distinctly in head, pronotum, elytra and underside. Further, it is in itself variable among individuals, whereas it is rather stable in *C. unicolor*. Secondly, the body of the new species is less stout with slenderer pronotum, which is slightly longer than wide in male and thus longer than the comparable species, while it is also less convex with the sides only moderately arcuate. Thirdly, surface on pronotum is quite different, as it is deeply and irregularly punctured on sides with a scabrous appearance. Lastly, antennae are a little longer. Though differing regarding the above points, it is nevertheless closer to *C. unicolor* and related species than to the others.

Ceresium geniculatum WHITE, 1855

(Figs. 7C–E)

Ceresium geniculatum WHITE, 1855: 245; type locality: “E. Indies, Moulmein”.

Ceresium rufipes PASCOE, 1869: 537; type locality: “Timor”.

Ceresium geniculatum v. *ingeniculatum* PIC, 1933: 9; type locality: “Saigon”.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mangsit, Lombok, Indonesia, 2–4.XII.2003, Y. YOKOI leg.; 2 ♀♀, ditto with the date 13–14.XI.2006; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Pasuk, Lombok, Indonesia, 4–6.XI.2006, Y. YOKOI leg.

Distribution. Andaman Is., Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, Hainan, Yunnan, Timor, Flores and Lombok (new record).

Notes. *Ceresium geniculatum* was originally described from Myanmar. It is widely though disconnectedly distributed firstly in the South-East Asian Continent with its periphery and secondly in the Lesser Sunda Islands. New records from Lombok Island is listed above.

The specimens from Lombok Is. are a little different from the nomino-type from Moulmein, Myanmar, regarding the structure of head; the vertex is namely flattened and less densely punctured, while the occiput is more shallowly and sparsely punctured and provided with a more or less large im-

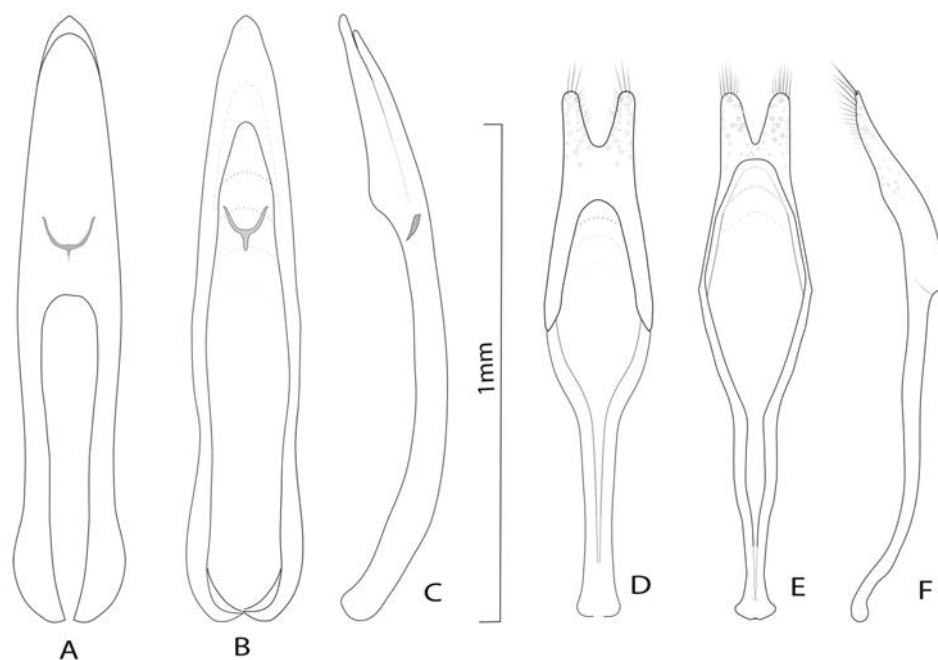


Fig. 6. Male genital organs of *Tethionea lassehubeberi* sp. nov. — A, Median lobe, dorsal view; B, ditto, ventral view; C, ditto lateral view; D, tegmen, dorsal view; E, ditto, ventral view; F, ditto, lateral view.

punctate area on dorsum.

