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New species of the tribe Lamiini from Indonesia and Malaysia (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae)

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Abstract. The following new species of the genus *Marmaroglypha* Redtenbacher, 1868 and *Thylactomimus* Breuning, 1959 are described: *Marmaroglypha ringletensis* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Johor, Pahang, Perak), *Marmaroglypha siberutensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Sumatra province - Mentawai Islands - Siberut Island) and *Thylactomimus tetsengi* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang, Sabah). Habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Thylactomimus* was established with the type species *Thylactomimus albolateralis* Breuning, 1959, described from Indonesia (Sumatra). No other species of the genus are known to date (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2024).

The genus *Marmaroglypha* was established with the type species *Marmaroglypha nicobarica* by Redtenbacher (1868). *Marmaroglypha* is known only from the Oriental Region and contains six known species (*M. densepunctata* Breuning, 1948 from Malaysia (Borneo Island - Sarawak), *M. fasciata* (Pascoe, 1869) from Malaysia (Borneo Island - Labuan Islands), *M. nicobarica* Redtenbacher from India (Nicobar Islands), *M. pubescens* (Aurivillius, 1897) from Philippines (Palawan), *M. sumatrana* Ritsema, 1888 from Indonesia (North Sumatra province) and *M. vermiculata* Breuning, 1948 from Indonesia (Kalimantan)) (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2024).

In the present paper, I describe two new species of the genus *Marmaroglypha* and one new species of the genus *Thylactomimus*. Descriptions of the following species are given: *Marmaroglypha ringletensis* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Johor, Pahang, Perak), *Marmaroglypha siberutensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Sumatra province - Mentawai Islands - Siberut Island) and *Thylactomimus tetsengi* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang, Sabah). Habitus and male genitalia are illustrated. The new species are compared to similar known congeners.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of specimens and genitalia photographs were taken using a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1-5× Macrolens 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 8.2.18 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collections:

CLD collection of Luboš Dembický, Brno, Czech Republic;
CPV collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
MFN Museum für Naturkunde - Leibniz Institute for Evolution and Biodiversity Science, Berlin, Germany.

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

TAXONOMY

Genus ***Marmaroglypha*** Redtenbacher, 1868

Type species. *Marmaroglypha nicobarica* Redtenbacher, 1868.

Marmaroglypha ringletensis **sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Malaysia, Pahang, Ringlet.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´Malaysia´ / ´Pahang´ / ´Ringlet´ / ´IV. 2012´ / ´local collector leg.´, (CPV). Paratypes: (1 ♂): ´MALAYSIA -W, Johor,´ / ´15km NW of Kota Tinggi,´ / ´MUNTAHAK mt., 200m,´ / ´7.-13.iii.2002,´ / ´P. Čechovský leg.´, (CLD); (1 ♀): ´MALAYSIA -W, Perak´ / ´25km NE of IPOH, 1200 m,´ / ´Banjaran Titi Wangsa mts.,´ / ´KORBU Mt., 1.-15.iv.2000,´ / ´P. Čechovský leg.´, (CLD); (2 ♀♀): ´W MALAYSIA; PAHANG;´ / ´Benom Mts.; 3,53N 102,01E;´ / ´15 km E Kampong Dong;´ / ´24.iii.-15.iv.1998; 300-1000m;´ / ´Dembický & Pacholátko leg.´, (CLD, CPV).
The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Marmaroglypha ringletensis sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from pale reddish brown to blackish brown, elongate, relatively robust, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 15.6 mm (male paratype 11.0 mm), widest at humeral part of elytra (5.7 mm), 2.73 times longer than wide.

Head largely blackish brown, short, significantly truncate on front, widest in middle, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with coarse granulate punctation with microgranulation between granules, largely covered by spots of ochre pubescence, partly with long, erect dark setae (mainly around eyes and near anterior margin). Antennal insertions elevated with undulate excised margin, covered by long ochre pubescence and longer dark setation, very close to each other (they almost touch). Eyes goldenish brown, strongly emarginate but not divided into two parts. Head in middle with narrow longitudinal furrow between eyes. Clypeus narrow, glossy, pale ochre yellow. Labrum brown, slightly prolonged anteriorly, semi-glossy, with granulation and yellow pubescence/setation in edges. Mandibles large, black (brown basally), glossy, with dense irregular micropunctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and colourless setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with indistinct micropunctation, partly covered by sparse yellowish pubescence and short yellowish setation. Palpomeres 1 and 3 very long, palpomeres 1 and 2 widened apically. Last palpomere subcylindrical, shortly narrowing basally and apically with truncate apex.

