

***Malayanomolorchus bawangensis* sp. nov. from West Kalimantan
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Molorchini)**

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Abstract. *Malayanomolorchus bawangensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Kalimantan) is described and illustrated. A list of presently known species of the genus *Malayanomolorchus* Hayashi, 1979 is added.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Malayanomolorchus* was established with type species *Malayanomolorchus serraticornis* by Hayashi (1979). Species of the genus *Malayanomolorchus* are known from the Oriental Region only (Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia). Five species have been described until now (Tavakilian G. (Author) & Chevillotte (Software), 2021).

In the present paper, I describe one new species of the genus *Malayanomolorchus* from material, which was recently collected by local collectors in West Kalimantan. *Malayanomolorchus bawangensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Kalimantan) is presently described and illustrated. The new species is compared to the related species *Malayanomolorchus legatus* Viktora, 2017.

A list of presently known species of the genus *Malayanomolorchus* Hayashi, 1979 is added.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of all specimens and genitalia photographs were taken with a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1–5× Macro lens on bellows attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. Each photograph was taken as several partially focused images and afterwards composed in the Helicon Focus 3.20.2 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collection: CPV collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

Slash (/) separates data in different lines on locality and determination labels.

TAXONOMY

Genus *Malayanomolorchus* Hayashi, 1979

Type species. *Malayanomolorchus serraticornis* Hayashi, 1979: 20.

Malayanomolorchus bawangensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Indonesia, West Kalimantan, Singkawang region, Mt. Bawang, Madi village env.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'INDONESIA, Kalimantan Barat Pr.' / 'SW Kalimantan, 1000 - 1500 m alt.' / 'Singkawang region, VI. 2018' / 'MT. BAWANG, Madi vill. env.' / 'local collector leg.' (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Malayanomolorchus bawangensis sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body small, elongate, narrow, punctate. Body length (from head to abdominal apex) 7.72 mm, the widest in the middle of metathorax (visible in dorsal view) (1.52 mm), 5 times longer than wide.

Head black with narrowly brown anterior part, relatively short, widest through the eyes, wider than pronotum, with coarse reticulate punctation, punctures large, interspaces between punctures shiny. Head partly with erect yellowish setae, setation denser around the eyes. Eyes large, finely faceted, dark goldenish brown, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny. Mandibles brown with black tip, with irregular punctation and yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, shiny, with long, sparse yellowish setation in edges, palpomeres short. Ultimate palpomere the longest, cylindrical, slightly narrowing apically with cut apex.

Antennae reaching two thirds of body length, brown (antennomeres 3-11 largely darker in apical part). Antennomeres 1-2 shiny, with sparse, large-sized irregular punctation, covered by sparse, long, erect yellowish setation and partly by shorter colorless setation on antennal scape. Antennomeres 3-11 duller, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by shorter, denser yellowish setation and partly by long, erect yellowish setation (as in Fig. 1a). Antennomeres 1-2 widened apically with rounded apex, antennomeres 3-10 serrate (antennomeres 5-9 distinctly extended in outer side with undulate edge). Antennomere 11 very long, distinctly strangled and narrowed in apical quarter. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 11 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.90 : 0.48 : 1.00 : 1.00 : 1.04 : 0.98 : 0.98 : 0.95 : 1.06 : 1.09 : 1.56.

Pronotum shiny, black, distinctly longer than wide, 2.1 times longer than wide at base and 1.56 times longer than wide at widest point (lateral bulges before pronotal apex), shape of pronotum from dorsal view as in Fig. 1a. Anterior margin and base slightly arcuate. Pronotal disc reticulated (punctures very large and coarse as in Fig. 1a), interspaces between punctures narrow. Disc with narrow, irregular longitudinal place without punctures at the middle. Pronotum with long, erect, pale yellowish setae, preapical part and base with places of long, dense, recumbent silvery pubescence (as in Fig. 1a).

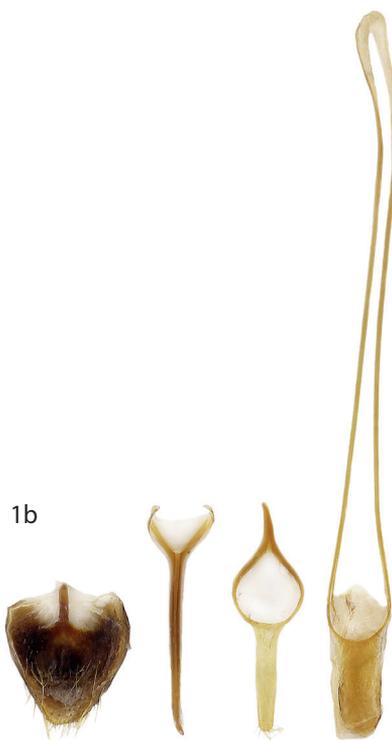


Fig. 1. *Malayanomolorchus bawangensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Scutellum brown with blackish margins, covered by relatively dense pale pubescence.

