

РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК
Институт аридных зон ЮНЦ

RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
Institute of Arid Zones SSC

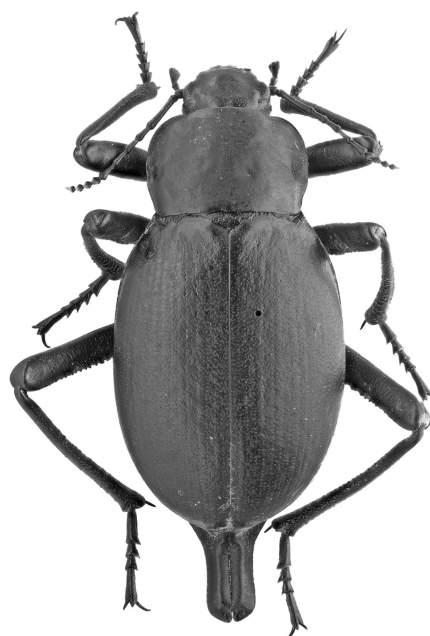


Кавказский Энтомологический Бюллетень

CAUCASIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL BULLETIN

Том 12. Вып. 2

Vol. 12. No. 2



Ростов-на-Дону
2016

**A new species of the genus *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864
from Vietnam, with new data on little-known taxa
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycini) from India, Myanmar,
Laos, Thailand, and Indonesia**

**Новый вид рода *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864 из Вьетнама
с новыми данными о малоизвестных таксонах
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycini) из Индии, Мьянмы,
Лаоса, Таиланда и Индонезии**

**A.I. Miroshnikov^{1,2}
А.И. Мирошников^{1,2}**

¹Russian Entomological Society, Krasnodar, Russia. E-mail: miroshnikov-ai@yandex.ru

²Sochi National Park, Moskovskaya str., 21, Sochi, Krasnodar Region 354002 Russia

¹Русское энтомологическое общество, Краснодар, Россия

²Сочинский национальный парк, ул. Московская, 21, Сочи, Краснодарский край 354002 Россия

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Dymasius*, new or little-known species, Vietnam, India, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Indonesia.

Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Dymasius*, новый и малоизвестные виды, Вьетнам, Индия, Мьянма, Лаос, Таиланд, Индонезия.

Abstract. A new species, *Dymasius fedorenkoi* sp. n., is described from Vietnam. A new combination is proposed: *Dymasius ornatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.** ex *Derolus* Gahan, 1891. New records are given of *Dymasius lundbergi* Hüdepohl, 1998 and *D. mandibularis* (Gahan, 1891) from Indonesia, in the south of Borneo, of *D. ornatus* in the northeast of India and of *D. lineolatus* Holzschuh, 2015 from Thailand, all considerably extending their distribution ranges. Some morphological features of *Dymasius gilvago* Holzschuh, 1999, *D. lundbergi*, *D. ornatus* and *D. lineolatus* are provided, the male and the female of the latter two species, respectively, being thereby described for the first time. The lectotype (male) and a paralectotype (female) of *Dymasius plagiatus* Gahan, 1906 are designated. Abundant colour pictures of all studied species are presented.

Резюме. Описан новый вид *Dymasius fedorenkoi* sp. n. из Вьетнама. Предложена новая комбинация: *Dymasius ornatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.** ex *Derolus* Gahan, 1891. Новые находки *Dymasius lundbergi* Hüdepohl, 1998 и *D. mandibularis* (Gahan, 1891) в Индонезии, на юге Борнео, *D. ornatus* на северо-востоке Индии и *D. lineolatus* Holzschuh, 2015 в Таиланде значительно расширяют их ареал. Приведены некоторые морфологические особенности *Dymasius gilvago* Holzschuh, 1999, *D. lundbergi*, *D. ornatus* и *D. lineolatus*, причем у двух последних видов впервые описаны самец и самка соответственно. Обозначены лектотип (самец) и паралектотип (самка) *Dymasius plagiatus* Gahan, 1906. Представлено большое количество цветных иллюстраций всех рассматриваемых видов.