***Ceresium zeylanicum* WHITE, 1855**

(Figs. 8A–B)

Ceresium zeylanicum WHITE, 1855: 246; type locality: “Ceylon”.

Ceresium basilanum PIC, 1943: 96 type locality: “Ile Basilan”.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Gunung Prada / Jembrana, West Bali, Indonesia, 24–26.XII.2003, Local collector leg.; 4 ♀♀, ditto, XII.2008; 1 ♀, Mt. Semeru, East Java, Indonesia, I.2008, Local collector leg.; 1 ♀, Malan, East Java, 13–14.X.2004, Y. YOKOI leg.; 1 ♀, Nusa Barong, East Java, 21.XI.2009, Y. YOKOI leg.; 1 ♂, Jambi, Sumatra, Indonesia, XII.2013, Local collector leg.; 1 ♀, Landai / Harau, W. Sumatra, Indonesia, 11–13.IV.2007, Y. YOKOI leg.; 2 ♀♀, Gunung Pessagi, Liwa Kenali, Pr. Lampung, Sumatra, Indonesia, 23–31.X.2006, Y. YOKOI leg.; 1 ♂, Datai, Langkawi Is., Malaysia, 10–17.III.2013, Y. YOKOI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Papagaran, South Kalimantan, 23–30.X.2006, Y. YOKOI leg.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, India, Myanmar, Laos, Philippines, Borneo, Java, Bali (new record), Sumatra (new record), South Kalimantan (new record) and Lankawi Is. (new record).

Notes. This species was described from Sri Lanka. Latest observations confirmed new distribution in Bali, East Java, Sumatra, South Kalimantan and Langkawi Island as above.

***Ceresium diversum* PASCOE, 1869**

(Figs. 8C–D)