Elytra very short (reaching less than one third of length from pronotal base to abdominal apex), 1.56 mm long and 1.45 mm wide (1.07 times longer than wide), from brown to blackish brown, (darker in apical part - as in Fig. 1a), narrowing apically, shiny, with very sparse punctation and sparse pale setation (setae in punctures). Disc obliquely impressed at the middle, apex of elytra rounded.

Legs blackish brown, shiny, covered by long, erect yellowish setation except inner side of femora. Setation the longest in apical part of tibiae. Femora strong, profemora and mesofemora short, metafemora distinctly longer. Femora almost without punctation except margins and ventral side with sparse large-sized punctures. Protibiae and mesotibiae short, metatibiae distinctly longer and slightly arcuate. Tibiae punctured by distinct, coarse irregular punctation in full length. Tarsi narrow, punctured by distinct coarse punctation, covered by long yellowish setae. Tarsomeres 3 and claws distinctly paler (pale yellowish brown). Metatarsomere 1 1.1 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

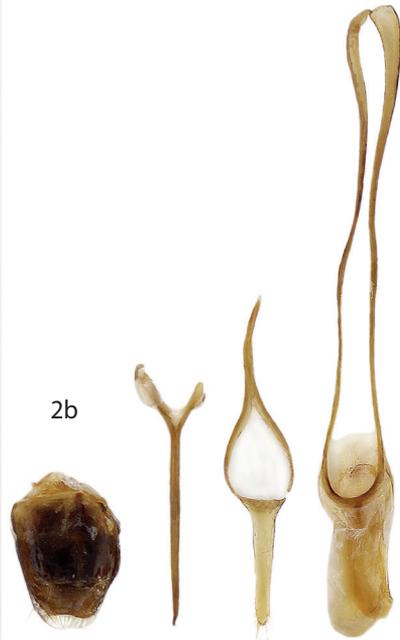


Fig. 2. *Malayanomolorchus legatus* Viktora, 2017: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Ventral side of body black (ventrites blackish brown with brown spots), shiny, with small places of short, recumbent silvery pubescence and long, sparse, erect yellowish setation. Ventrites 3 and 4 with distinct broad stripes of recumbent silvery pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Malayanomolorchus legatus* Viktora, 2017 (Fig. 2), described from Indonesia (West Sumatra).

Malayanomolorchus bawangensis sp. nov. differs from similar species *M. legatus* by different shape of pronotum with anterior margin and base slightly arcuate (anterior margin and base almost straight in *M. legatus*), by pronotum with broader and more distinct places of silvery pubescence in preapical part, by smaller dark part in the apical part of elytra and by femora blackish brown in full length (femora pale ochre yellow in basal parts in *M. legatus*).

A distinctive character is the shape of antennomeres 3-9, which are distinctly extended in outer side with undulate edge (more or less triangular in shape without extension with almost straight edge in *M. legatus*), antennomere 11 is distinctly longer in *M. bawangensis* (as in Figs. 1a and 2a). There are also significant differences in shape of ventrite 8, tegmen and median lobe (distinctly longer in *M. bawangensis*) (as in Figs. 1b and 2b).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Mount Bawang in West Kalimantan.

Distribution. Indonesia (West Kalimantan).

A LIST OF THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *MALAYANOMOLORCHUS* HAYASHI, 1979

<i>Malayanomolorchus bawangensis</i> sp. nov.	Indonesia (West Kalimantan)
<i>Malayanomolorchus egregius</i> (Holzschuh, 1995): 26	Northwestern Thailand
<i>Malayanomolorchus fabulosus</i> Holzschuh, 2006: 242	Malaysia (Borneo)
<i>Malayanomolorchus legatus</i> Viktora, 2017: 153	Indonesia (Sumatra)
<i>Malayanomolorchus serraticornis</i> Hayashi, 1979: 20	Peninsular Malaysia
<i>Malayanomolorchus xanthopus</i> Holzschuh, 2011: 300	Malaysia (Borneo)

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