The genus *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864 is morphologically one of the most diverse and taxonomically very complex genera of the tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802. Its intrageneric systematics is still very poorly worked out, as the taxonomic attribution of a number of its formal representatives is highly controversial and cannot be definitively established. At the same time, some attempts at improving the taxonomy of *Dymasius* have recently been made. In particular, Holzschuh [2015] noted the genus as being highly heterogeneous, also confirming his own earlier considerations [Holzschuh, 1999] concerning the independence of the genus *Microdymasius* Pic, 1946 (described as a subgenus of *Dymasius* and treated of the same rank in various papers [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970; Holzschuh, 1984; Hüdepohl, 1998; Heffern, 2013; Nga et al., 2014; etc.]), proposed to refer only two species to this taxon, namely, *M. angustatus* (Pic, 1946) and *M. niger* (Gahan, 1906) (= *Microdymasius honestus* Holzschuh, 1999). However, presently among the unresolved problems such as dubious and highly disputable differences between *Dymasius* and *Elydnus* Pascoe, 1869 or between *Dymasius* and *Derolus* Gahan, 1891 are clearly notable. The results of some of my preliminary studies show that the distinctions between these taxa as specified in various publications [in particular, Gahan, 1906; Gressitt, 1951; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970; Hüdepohl, 1998; etc.] can only be used to some measure, but far from completely. In general, currently the formulation of clear-cut or reasonable differential diagnoses of these taxa (as well as of a number of others in the tribe Cerambycini) is very difficult.

The present paper describes a new species from Vietnam, provides new records of three little-known species from India and Indonesia, thereby considerably expanding their distribution ranges. The first description is given of the previously unknown female of a recently established species from Laos, and the lectotype and a paralectotype of a species from Myanmar are also designated. Even though the systematic position of one of the little-known species is not clear enough, on the basis of some of its features a new combination is proposed, the hitherto unknown male of that species being thereby described as well. Besides this, all species reviewed and illustrated below clearly demonstrate a remarkable morphological diversity of the genus *Dymasius*.

The material treated in this work belongs to the following institutional and private collections:

BM – Bishop Museum (Honolulu, USA);

BMNH – Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom);

NHMD – Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen (Copenhagen, Denmark);

ZIN – Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia);

ZSM – Zoologische Staatssammlung München (München, Germany);

cAM – collection of Alexandr Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia);

cEV – collection of Eduard Vives (Barcelona, Spain);

cLD – collection of Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic);

cSM – collection of Sergey Murzin (Moscow, Russia).

Dymasius fedorenkoi Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 7: 1–3)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (ZIN) (Color plate 7: 1): Vietnam, Kon Tum Prov., Kon Plong Distr., Dak Khe River, 14°43'20"N / 108°18'58"E, 1030 m, 8–23.04.2015, at light (leg. D. Fedorenko). Paratypes: 3♂ (cEV), Vietnam, Khanh Hoa Prov., Cam Lam Distr., Hon Ba Nature Reserve, 12°07'N / 108°57'E, 4.05.2013 (local collector).

Diagnosis. Based on the contrasting bichromous legs, this new species resembles *Dymasius cos* Holzschuh, 1998 (Color plate 7: 4), but by the structure of the male antennae, antennomere ratios, the sculpture of the pronotum it seems to be most similar to *D. mandibularis* (Gahan, 1891). However, *D. fedorenkoi* **sp. n.** differs clearly from both, as well as from all other congeners, by a peculiar coloration of the legs and, besides this, by the original combination of some other features. It is distinguished from *D. cos* in the longer antennae, the much longer last antennomere, the more deeply emarginate eyes, the elytra being slightly shorter and more strongly narrowed towards the apex, the structure of their apical sutural angle, and the clearly light recumbent setation of the dorsum. The new species differs from *D. mandibularis* by the continuous setation of the elytra devoid of any sign of longitudinal stripes, the structure of their apical sutural angle, and the seemingly more strongly developed pronotal recumbent setation. By the contrasting bicolour legs, *D. fedorenkoi* **sp. n.** can also be compared to *D. flavimembris* Hüdepohl, 1989, but differs very easily, except for the peculiar coloration of the legs, in many characters, including the structure and coloration of

the antennae, the peculiar sculpture of the pronotum, the structure of the elytra, etc.

Description. Male, holotype. Body length 31.5 mm, humeral width 7.1 mm. Coloration of integument, except for femora, combines black and black-brown tones; all femora, in contrast with completely black tibiae and tarsi, almost entirely orange, only at apex are darkened by narrow ring.

Head clearly longitudinal, with a well-expressed constriction behind temples, behind eyes dorsally with distinct punctures and small transverse wrinkles, and ventrally mostly with coarse transverse folds and partly with a heterogeneous coarse puncturation, predominantly in area of submentum; with well-developed antennal tubercles; eyes moderately convex, with a very deep emargination, their inner margins on ventral side very widely spaced, as in Color plate 7: 3; genae barely longer than 1st and 2nd segments of maxillary palpi combined; mandibles long, rounded angularly, sharpened apically, at inner margins without teeth or evident denticles; antennae very long, about 2.3 times as long as body; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 18 : 3 : 34 : 18 : 32 : 33 : 32 : 29 : 30 : 32 : 115; antennomere 1 without a cicatrix (apical carina), antennomeres 1–4 mostly with a coarse sculpture; apical external angle of antennomeres 5–10 subrectangular, slightly drawn laterad; last antennomere very long, about 3.6 times as long as penultimate one.