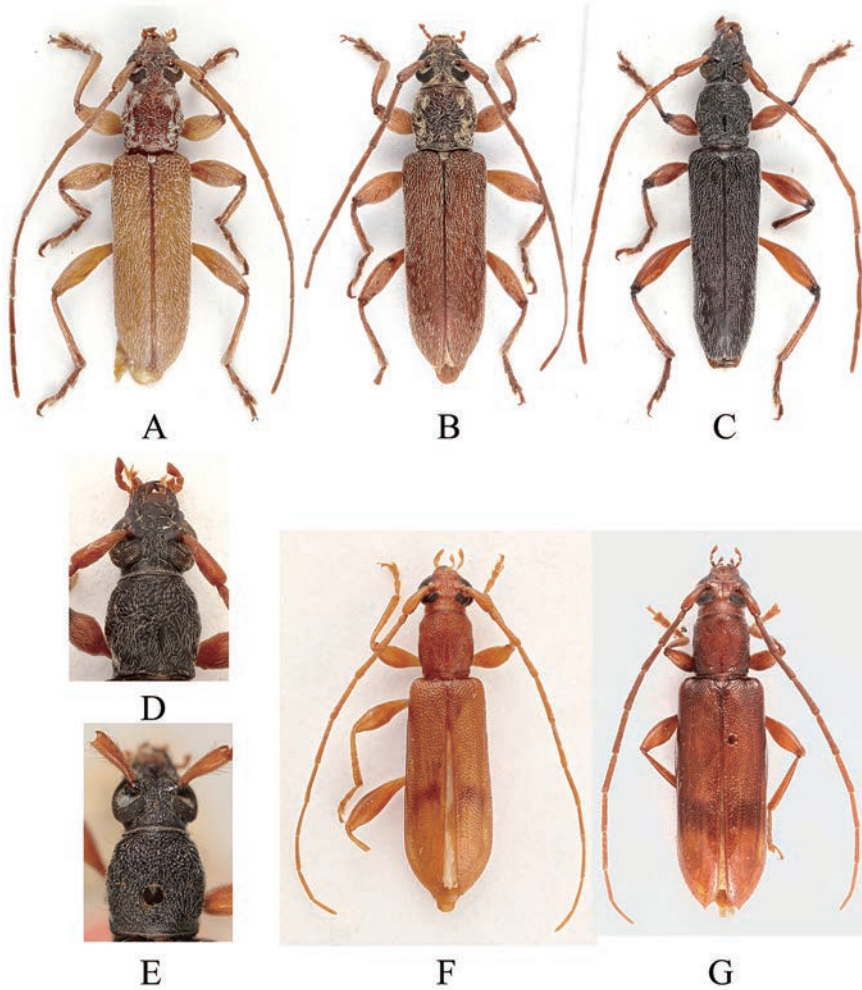


Fig. 7. Habitus of *Ceresium* and *Tethionea* spp. — A, *C. diversicolor* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ from Lombok; B, ditto, paratype, ♀ from Lombok; C, *C. geniculatum*, ♂ from Lombok; D, ditto, occiput; E, occiput of *C. geniculatum*, holotype, ♂ from Burma (deposited in the Natural History Museum, London); F, *T. lassehubweberi* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ from Lombok; G, *T. javana* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ from East Java.

Diatomocephala diversa PASCOE, 1869: 541; type locality: "Menado".

Ceresium diversum: AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 123.

Specimens examined. 10 ♀♀, Gunung Tangis / Jembrana, West Bali, Indonesia, 24–26.XII.2003, Y. YOKOI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bunbungan, West Bali, 14–15.XI.2006, Y. YOKOI leg.; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mangsit, Lombok, Indonesia, 6–12.XI.2006, Local collector leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Kalibaru, East Java, Indonesia, 21–23.XII.2003, Y. YOKOI leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Argopouro, East Java, 24–25.XII.2002, Y. YOKOI leg.

Distribution. Sulawesi, Lombok (new record), Bali (new record) and East Java (new record).

Notes. This species was described on account of the holotype from Menado, North Sulawesi. Recent observations confirmed a new distribution in Lombok, Bali and East Java as above.

Specimens from Lombok tend to be more reddish in color than the others.

***Examnes philippensis* NEWMAN, 1842**

(Figs. 8E–F)

Oemona philippensis NEWMAN, 1842: 247; type locality: "Philippine Is."*Examnes philippensis*: GAHAN, 1900: 122.*Examnes philippinensis* [sic]: HELLER, 1916: 298.*Examnes idoneus* PASCOE, 1869: 540; type locality: "Waigiou".*Examnes longicornis* PASCOE, 1869: 540; type locality: "Bouru", "Dorey".*Diatomocephala larvata* PASCOE, 1869: 542; type locality: "Lombok". **Syn. nov.***Ceresium larvatum*: AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 124.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂♂, Gunung Prada / Jembrana, West Bali, Indonesia, 9–11.XI.2003, Y. YOKOI leg.; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, ditto, with the date of collection, 23.X.2006; 2 ♂♂, same locality, V.2008, Local collector leg.; 1 ♀, Mangsit, Lombok, Indonesia, 2–4.XII.2003, Y. YOKOI leg., 4 ♂♂, Pusuk, Lombok, V.2008, Local collector leg.

Type specimens examined. 1 ♂ (in the Natural History Museum, London), "Type" / "(*Oemona philippensis* Newm. Type" / "Philippine Is". 1 ♀ (in the Natural History Museum, London), "Type" / "Lombok" / "Pascoe Coll." / "*Ceresium larvatum* Pas.", "*Diatomocephala larvata* Pascoe".

Distribution. The Philippines: Luzon, Bohol and Mindanao, Irian Haya: Waigeo, Dorey-Manokwari and Holandia, Santa Cruz Is.: Vanikoro, Indonesia: Buru, Lombok and Bali (new record).

Notes. New records from Bali as above. The specimens from Bali and Lombok differ slightly from the holotype with head more densely covered with whitish pubescence.

According to a recent examination of the type specimens preserved in the Natural History Museum, London, *Diatomocephala larvata* PASCOE, 1869 (= *Ceresium larvatum*) should be treated as a junior synonym of *Oemona philippensis* NEWMAN, 1842 (= *Examnes philippensis*) as no essential differences was found regarding the external characteristics.