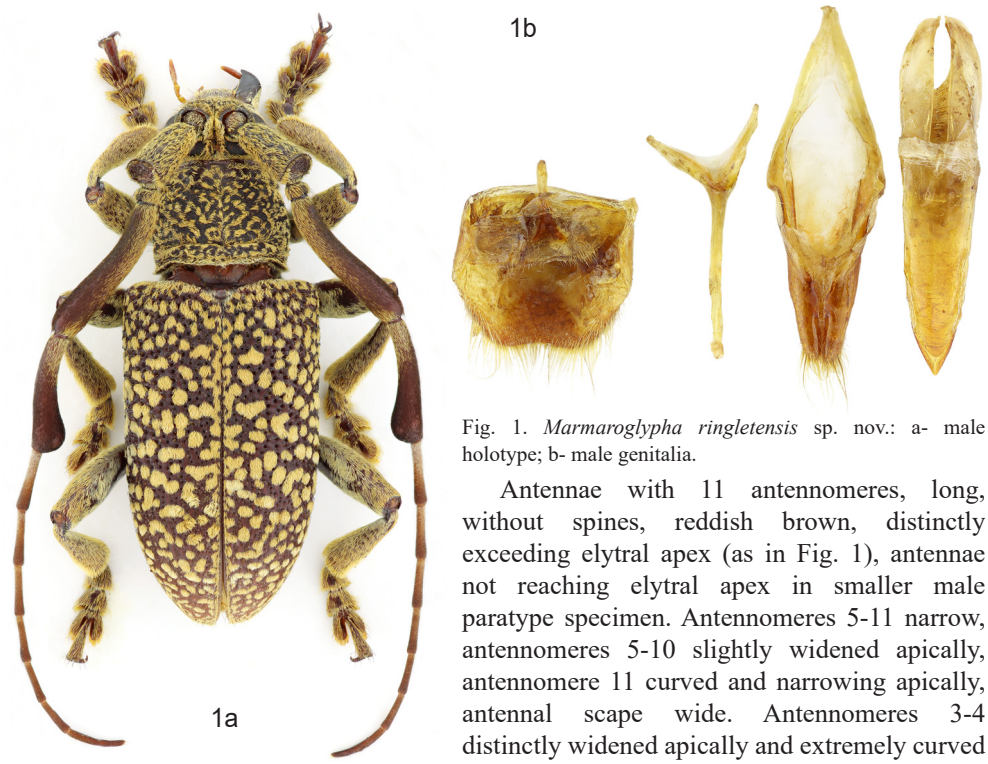

Fig. 1. *Marmaroglypha ringletensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Antennae with 11 antennomeres, long, without spines, reddish brown, distinctly exceeding elytral apex (as in Fig. 1), antennae not reaching elytral apex in smaller male paratype specimen. Antennomeres 5-11 narrow, antennomeres 5-10 slightly widened apically, antennomere 11 curved and narrowing apically, antennal scape wide. Antennomeres 3-4 distinctly widened apically and extremely curved (as in Fig. 1). Antennae with dense small-sized punctation (antennal scape with larger-sized and coarser granulate punctation), covered by ochre (mainly in basal parts of antennomeres) and distinctly darker (mainly in apical parts of antennomeres) pubescence, antennomeres 1-2 with longer and more distinct ochre pubescence. Antennomeres 3-11 rounded apically. Antennomeres partly with longer setae (mainly in apical margins). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.53 : 0.09 : 1.00 : 0.78 : 0.41 : 0.35 : 0.31 : 0.29 : 0.26 : 0.25 : 0.36.

Pronotum from reddish brown (mainly in margins) to black, cylindrical, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a). Pronotum transverse, narrowest at anterior margin, widest at base, 1.3 times wider than long, pronotal disc almost flat. Lateral margins and base slightly undulate, anterior margin almost straight. Dorsal surface semi-matte, microwrinkled with irregular large-sized, granulate elevated punctures, largely covered by tufts of ochre pubescence (Fig. 1a). Pronotal disc with a few very long dark setae at basal third. Pronotal disc with narrow transverse depression in basal one sixth.

Scutellum small, brown, widely shield-shaped, glossy, with micropunctation, partly covered by long ochre pubescence (except middle and basal part) (as in Fig. 1a).