Pronotum clearly longitudinal, noticeably wider at base than at apex, from both base and apex relatively strongly broadened towards the middle, at apex with a sharp constriction; dorsally with coarse, mostly transverse, partly sinuous folds, more or less symmetrically placed on either side of midline.

Scutellum slightly transverse, strongly impressed dorsally, rounded at apex.

Elytra strongly narrowed towards apex, 2.6 times as long as humeral width; apical sutural angle extended into a long, flattened, almost vertically placed, ensiform tooth; with a small, dense puncturation.

Prosternum in apical part with coarse, transverse folds and punctures, in basal part with a more heterogeneous and less strongly expressed sculpture; prosternal process quite wide between procoxae, strongly broadened at apex, in lateral view rectangular at the very apex; mesosternal process between mesocoxae about 1.6 times as broad as prosternal process; metasternum and sternites (visible) with a small, dense puncturation; last (visible) sternite weakly emarginate apically.

Legs moderately long; femora not claviform, without a carina along each side; tarsomere 1 about equal to tarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Setation on dorsum mainly golden yellow, on venter predominantly greyish; elytra clothed with the most dense and continuous setation very strongly hiding both coloration and puncturation.

Variability. Paratypes males closely resembles the holotype. Body length 28–38 mm, humeral width 6–9 mm (according to Dr. Eduard Vives, Barcelona, Spain; personal communication).

Remarks. In the recent paper dedicated to new records of the tribe Cerambycini from Vietnam [Nga et al., 2014], figure 15 on page 431 seems to show this very new species, albeit misidentified as *Dymasius maculatus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970.

Etymology. The new species honours my colleague and friend, Dr. Dmitry N. Fedorenko (Institute for Problems of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia), who collected the holotype.

Dymasius lundbergi Hüdepohl, 1998
(Color plate 8: 5–7; Color plate 10: 17–22)

Dymasius (*Microdymasius*) *lundbergi* Hüdepohl, 1998: 213. Type locality: Ost-Malaysia, Sabah (according to the original