***Tethionea lassehubweberi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 6A–F, 7F)

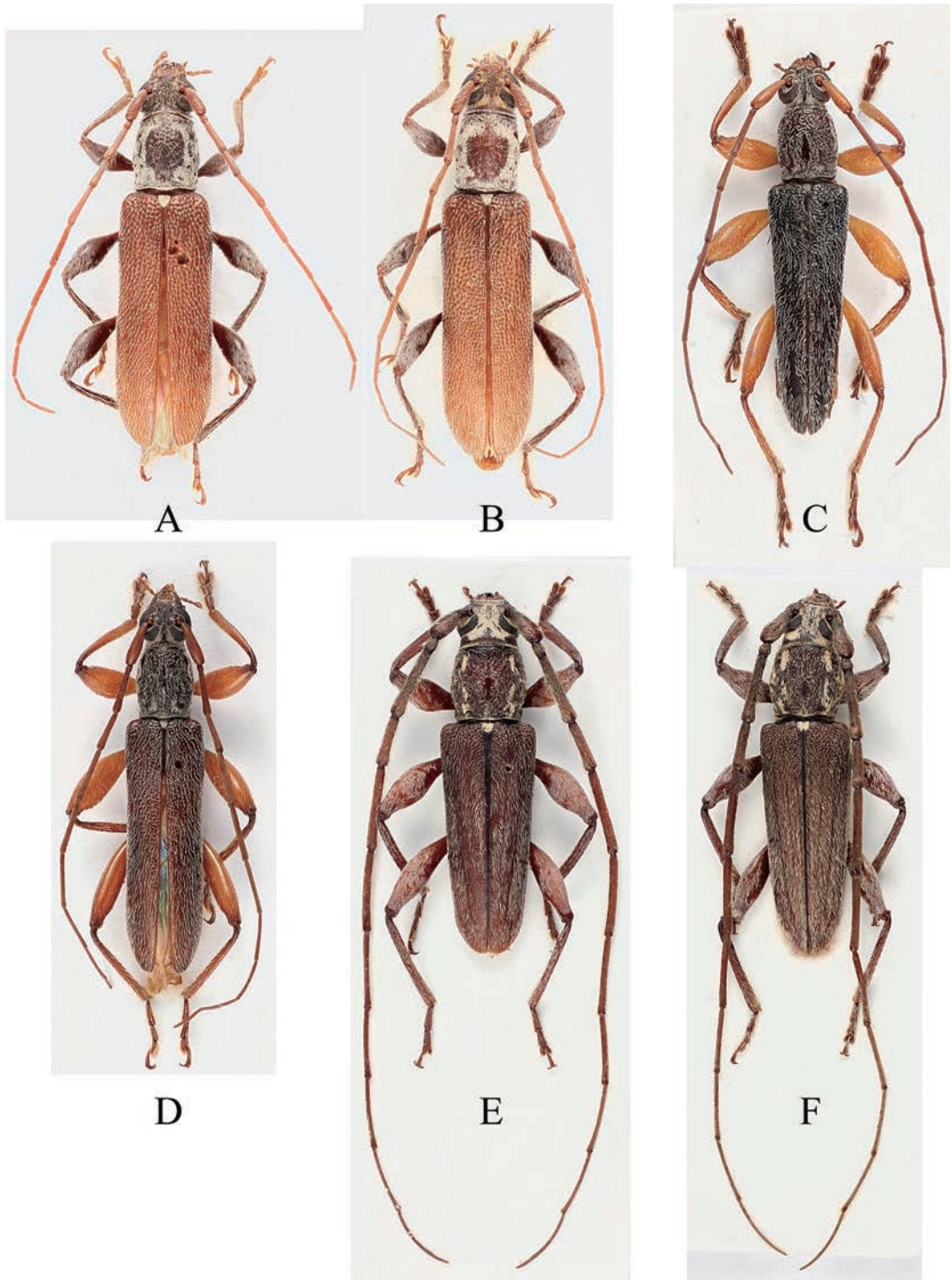
Similar in many respects to *Tethionea cheesemanae* GRESSITT, 1955.

M a l e. Body length 7.6–7.8 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex).

