

A new species of *Obages* Pascoe, 1866 from Malaysia (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Morimopsini)

Petr VIKTORA

Třebišovská 605, CZ-28401 Kutná Hora, Czech Republic
e-mail: viktora_print@centrum.cz

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Abstract. *Obages brinchangensis* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang) is described, illustrated and compared with related species.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Obages*, belonging to the tribe Morimopsini, was established with type species *Obages palparis* Pascoe, 1866, described from Malaysia (Penang) by Pascoe (1866). Species of the genus *Obages* are known from Peninsular Malaysia (five known species - *O. cameroni* Breuning, 1972 from Malaysia (Pahang), *O. flavosticticus* Breuning, 1939 from Malaysia (Perak), *O. palparis* Pascoe, 1866 from Malaysia (Penang), *O. tuberculipennis* Breuning, 1961 from Malaysia (Pahang), and *O. tuberculosus* Breuning, 1973 from Malaysia (Pahang)) (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023).

In the present paper, I describe a new species of the genus *Obages* from materials collected in Peninsular Malaysia as *Obages brinchangensis* sp. nov. The new species is illustrated and compared to the related species *Obages tuberculipennis* Breuning, 1961, the female of which is also illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. All photographs were taken with a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1–5× Macro lens on belows 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

Tribe Morimopsini Lacordaire, 1869

Genus *Obages* Pascoe, 1866

Obages brinchangensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Mount Brinchang.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'W Malaysia' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Mt. Brinchang' / '26.iv. - 15.v. 2006' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Obages brinchangensis sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2023'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1. Body largely blackish brown, elongate, relatively wide, wrinkled, with pubescence and setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.97 mm, the widest at four tenths elytral length (4.06 mm), 2.7 times longer than wide.

Head small, relatively short, the widest at base, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Head from blackish brown to black (largely black), glossy, distinctly wrinkled, surface microwrinkled, partly covered by recumbent ochre yellow pubescence and long, sparse, erect yellowish setation (mainly under eyes and in anterior part). Eyes golden-brown, distinctly faceted, strongly emarginate (but not divided into two parts). Antennal insertions close together, with significantly raised edge. Clypeus pale brown, shiny, with micropunctuation. Labrum pale brown, elongated, semi-gloss, with very long yellowish setation. Mandibles from blackish brown to black on tip, shiny, with yellowish setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus distinct, ochre yellow with darker basal part, semi-gloss, indistinctly wrinkled, with very sparse, indistinct yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest, drop/knife-shaped, distinctly narrowed apically towards rounded tip.

Antennae with eleven antennomeres, reddish brown (antennomeres partly darker at apex), semi-gloss, punctured by shallow, dense small-sized punctuation. Antennal scape distinctly wrinkled. Antennomeres partly covered by ochre yellow pubescence with admixture of longer yellowish setae. Pubescence of antennae as in Fig. 1. Antennomeres widened apically, without spines. Antennae slightly exceeding elytral apex (as in Fig. 1). Antennal scape distinctly the widest, antennomere 11 narrowing apically, antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.87 : 0.21 : 1.00 : 0.84 : 0.52 : 0.52 : 0.46 : 0.41 : 0.39 : 0.31 : 0.31.

Pronotum from blackish brown to black, elongate, cylindrical, distinctly narrower than elytra, 1.11 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins almost parallel without distinct rounding, pronotal disc distinctly convex, anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum distinctly wrinkled, surface microwrinkled. Pronotum largely covered by recumbent ochre yellow pubescence, in some places denser (as in Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. *Obages brinchangensis* sp. nov., female holotype:
a- dorsal view; b- semi-lateral view.





Fig. 2. *Obages tuberculipennis* Breuning, 1961, female from Malaysia (Pahang), (CPV): a- dorsal view; b- semi-lateral view.



Scutellum widely shield-shaped, blackish, microwrinkled, covered by short ochre yellow pubescence.

Elytra 6.68 mm long and 4.06 mm wide (1.64 times longer than wide), the widest at four tenths elytral length, distinctly narrowing apically at apical six tenths, from blackish brown to black, distinctly irregularly wrinkled, with distinct granules and bumps in longitudinal rows, surface microwrinkled. Elytral surface largely matte, some larger bumps distinctly shiny at their top. Bumps with distinct setae on the top. Elytral disc slightly convex. Elytra covered by recumbent ochre yellow pubescence, in places with greater density forming significant spots (as in Fig. 1). Elytra widest at mid-length, elytral shape as in Fig. 1. Each elytron truncate at apex, apical margin roundly excised, sutural angle with short sharp spine, lateral angle with distinct spine. Elytral apex with erect setae.

Legs from blackish brown to black, femora club-shaped, tibiae slightly curved and widened apically. Legs wrinkled, punctured by irregular micropunctuation, covered by ochre yellow pubescence of different shades and densities and by dark setation (the longest and the densest in apical half of tibiae). Tarsi blackish brown (claws partly paler), microwrinkled and punctured by shallow micropunctuation, covered by ochre yellow pubescence and long yellowish setation. Metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together 1.32 times longer than metatarsomere 1.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, almost completely covered by ochre yellow pubescence of different shades and densities, partly with erect pale setation. Elytral epipleura of the same colour and pubescence as on dorsal elytral surface.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Obages tuberculipennis* Breuning, 1961 (Fig. 2).

Obages brinchangensis sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *O. tuberculipennis* mainly by less elongate elytra, by elytra with different shape of apical margin with shorter spine at apical sutural angle and shorter and less sharp spine at lateral angle, by overall different colour of pubescence (distinctly darker in *O. brinchangensis*), by elytra without distinct longitudinal stripes of pale pubescence (distinct stripes in *O. tuberculipennis*), by different length ratios of antennomeres (significantly shorter antennomeres 3 and 4 in *O. brinchangensis*) (as in Figs. 1a and 2a). Both species have different surface structure, distinct granules and bumps on elytral disc more rounded in *O. brinchangensis* (longitudinal bumps longer and with sharper tip in *O. tuberculipennis*) (as in Figs. 1b and 2b).

Etymology. Named after the type locality, Mount Brinchang.

Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang).

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