Elytra 10.0 mm long and 5.7 mm wide (1.75 times longer than wide), brown/reddish brown. Elytra parallel, narrowing apically in apical third, elytral surface partly glossy and partly matte, with coarse, large-sized granulate punctation/wrinkling at basal half and shallower granulate punctation/wrinkling at apical half. Interspaces between punctures microwrinkled.

Elytral disc almost flat at basal half (with indistinct elevation at middle of basal part of each elytron), apical half rounded. Elytra covered by tufts of ochre pubescence and erect brownish setation in interspaces (Fig. 1a). Apical margin rounded, outer angle gradually rounded, inner angle more sharply rounded.

Pygidium pale reddish brown, semi-glossy, with dense micropunctation, covered by yellowish setation with admixture of very long darker setae, apical margin arcuate, covered by dense yellowish setation.

Legs reddish brown, wide, femora club-shaped, tibiae distinctly widened apically, slightly curved (protibiae more curved). Legs punctured by dense, irregular, small-sized punctation and shallow micropunctation, largely covered by long ochre pubescence. Femora with a few longer pale setae, tibiae with long and very dense ochre setation (the densest in apical parts). Tarsi wide, reddish brown including claws, with shallow punctation/micropunctation, covered by long ochre pubescence and setation. All tarsomeres of similar lengths.

Ventral side of body largely pale reddish brown (coxae darker), largely glossy, with irregular, dense small-sized punctation and micropunctation, largely covered by stripes/spots of recumbent ochre pubescence (same shade as on dorsal side) and long colourless setation (densest and longest on ventrites). Elytral epipleura reddish brown, slightly undulate, wide in basal half, narrow in apical half, covered by ochre pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 14.2 to 18.0 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae shorter, antennomere 4 wider and less elongate than in male.

Differential diagnosis. *Marmaroglypha ringletensis* sp. nov. differs from all known species of the genus by the elytra uniformly covered by tufts of ochre pubescence without spots/stripes of paler pubescence and the antennomeres 3-4 distinctly widened apically and extremely curved.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, the town of Ringlet.

Distribution. Malaysia (Johor, Pahang, Perak).

Marmaroglypha siberutensis sp. nov.
(Fig. 2)

Type locality. Indonesia, West Sumatra province, Mentawai Islands, Siberut Island, Bojakan, 1°17′34.28′′ S, 98°51′30.33′′ E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ′INDONESIA, MENTAWAI Isls.′ / ′SIBERUT Isl., BOJAKAN, 130m′ / ′1°17′34.28′′ S 98°51′30.33′′ E′ / ′native collector leg., v. 2004′, (CLD).
The type is provided with a printed red label: ′Marmaroglypha siberutensis sp. nov.′ / ′HOLOTYPUS′ / ′P. Viktora det., 2024′.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 2. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, relatively robust, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex

Fig. 2. *Marmaroglypha siberutensis* sp. nov.: female holotype.

13.0 mm, widest at humeral part of elytra (4.7 mm), 2.76 times longer than wide.

Head from brown to black margins, short, significantly truncate on front, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense micropunctation (microwrinkled), partly with a few larger irregular punctures mainly near base, largely covered by yellowish pubescence, partly with a few long, erect blackish setae (mainly near anterior margin). Antennal insertions elevated with undulate excised margin, covered by long yellowish pubescence, very close to each other (they almost touch). Head with narrow longitudinal furrow in middle (coarser and more distinct on dorsal side between eyes, very narrow on frons). Eyes goldenish brown, strongly emarginate but not divided into two parts. Clypeus narrow, glossy, pale ochre yellow, with a few yellowish setae in margins. Labrum brown, slightly prolonged anteriorly, semi-glossy, microwrinkled, with small-sized punctation basally, largely covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence and long goldenish setation in edges. Mandibles large, black (brown basally), glossy, microwrinkled, covered by yellowish pubescence in basal third. Tip narrowly rounded.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, semi-gloss, with indistinct micropunctation, partly covered by yellowish pubescence and setation. Palpomeres relatively long, widened apically (except last palpomere). Last palpomere the longest and the largest, subcylindrical, narrowing basally and apically with cut apical margin.

Antennae. Antennomeres 3-11 are missing in type specimen. Antennomeres 1-2 blackish brown, with relatively shallow, dense, irregular, small-sized granulate punctation, largely covered by long yellowish pubescence and a few pale erect setae. Antennal scape wide, robust, widened apically.