Color almost uniformly ochraceous, though head, pronotum and underside of body a little reddish, moderately shiny; elytra with a darker-colored and oblique post-median band with irregular boundaries.

Head similar to that of *T. cheesemanae* in outline, as wide as the maximum width of pronotum, HW/PW 1.00, provided with a deep median furrow stretching from fronto-clypeal suture over vertex into occiput; frons densely furnished with large and coarse punctures near sides, uniformly hairless except a few short setae along the sides; clypeus short with base emarginated and shallowly punctured; vertex concave with large and deep punctures. Antennae slightly shorter than in *T. cheesemanae*, reaching the elytral apex by ninth segment; segments analogous to those of the latter regarding the relative length, though segments 8–11 each successively reduced in length, with terminal segment 3/4 the length of the third; scape moderately arcuate and distinctly clavate, densely and shallowly punctured and clothed with short standing hairs; segments 2–11 clothed with minute yellowish pubescence, segments 2–5 in addition sparsely so with short yellowish hairs on the undersides.

Pronotum longer than wide, PL/PW 1.07–1.16, sub-cylindrical though distinctly narrower at base and apex, PA/PW 0.80–0.83, PB/PW 0.85–0.86, constricted slightly before apex and distinctly so be-



Figs. 8. Habitus of *Ceresium* and *Exannes* spp. — A, *C. zeylanicum*, ♂ from Bali; B, ditto, ♀ from East Java; C, *C. diversum*, ♂ from Bali; D, ditto, from Lombok; E, *E. philippensis*, ♂ from Bali; F, ditto, ♂ from Lombok.

fore base, with sides feebly sinuate in profile, dorsally a little flattened; disc rather regularly furnished with dense and deep punctures, of which those in the middle are smaller, provided with an obtuse, longitudinal, impunctate median stripe near base, almost hairless except for a few short lying hairs near sides. Scutellum bell-shaped, naked.

Elytra similar to those of *T. cheesemanae*, rather long and narrow, EL/EW 2.86–2.94, sub-parallel-sided, slightly broadened behind middle, thereafter apicad gradually narrowed with apices sub-obtuse; disc punctured similarly.

Prosternum widely rugose in basal 2/3, with feeble transversal swelling before apex; prosternal process very narrow, apicad constricted between the adjoining pair of coxal cavities; mesosternum closely and coarsely punctured; mesosternal process relatively narrow, sub-parallel and deeply emarginated on apex; mesepisternum clothed with short yellowish hairs; metasternum well convex though apicad wider, impressed longitudinally with a furrow in the middle of apical half, furnished more or less with large punctures each bearing a short setae.

Abdomen nearly naked, though obtusely rugose in the middle and sparsely clothed with short, yellowish lying hairs.

Legs relatively short and stout, femora distinctly clavate in apical 2/3.

Male genital organs. Median lobe about 11/30 the length of abdomen, semi-spindle-shaped, about five times longer than wide in dorsal view, moderately arcuate in profile; median struts about half the length of median lobe; dorsal plate dehiscent in basal half; ventral plate dehiscent in basal 4/5 though furnished with partly rather thick membrane from basal 4/5 to middle, apicad pointed and surpassing the apex of dorsal plate in length and width; tegmen 6/7 the length of median lobe, about five times longer than wide, weakly sinuate in profile; parameres dehiscent in apical fourth, with each lobe apicad gradually rounded, furnished with irregular punctures of varying size and clothed with a few standing, moderately long setae on apices and several shorter hairs nearby.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Pasuk, Lombok, Indonesia, 4–6.XI.2006, Y. YOKOI leg. Paratype: 1 ♂, Pasuk, Lombok, 18.XI.2008, Y. YOKOI leg.

Distribution. Lombok, Indonesia.

Etymology. The name of this new species is dedicated to late Mr. Lasse HUBWEBER from the vicinity of Bonn, Germany, who was an ardent researcher of Cerambycid family and a beloved colleague. Unfortunately, he passed away at a young age last year.

