

## New species of the genus *Ochrocesis* Pascoe, 1867 from Laos (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Astathini)

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**Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Astathini, *Ochrocesis*, Laos, Malaysia**

**Abstract.** *Ochrocesis jakli* sp. nov. from Laos (Houaphanh) is described. The habitus and male genitalia are illustrated. *Ochrocesis cyaneoapicalis* Hayashi, 1982 is newly confirmed from the type locality in Peninsular Malaysia. The habitus of male specimen and male genitalia are also illustrated.

### INTRODUCTION

Pascoe (1867) described the genus *Ochrocesis* with the type species *Ochrocesis evanida* Pascoe, 1867 from Sarawak, state of Malaysia in the northwestern part of the island of Borneo. *Ochrocesis* is known only from the Oriental Region and contains four known species (*O. cyaneoapicalis* Hayashi, 1982 from Malaysia (Pahang), *O. evanida* Pascoe, 1867 from Malaysia (Borneo Island - Sabah, Sarawak), *O. filipina* Vives, 2022 from the Philippines (Mindanao Island – Davao del Sur), and *O. myga* Kriesche, 1926 from Indonesia (Sumatra) (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2024)).

In the present paper, a new species of the genus *Ochrocesis* is described from materials which were collected in Houaphanh province, Laos in 2010. The habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

The new species is compared to similar congeners (*Ochrocesis evanida* Pascoe, 1867 and *Ochrocesis filipina* Vives, 2022). A male specimen of *O. cyaneoapicalis* Hayashi, 1982, which is here recorded from Malaysia, is also illustrated including the genitalia.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of all specimens and genitalia photographs were taken using a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1–5× Macro lens on a 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.

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

## TAXONOMY

### Genus *Ochrocesis* Pascoe, 1867

**Type species:** *Ochrocesis evanida* Pascoe, 1867: 357.

#### *Ochrocesis jakli* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

**Type locality.** Laos, Houaphanh, Phu Pan Mount, Ban Saluei village.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'LAOS-NE, Houa Phan pr.' / 'Ban Saluei v. - Mt. Phou Pane' / '1920-1450m, 10.-21. VI.2010' / 'St. Jakl et local collectors lgt.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Ochrocesis jakli sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2024'.

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body pale ochre yellow, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head (excluding mandibles) to elytral apex (including spines on elytral apex) 7.76 mm, the widest at humeral and preapical part of elytra (2.42 mm), 3.2 times longer than wide.

Head distinct, wide, the widest across the eyes, wider than pronotum. Head pale ochre yellow, shiny, almost glabrous, with irregular, very sparse punctation, punctures relatively coarse (smooth parts with indistinct micropunctation), covered by indistinct, short and sparse yellowish pubescence, antennal insertions with longer and more distinct yellowish pubescence. Frons transverse, wide, more or less flat. Eyes golden brown, finely faceted, strongly emarginate (divided into two parts). Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with micropunctation and sparse yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles large and distinct, pale ochre yellow with blackish inner margin and black tip, with yellowish setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, shiny, with indistinct small-sized punctation and yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest, narrowly drop-shaped, apex narrowed into very narrow arcuate tip.

Antennae with eleven antennomeres, filiform, blackish brown, wrinkled with irregular shallow punctation, covered by long dark pubescence, inner side with long, erect dark setation. Antennomeres slightly widened apically, without spines, antennal scape the widest and distinct, antennomere 11 with narrowed apex into tip, which is covered by tuft of short yellowish setae. Antennae not quite reaching apical margin (as in Fig. 1a). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennal scape the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.35 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 1.08 : 0.92 : 0.82 : 0.70 : 0.67 : 0.65 : 0.60 : 0.85.

Pronotum pale ochre yellow, shiny, wide, transverse, cylindrical with shaped edges, narrower than elytra, 1.35 times wider than long at the widest point (basal margin). Shape of lateral margins as in Fig. 1a, anterior margin and base indistinctly undulate. Pronotum with almost flat pronotal disc, with a distinct lateral depression on each side, wrinkled with irregular, large-sized coarse punctation, interspaces between large punctures with shallow micropunctation. Pronotum partly covered by indistinct, short yellowish pubescence and a few long, erect yellowish setae.