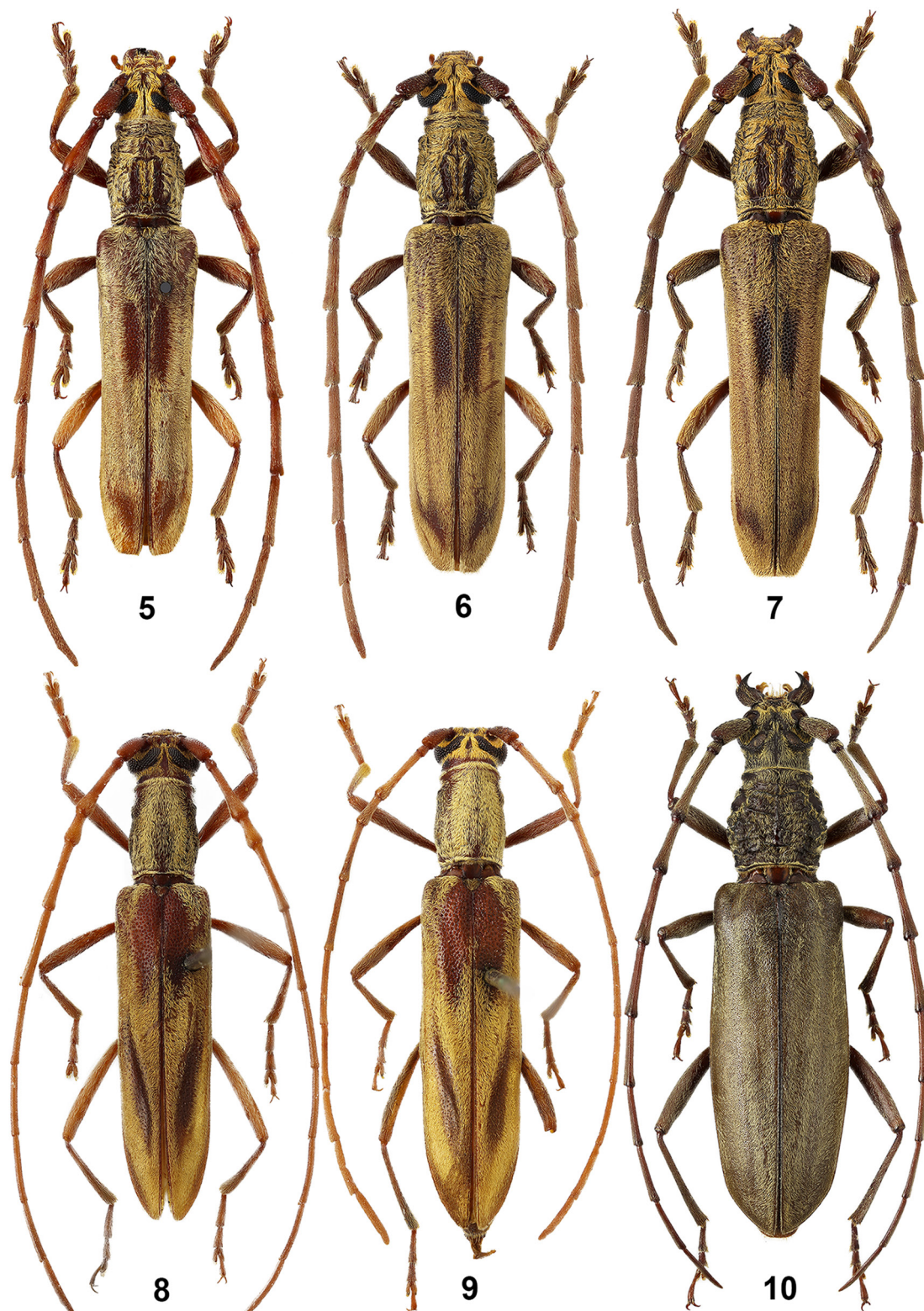


Figs 1–4. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864.

1–3 – *D. fedorenkoi* sp. n., holotype, male; 4 – *D. cos* Holzschuh, 1998, holotype, male (after Holzschuh, 1998, but colour photograph, reproduced courtesy of Luboš Dembický). 1, 4 – habitus, dorsal view; 2 – head, dorsal view, and pronotum; 3 – head and anterior legs, ventral view, and prosternum.

Рис. 1–4. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864.

1–3 – *D. fedorenkoi* sp. n., голотип, самец; 4 – *D. cos* Holzschuh, 1998, голотип, самец (по Holzschuh, 1998, но фотография цветная, предоставленная Л. Дембицким); 1, 4 – общий вид сверху; 2 – голова сверху и переднеспинка; 3 – голова, передние ноги снизу и простернум.