Comparative notes. *Tethionea lassehubweberi* sp. nov. can be best compared to *T. cheesemanae* GRESSITT from New Guinea, having similar toothless elytral apices. In addition, it shares similar coloration pattern and puncture on surface with the latter. The new species can be distinguished, however, by different structure of legs, pronotal sides and antennae. In addition, *T. cheesemanae* lacks the median groove on head and the impunctate stripe on pronotum. *Tethionea obtusidents obtusidents* GRESSITT, 1957 from New Guinea has also toothless elytral apices. It differs, however, in the structure of pronotum.

Tethionea javana sp. nov.

(Fig. 7G)

F e m a l e. Body length 11.8 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex).

Color castaneous, legs and abdomen paler, antennae, sides of pronotum and elytra fuscus, moderately shiny; elytra provided with a darker, obtuse post-median bands with irregular boundaries.

Head as wide as the maximum width of pronotum, HW/PW 1.00; frons sub-square, shorter than wide, transversally deeply impressed and provided with a deep longitudinal median furrow stretching

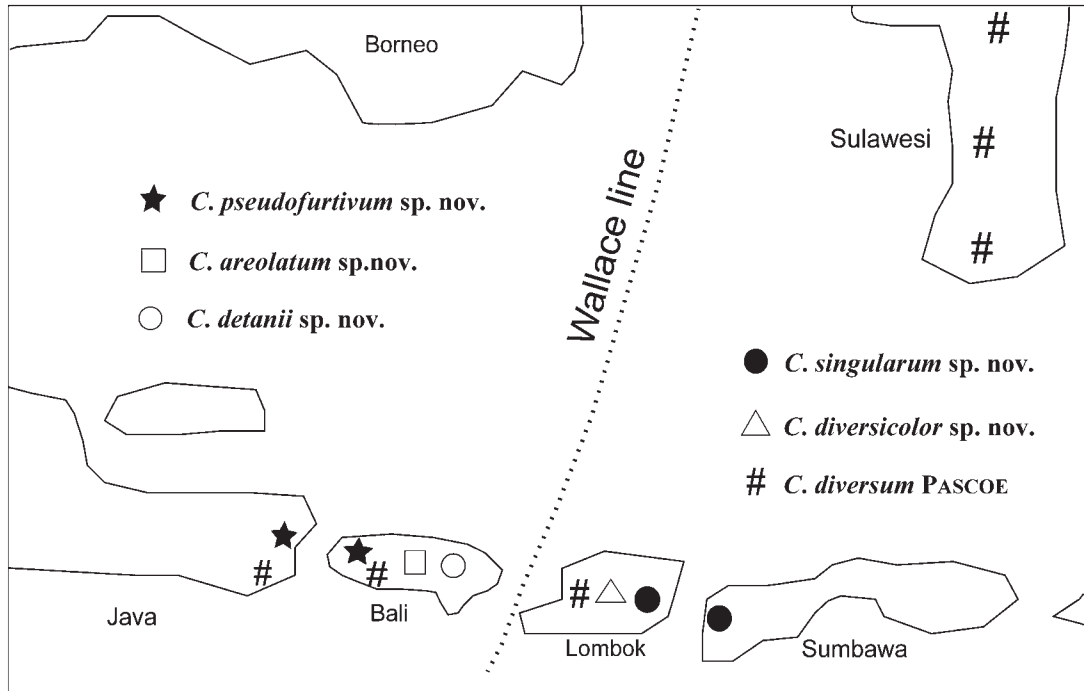


Fig. 9. Distribution of the genus *Ceresium* across the Lombok Strait.

into vertex, furnished with large and coarse punctures along the median furrow and with sparse, rather shallow ones near sides, hairless except a few short setae near clypeus; clypeus short with base emarginated, lustrous; vertex concave, coarsely and sparsely punctured except in the middle; gula strongly rugose. Antennae reaching the elytral apex by 10th segment; scape moderately arcuate and distinctly clavate, furnished rather densely with medium-sized punctures each bearing a short yellowish setae, segments 3–4 each about 9/10 the length of scape, segments 5–6 each 4/3 the length of scape, segment 7 a little shorter than the precedents, following segments about as long as scape.