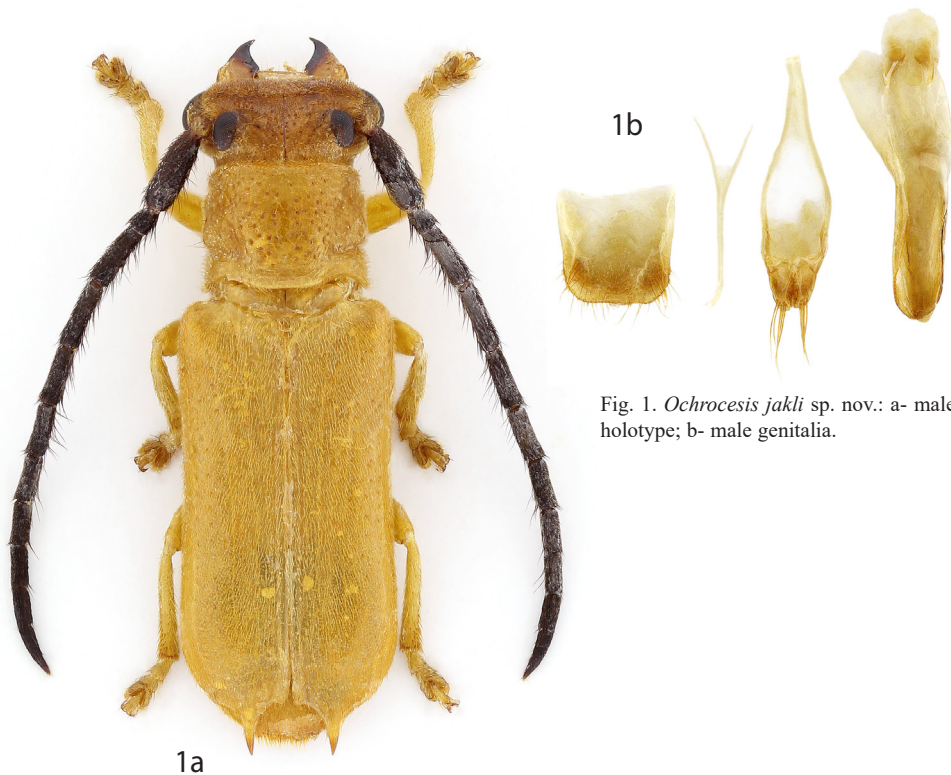


Fig. 1. *Ochrocesis jakli* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Scutellum very small, pale ochre yellow, shiny, elevated, square-shaped with rounded corners.

Elytra 5.15 mm long (including spines on elytral apex) and 2.42 mm wide (2.12 times longer than wide), parallel with preapical extension, pale ochre yellow, shiny, with very sparse punctation, surface finely wrinkled with micropunctation, covered by short yellowish pubescence. Each elytron with elevation near scutellum, humeral angles also elevated. Humeri distinct, rounded. Elytral disc distinctly flattened, elytral apical margin broadly rounded on outer side, inner side distinctly excised, each elytron prolonged into distinct sharp spine (as in Fig. 1a).

Pygidium pale ochre yellow, semi-matte, with shallow micropunctation, covered by ochre yellow pubescence, rounded apical margin with long ochre yellow setation.

Legs pale ochre yellow, shiny, relatively short, tibiae widened apically, femora flattened. Legs with shallow small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and long yellowish setation. Tarsi short, wide, pale ochre yellow, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and setation. Claws partly darker than tarsomeres.

Ventral side of body pale ochre yellow, with shallow small-sized punctation/micropunctation, almost completely covered by relatively sparse yellowish pubescence, ventrites with longer and denser yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura narrowing apically,

only slightly undulate, pale ochre yellow, with micropunctuation, covered by yellowish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Ochrocesis evanida* Pascoe, 1867 and *Ochrocesis filipina* Vives, 2022.

*Ochrocesis jakli* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *O. evanida* mainly by the distinctly paler body, the wider pronotum, the different punctuation of elytra (larger-sized and distinctly denser punctuation in *O. evanida*), the different ratio of antennomeres (mainly distinctly shorter and wider antennal scape and antennomere 3 in *O. jakli*, antennomere 3 distinctly longer, narrower and curved apically in *O. evanida*), and the different colour of antennomeres (antennae completely blackish brown with dark pubescence in *O. jakli*, while antennomeres 1-6 pale reddish brown with pale pubescence and antennomere 7-11 blackish brown in *O. evanida*).