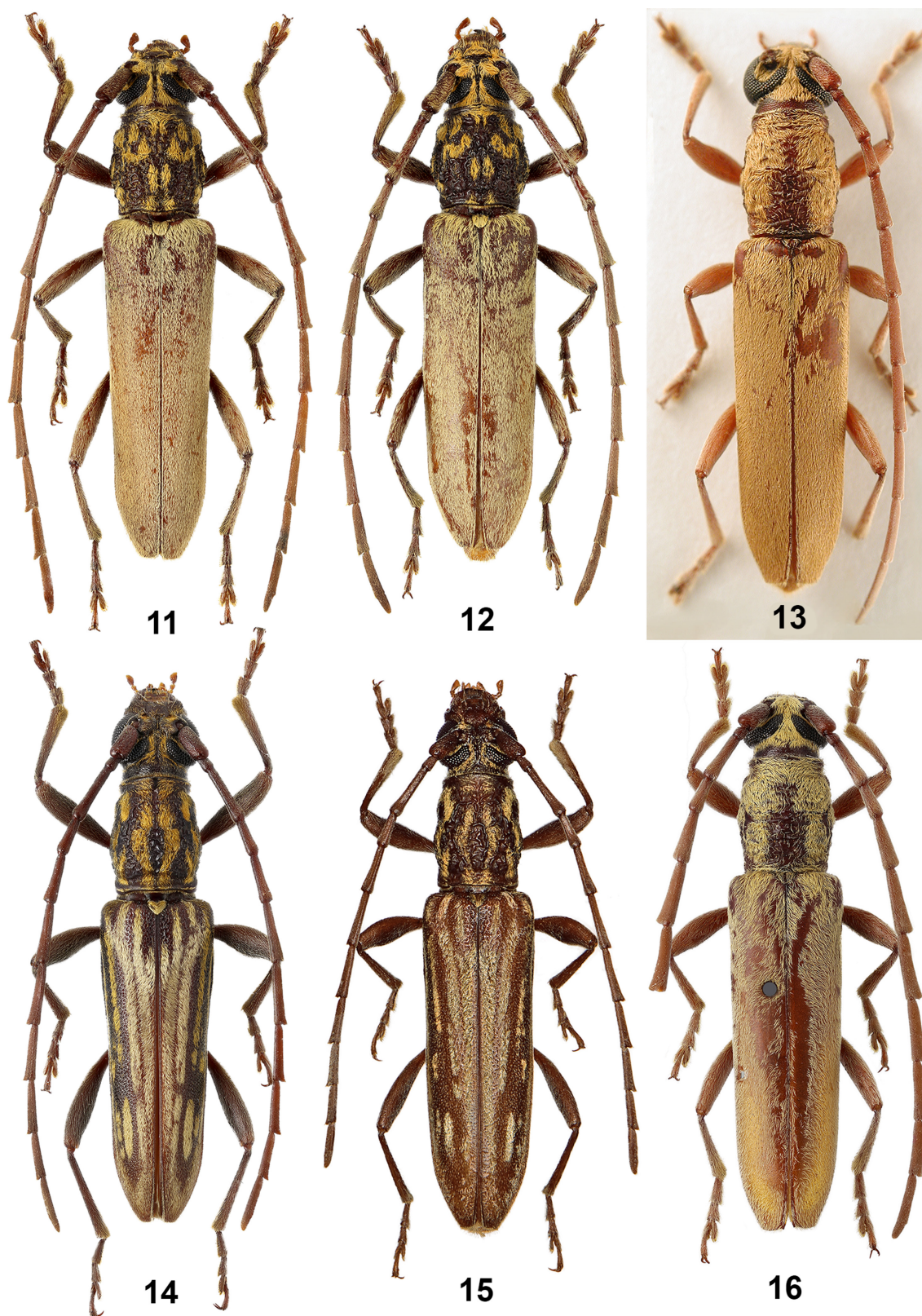


Figs 5–10. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, habitus, dorsal view.

5–7 – *D. lundbergi* Hüdepohl, 1998: 5 – holotype, 6 – from Trus Madi Mts., Sabah, Malaysia, 7 – from Loksado env., S Kalimantan, Indonesia; 8–9 – *D. plagiatus* Gahan, 1906: 8 – lectotype, 9 – paralectotype; 10 – *D. mandibularis* (Gahan, 1891) from Loksado env., S Kalimantan, Indonesia; 5, 7, 8 – males; 6, 9, 10 – females.

Рис. 5–10. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, общий вид сверху.

5–7 – *D. lundbergi* Hüdepohl, 1998: 5 – голотип, 6 – из гор Трас Мад, Сабах, Малайзия, 7 – из окрестностей Локсадо, Южный Калимантан, Индонезия; 8–9 – *D. plagiatus* Gahan, 1906: 8 – лектотип, 9 – паралектотип; 10 – *D. mandibularis* (Gahan, 1891) из окрестностей Локсадо, Южный Калимантан, Индонезия; 5, 7, 8 – самцы; 6, 9, 10 – самки.



Figs 11–16. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, habitus, dorsal view.
 11–12 – *D. ornatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.**; 13, 16 – *D. gilvago* Holzschuh, 1999 (13 – holotype after Holzschuh, 1999, but colour photograph, reproduced courtesy of Luboš Dembický); 14–15 – *D. lineolatus* Holzschuh, 2015; 11, 13, 14, 16 – males; 12, 15 – females.
 Рис. 11–16. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, общий вид сверху.
 11–12 – *D. ornatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.**; 13, 16 – *D. gilvago* Holzschuh, 1999 (13 – голотип, по Holzschuh, 1999, но фотография цветная, предоставленная Л. Дембицким); 14–15 – *D. lineolatus* Holzschuh, 2015; 11, 13, 14, 16 – самцы; 12, 15 – самки.



Figs 17–25. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864.
 17–22 – *D. lundbergi* Hüdepohl, 1998; 23–24 – *D. ornatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.**; 25 – *D. verticosus* Holzschuh, 2010; 17–19, 23–25 – pronotum; 20–22 – fragment of basal part of elytra before middle; 17, 19, 20, 22, 23 – males; 18, 21, 24, 25 – females.

Рис. 17–25. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864.

17–22 – *D. lundbergi* Hüdepohl, 1998; 23–24 – *D. ornatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.**; 25 – *D. verticosus* Holzschuh, 2010; 17–19, 23–25 – переднеспинка; 20–22 – фрагмент основной части надкрылий перед серединой; 17, 19, 20, 22, 23 – самцы; 18, 21, 24, 25 – самки.

description and the label of the holotype). Heffern, 2013: 10 (Borneo).