Pronotum longer than wide, PL/PW 1.10, cylindrical though apicad a little narrowed, PA/PW 0.88, PB/PW 0.96, slightly constricted before apex and distinctly so before base; sides sub-parallel, though feebly produced between basal fourth and half; disc dorsally flattened in the apical half, furnished with a narrow and nitid post-median stripe and with a pair of moderate, oblique and lustrous elevations on each sides of the middle near base; densely and rather regularly punctured otherwise, whereas the punctures are smaller in the middle near apex; almost hairless except a few flying hairs near sides. Scutellum bell-shaped, impressed in the middle, naked.

Elytra sub-parallel-sided, EL/EW 2.63, strongly declivous on sides, apicad gradually narrowed; apices each provided with a sharp tooth, feebly emarginated on the sutural as well as on the external sides; disc shallowly punctured in basal 3/4, provided with very large and coarse punctures along the suture between apical half and fourth, apicad partly scabrous near suture.

Prosternum densely and regularly punctured in basal 2/3, with distinct transversal swelling before apex; prosternal process narrow, well bordered and constricted between the coxal cavities; mesosternum closely punctured in the middle; mesosternal process convex, moderately emarginated on apex; mesepisternum and metepisternum clothed with golden pubescence; metasternum flattened in

the middle with a longitudinal median furrow, punctured densely and regularly throughout and clothed with golden pubescence near sides.

Abdomen nearly naked and lustrous, though clothed sparsely with short yellowish flying hairs.

Fore and mid legs medium in length, femora clavate, tibiae flattened and as long as femora (hind legs missing in holotype).

Type specimen. Holotype: ♀, Kalibaru, Java, Indonesia, 21–23.XII.2003, Y. YOKOI leg.

Distribution. Java, Indonesia.

Comparative notes. The new species is characterized firstly by having one spine on each elytral apex, and secondly by distinctly cylindrical and longish pronotum. In this regard, *Tethionea apiculata* PASCOE, 1862 from Batchian Island resembles the new species most. The both species share also a similar coloration pattern with each other. *Tethionea apiculata* differs from the new species, however, regarding the surface of pronotum, lacking the tubercles and impunctate median stripe. Meanwhile, the very large and coarse puncture along the elytral suture is unique to the new species.

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要 約

横井彌平太：ロンボク海峡を隔てた島嶼のヒメカミキリ族(鞘翅目カミキリムシ科)。—— いわゆるウォーレス線がわけ隔てるバリ、ロンボク両島とその周辺地区のカミキリ相は十分に解明されているとは言いがたい。生物地理学上、興味深い地域ながら、この地域から記載や報告されている種も比較的少ない。本稿ではヒメカミキリ族 Callidiopini のヒメカミキリ属 *Ceresium*, *Tethionea* 属および *Examnes* 属に関する考察を行い、7新種の記載および4種の新分布記録を報告した。このうち、*Ceresium pseudofurtivum* sp. nov. と *C. singularum* sp. nov. の両新種は、ロンボク海峡の両側に分かれて分布するが、きわめて特異な第8腹板の構造を持っている。バリ固有の *C. areolatum* sp. nov. は前胸背板に網目状構造を、*C. detanii* sp. nov. は円筒状の前胸背板と狭長な雄交尾器中央片を持ち、ロンボク固有の *C. diversicolor* sp. nov. は近似種に比べて色彩と点刻に顕著に異なる特徴を持っている。*Tethionea* は、ニューギニア周辺を中心に分布する属だが、今回はるか西方のロンボクから *T. lassehubweberi* sp. nov., 東ジャワから *T. javana* sp. nov. が発見された。他方、*Ceresium geniculatum* WHITE をロンボクから、*C. zeylanicum* WHITE をバリから、*C. diversum* PASCOE をロンボク、バリおよび東ジャワから、*Examnes philippensis* NEWMAN をバリとロンボクからそれぞれ記録した。ロンボクから記載された *Diatomocephala larvata* PASCOE (= *C. larvatum*) と *Oemena philippensis* (= *Examnes philippensis*) のタイプ標本を比較検討したところ、前者は後者の二次シノニムであることが判明し、分類学的処理を行った。

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