*O. jakli* differs from the similar species *O. filipina* mainly by the less elongate paler body, the different punctuation of elytra (larger-sized and distinctly denser punctuation in *O. filipina*), the different ratio of antennomeres (mainly distinctly shorter antennal scape and antennomere 3 in *O. jakli*, antennomere 3 distinctly longer, narrower and curved apically in *O. filipina*), and the different colour of antennomeres (antennae completely blackish brown in *O. jakli*, while antennomeres 4-5 reddish brown with narrowly darker base and apex in *O. filipina*).

**Etymology.** This new species is dedicated to Stanislav Jákl, my friend and a specialist in Cetoniidae, who collected this species.

**Distribution.** Laos (Houaphanh).

### *Ochrocesis cyaneoapicalis* Hayashi, 1982

(Fig. 2)

*Ochrocesis cyaneoapicalis* Hayashi, 1982: 12.

**Type locality.** Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands.

**Additional material:** 1 ♂, 'W Malaysia, Pahang' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata env.' / 'Gunung Jasar (peak), I. - V. 2021' / 'Wong lgt.', (CPV).

**Remark.** This species was described from a single specimen, collected in 1978-1979. The male examined confirms the location record more than forty years after the collecting of the type specimen.

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Pahang).

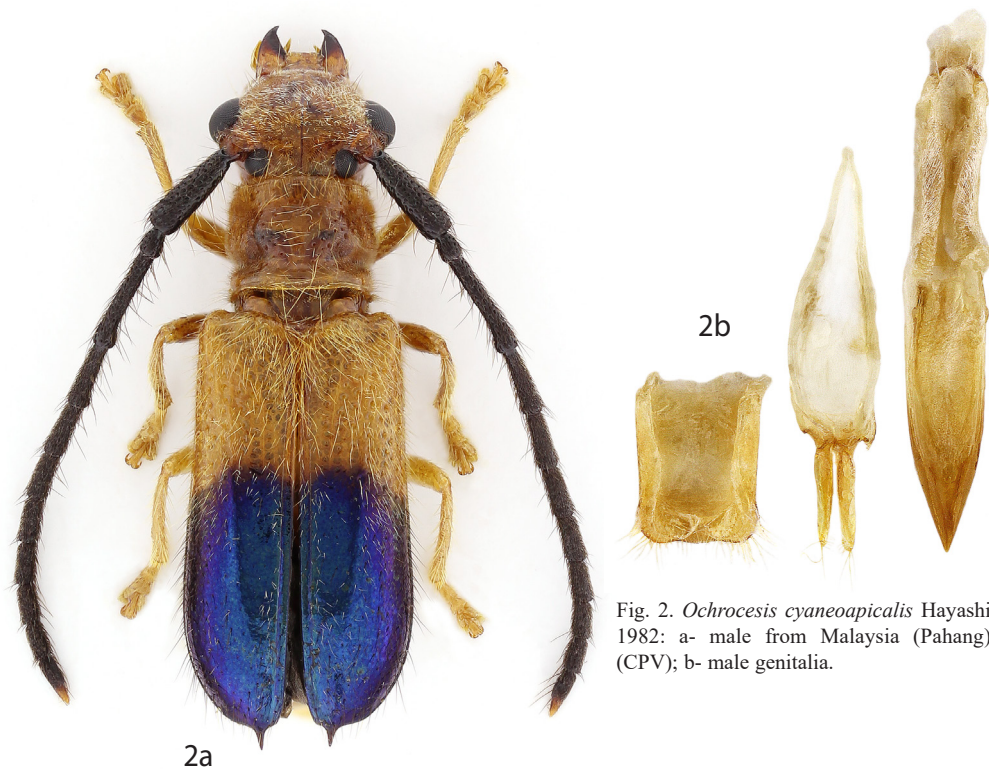


Fig. 2. *Ochrocesis cyaneoapicalis* Hayashi, 1982: a- male from Malaysia (Pahang), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

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