Material. Holotype, ♂ (ZSM) (Color plate 8: 5), Ost-Malaysia, Sabah, 04.1994 (leg. Allen); 1♀ (NHMD), Malaysia, Sabah, Crocker Range, 03.2003 (local collector); 1♂ (NHMD), same, but 04.2006; 1♀ (cAM) (Color plate 8: 6), Malaysia, Sabah, Trus Madi Mt., 5°26'N / 116°27'E, 1000–1200 m, 17–29.04.2007 (leg. V. Tuzov); 1♂ (cAM ex collection of Alexey Klimenko, Tver, Russia), same, but 24.08.2012 (leg. A. Klimenko); 1♂ (cLD) (Color plate 8: 7), Indonesia, S Kalimantan, Kandangan Distr., 17 km NE of Loksado, 1000 m, 15.11.1997–15.01.1998 (leg. S. Jakl).

Morphological notes. Body length of holotype male 12.6 mm, humeral width 2.5 mm; the Indonesian male larger, 16.2 mm and 3.3 mm, respectively. In *Dymasius lundbergi*, pattern of pronotum's dorsum (formed by sculpture and light setation) somewhat variable, as in Color plate 10: 17–19; puncturation of a peculiarly looking longitudinal fragment on elytral disk before middle on each side of suture (devoid of setation) in the Indonesian male mainly relatively slightly sparser and larger than in Malaysian males (including the holotype) (Color plate 10: 20–22), this making puncturation look more strongly expressed.

Distribution. This species was described from three specimens from Sabah, Malaysia, thereby the holotype (male) and one paratype (female) were accompanied by no detailed locality data, whereas the provenance of the remaining paratype (male) was clarified: "Kumanis Road, 10th mile" [Hüdepohl, 1998].

Based on the studied material, *D. lundbergi* is being recorded here in Indonesia (including the south of Borneo) for the first time.

Dymasius ornatus (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.**
(Color plate 9: 11, 12; Color plate 10: 23, 24)

Derolus ornatus Gressitt et Rondon, 1970: 76. Type locality: km 17 of Paksane Road, Vientiane Prov., Laos (according to the original description). Nga et al., 2014: 432 (NE Vietnam).

Material. Holotype, ♀ (BM) (photograph by Nobuo Ohbayashi), "Bishop 8297", Km 17 Paksane Rd, 170 m, Vientiane Prov., Laos, 18.08.1963" / "Rondon coll."; 1♂ (cLD) (Color plate 9: 11), 1♀ (cLD) (Color plate 9: 12), NE India, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 25°30'N / 90°14'E, 500–1150 m, 15–22.04.1999 (leg. Dembický, Pacholátko).

Remarks. This species is one of the typical examples when currently no exact systematic position of a taxon can be determined. At the same time, although it has been described in the genus *Derolus*, I am inclined to transfer it to *Dymasius* due to certain features, especially those in the structure of the pronotum. The pronotum of the holotype (female) and that in the Indian female are slightly longitudinal (noted in the original description of this species), in the Indian male even more longitudinal, thereby the setation of the pronotum's dorsum in all three specimens is well-developed (including that on the disk) and forms a clear peculiar pattern (Color plate 10: 23, 24) which is typical of a number of *Dymasius*, in contrast to most of *Derolus*. By the shape, sculpture and character of setation of the pronotum, *D. ornatus* seems to be quite similar to *D. verticosus* Holzschuh, 2010 (Color plate 10: 25), *D. nimbatius* Holzschuh, 1991 and some other species. Although tarsomere 1 in *D. ornatus* is shorter than tarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, while the femora and tibiae each are with a clear carina along each side, as is typical of *Derolus*, these features are also observed in different *Dymasius* species.

Based on all above evidence, the new combination is established: *Dymasius ornatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.** (from *Derolus*).

This species was described from two females [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970], the male hitherto remaining unknown.

Morphological notes. Male (Color plate 9: 11). Closely resembling the female. Body length 12.1 mm, humeral width 2.7 mm. In comparison with the female, body more slender, elytra more strongly narrowed towards apex, antennae barely longer, with a more strongly expressed apical external angle of several apical antennomeres.

Body length of the studied female (Color plate 9: 12), 13.8 mm, humeral width 3 mm. The elytra in both Indian specimens are more strongly elongated than in the holotype.

Distribution. This species was described from northern Laos. It has recently been recorded from the northeast of Vietnam [Nga et al., 2014].

Based on the studied material, *D. ornatus* is being recorded here from India for the first time.

Dymasius plagiatus Gahan, 1906
(Color plate 8: 8, 9)

Dymasius plagiatus Gahan, 1906: 141. Type locality: Burma (now Myanmar), Karen Mts (according to the original description and the label of the lectotype). Aurivillius, 1912: 60.

Material. Lectotype, ♂, here designated (BMNH) (Color plate 8: 8), "Birmah, Karen Mts" / "Doherty" / "Fry Coll. 1905–100." / "*Dymasius plagiatus* Gahan Type" / "Type" + "Lectotypus ♂ *Dymasius plagiatus* Gahan, 1906, A. Miroshnikov des., 2016"; paralectotype, ♀, here designated (BMNH) (Color plate 8: 9), "Birmah, Karen Mts" / "Doherty" / "Fry Coll. 1905–100." + "Paralectotypus ♀ *Dymasius plagiatus* Gahan, 1906, A. Miroshnikov des., 2016".

Remarks. This species was described from one male and one female [Gahan, 1906], hitherto remaining known only from those two type specimens. In the original description, the body size was not indicated separately for the male and the female. In the present paper, *Dymasius plagiatus* is illustrated for the first time.

Morphological notes. Body length 10.6 or 11.1 mm, humeral width 2.05 or 2.2 mm in the lectotype male and the paralectotype female, respectively.

Dymasius lineolatus Holzschuh, 2015
(Color plate 9: 14, 15)

Dymasius lineolatus Holzschuh, 2015: 45. Type locality: Laos, Luang Phrabang env., 19°53.420'N / 102°08.229'E (according to the original description).

Material. 3♂, 1♀ (cLD), 1♂ (cAM ex cLD), Laos, Luang Phrabang env., 19°53.420'N / 102°08.229'E, 16–19.02.2010 (leg. M. Pejcha); 2♂, 4♀ (cSM), 2♀ (cAM ex cSM), N Thailand, 100 km N Chaing Mai, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 600 m, 10–23.03.2010 (leg. S. Murzin).

Remarks. This species was described from two males [Holzschuh, 2015]. There is material at my disposal that includes 4 males and 1 female, all of which bear exactly the same label as the types have. Apparently, this is subspecies coming from the same collection whence the types stem. Besides this, I have recently received 2 males and 6 females from northern Thailand.

Morphological notes. Female (Color plate 9: 15). Closely resembling the male. Body length 10.7–12.6 mm, humeral width 2.15–2.7 mm. In comparison with the male, antennae shorter, slightly shorter than body, elytra more strongly narrowed towards apex.

In some males, longitudinal stripes of dense, recumbent, golden setae forming a peculiar pattern on pronotum, the stripes being more strongly developed than in holotype, clearly wider; thereby two symmetrical paramedian stripes being complete, extending from apex to pronotum base (Color plate 9: 14). Elytral pattern slightly variable. Body length of studied specimens, 9.9–13.3 mm, humeral width 2.1–2.9 mm.

Distribution. Laos; based on the studied material, *D. lineolatus* is being recorded here from Thailand for the first time.

Dymasius gilvago Holzschuh, 1999
(Color plate 9: 13, 16)

Dymasius gilvago Holzschuh, 1999: 22. Type locality: S India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri, near Kunchappanai, 11°22'N / 76°56'E, 900 m (according to the original description).

Material. 1♂ (BMNH) (Color plate 9: 16), [? S India] "46/6" / "Sebasmia?" + "*Dymasius gilvago* Holzschuh, 1999 ♂ A. Miroshnikov det., 2016"; holotype, ♂ (collection of C. Holzschuh, Villach, Austria) (Color plate 9: 13; photograph by L. Dembický), S India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri, near Kunchappanai, 11°22'N / 76°56'E, 900 m, 13–20.05.1994 (leg. Z. Kejval, R. Sauer).

Remarks. This species was described from a single male [Holzschuh, 1999]. The male referred to here is the second specimen of *D. gilvago* known to me (Color plate 9: 16), but it lacks a geographical label. Perhaps, like the holotype, it also comes from southern India. Its body size is barely smaller than the holotype: length 14.4 mm, humeral width 3.2 mm (according to the original description, the body of the holotype is 15.1 mm long). This male closely resembles the holotype (Color plate 9: 13) and its pronotum shows nearly the same peculiar pattern of dense, recumbent, light setae and a similar sculpture of transverse, sharp folds, while the elytra support the same monochromatic, almost continuous, dense setation.

Dymasius mandibularis (Gahan, 1891)
(Color plate 8: 10)

Imbrius ? *mandibularis* Gahan, 1891: 21. Type locality: [W Malaysia] Penang (according to the original description).

Imbrius mandibularis: Aurivillius, 1912: 60.

Dymasius mandibularis: Holzschuh, 2005: 9.

Dymasius (*Dymasius*) *mandibularis*: Heffern, 2013: 9.

Dymasius obscurus Hüdepohl, 1998: 212. Type locality: Ost Malaysia, Sabah, Crocker Range (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Holzschuh, 2005: 9 (syn. pro *D. mandibularis*).

Material. 1♀ (cLD) (Color plate 8: 10), Indonesia, S Kalimantan, Kandangan Distr., 17 km NE of Loksado, 1000 m, 15.11.1997–15.01.1998 (leg. S. Jakl).

Distribution. This species has hitherto been known only from Malaysia, both the western and eastern parts [Gahan, 1891; Hüdepohl, 1998].

Based on the studied material, *D. mandibularis* is being recorded here in Indonesia (including the south of Borneo) for the first time.

Acknowledgements

I am most grateful to Dmitry N. Fedorenko, who was funded by the Russia-Vietnam Tropical Center, for the

valuable material he rendered to me for study. My sincere thanks also go to Michael Balke and Katja Neven (ZSM), Maxwell V.L. Barclay and Michael F. Geiser (BMNH), Alexey Yu. Solodovnikov and Sree Gayathree Selvantharan (NHMD) for the opportunity to study the museum material under their care while Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic), Sergey V. Murzin (Moscow, Russia) and Eduard Vives (Barcelona, Spain) have provided some specimens (or the pictures of the specimens) from their private collections. I am deeply indebted to Kirill V. Makarov (Moscow Pedagogical State University, Russia) who has helped with the preparation of photographs, again to Luboš Dembický for the pictures of the holotypes of many *Dymasius* species, including *D. cos*, to Nobuo Ohbayashi (Kamimiyada, Miura City, Japan) for the photograph of the holotype of *Dymasius ornatus*, to Alexey A. Klimenko (Tver, Russia), again Luboš Dembický and Sergey V. Murzin who have generously presented me with some specimens of *Dymasius* spp., to Francesco Vitali (Luxembourg) and Sergi Trócoli (Barcelona, Spain) for the valuable information.

References

- Aurivillius Chr. 1912. Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae. In: Coleopterorum Catalogus, auspiciis et auxilio W. Junk, editus a S. Schenckling. Pars 39. Berlin: W. Junk: 3–574.
- Gahan C.J. 1891. Notes on longicorn Coleoptera of the group Cerambycinae, with descriptions of new genera and species. *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History*. 7(6): 19–34.
- Gahan C.J. 1906. Cerambycidae. In: The fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Coleoptera. Vol. 1. London: Taylor and Francis. xviii + 329 p.
- Gressitt J.L. 1951. Longicorn beetles of China. In: Longicornia. Études et notes sur les Longicornes. Vol. 2. (P. Lepesme ed.). Paris: Paul Lechevalier. 667 pp. + 22 pls.
- Gressitt J.L., Rondon J.A. 1970. Cerambycids of Laos (Disteniidae, Prioninae, Philinae, Aseminae, Lepturinae, Cerambycinae). In: Gressitt J.L., Rondon J.A., Breuning S. von. Cerambycid-beetles of Laos. Pacific Insects Monograph. Vol. 24. Honolulu: Entomology Department, Bernice P. Bishop Museum: 1–314.
- Heffern D.J. 2013. Catalog and Bibliography of Longhorned Beetles from Borneo (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Disteniidae and Vesperidae). Electronic Version, 2013.1. 107 p. Available at: https://www.zin.ru/animalia/coleoptera/pdf/heffern_2013_borneo_catalog.pdf (accessed 30 October 2016).
- Holzschuh C. 1984. Beschreibung von 21 neuen Bockkäfern aus Europa und Asien (Cerambycidae, Col.). *Koleopterologische Rundschau, Wien*. 57: 141–165.
- Holzschuh C. 1998. Beschreibung von 68 neuen Bockkäfern aus Asien, überwiegend aus China und zur Synonymie einiger Arten (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). *FBVA-Berichte; Schriftenreihe der Forstlichen Bundesversuchsanstalt in Wien*. 107: 5–65.
- Holzschuh C. 1999. Beschreibung von 71 neuen Bockkäfern aus Asien, vorwiegend aus China, Laos, Thailand und Indien (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *FBVA-Berichte; Schriftenreihe der Forstlichen Bundesversuchsanstalt in Wien*. 110: 5–64.
- Holzschuh C. 2005. Beschreibung von neuen Bockkäfern aus SE Asien, vorwiegend aus Borneo (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Les Cahiers Magellanes*. 46: 1–40.
- Holzschuh C. 2015. Zehn neue Bockkäfer aus Südostasien und Bemerkungen zur Gattung *Microdymasius* Pic, 1946 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Les Cahiers Magellanes, NS*. 19: 41–53.
- Hüdepohl K.-E. 1998. Über südostasiatische Cerambyciden XV und Disteniiden (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Disteniidae). *Entomofauna – Zeitschrift für Entomologie*. 19(12): 209–230.
- Nga C.T.Q., Long K.D., Thinh T.H. 2014. New records of the tribe Cerambycini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) from Vietnam. *Tap Chi Hoc*. 36(4): 428–443.