Pronotum from reddish brown (mainly in margins) to dark/blackish brown, cylindrical, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 2). Pronotum transverse, narrowest at anterior margin, widest at base, 1.44 times wider than long, pronotal disc flat. Lateral margins and base slightly undulate, anterior margin almost straight. Dorsal surface semi-glossy, microwrinkled with sparse, irregular large-sized punctures/depressions, largely covered by yellowish pubescence forming three distinct longitudinal stripes in middle of pronotal disc and on lateral sides) (Fig. 2). Pronotal disc with a few very long dark setae at basal third. Pronotal disc with narrow transverse depression in basal one sixth.

Scutellum small, brown, widely shield-shaped, glossy, with micropunctation, largely covered by long pale yellowish pubescence (Fig. 2).

Elytra 8.85 mm long and 4.7 mm wide (1.88 times longer than wide), from brown to blackish brown. Elytra parallel, narrowing apically in apical third, glossy, with coarse, large-sized granulate punctation at basal half and smaller-sized punctation at apical half. Interspaces between punctures microwrinkled. Elytral disc almost flat at basal half (with slight elevation at middle of basal part of each elytron), apical half rounded. Elytra covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence forming spots and distinct stripes (Fig. 2) with admixture of short darker setation. Curved yellowish stripe at basal half of each elytron continues in form of wide stripe along lateral elytral edge back to basal elytral edge (not visible from dorsal view). Apical margin shortly truncate, outer angle gradually rounded, inner angle more sharply rounded.

Pygidium pale reddish brown, semi-glossy, with dense micropunctatin, covered by long pale yellowish pubescence with admixture of very long darker setae, apical margin cut with arcuate apical angles, covered by yellowish setation.

Legs reddish brown (dorsal side of femora significantly paler), wide, femora club-shaped, tibiae distinctly widened apically, slightly curved (protibiae more curved). Legs with dense, irregular, small-sized punctation and shallow micropunctation, largely covered by long yellowish pubescence. Tibiae with long yellowish setation (densest in apical parts). Tarsi wide, reddish brown including claws, punctured by shallow punctation/micropunctation, covered by long ochre pubescence and setation. Pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly longer than pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres 1 or 2.

Ventral side of body largely pale reddish brown (coxae darker), with irregular, dense small-sized punctation and micropunctation, largely covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence (same shade as on dorsal side) and long, recumbent yellowish setation (densest and longest on ventrites). Elytral epipleura brown, undulate, wide in basal half, narrow in apical half, covered by yellowish pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Marmaroglypha sumatrana* Ritsema, 1888, described from Indonesia (North Sumatra).

Marmaroglypha siberutensis sp. nov. differs from the similar species *M. sumatrana* by the elytra without distinct tufts of yellowish pubescence forming distinct marbling and the distinct, curved yellowish stripe at basal half of each elytron continues in form of wide stripe along lateral elytral edge back to basal elytral edge (vague, only indistinct stripe formed by marbling in *M. sumatrana*).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Siberut Island.

Distribution. Indonesia (West Sumatra province - Mentawai Islands - Siberut Island).

Genus ***Thylactomimus*** Breuning, 1959

Type species. *Thylactomimus albolateralis* Breuning, 1959.

Thylactomimus tetsengi **sp. nov.**
(Figs. 3-4)

Type locality. Malaysia, Pahang, Tanah Rata, Gunung Jasar Mt.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ′Malaysia′ / ′Cameron Highlands′ / ′Tanah Rata′ / ′Gunung Jasar′ / ′V. 2022, Wong lgt.′, (CPV). Paratype (♂): ′N BORNEO, Trus Madi mnt.,′ / ′Tambunan distr., 1000 m.,′ / ′24-27.04.2010,′ / ′ex. coll. Kalinin V.′, (CPV).
The types are provided with a printed red label: ′Thylactomimus tetsengi sp. nov.′ / ′HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]′ / ′P. Viktora det., 2024′.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Figs. 3a, 3b (male paratype as in Fig. 4). Body from pale reddish brown to blackish brown, elongate, relatively robust, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 13.35 mm (male paratype 12.2 mm), widest at humeral part of elytra (4.4 mm), 3.03 times longer than wide.

Head largely dark reddish brown, short, significantly truncate in the front, widest across the eyes, almost the same width as pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense

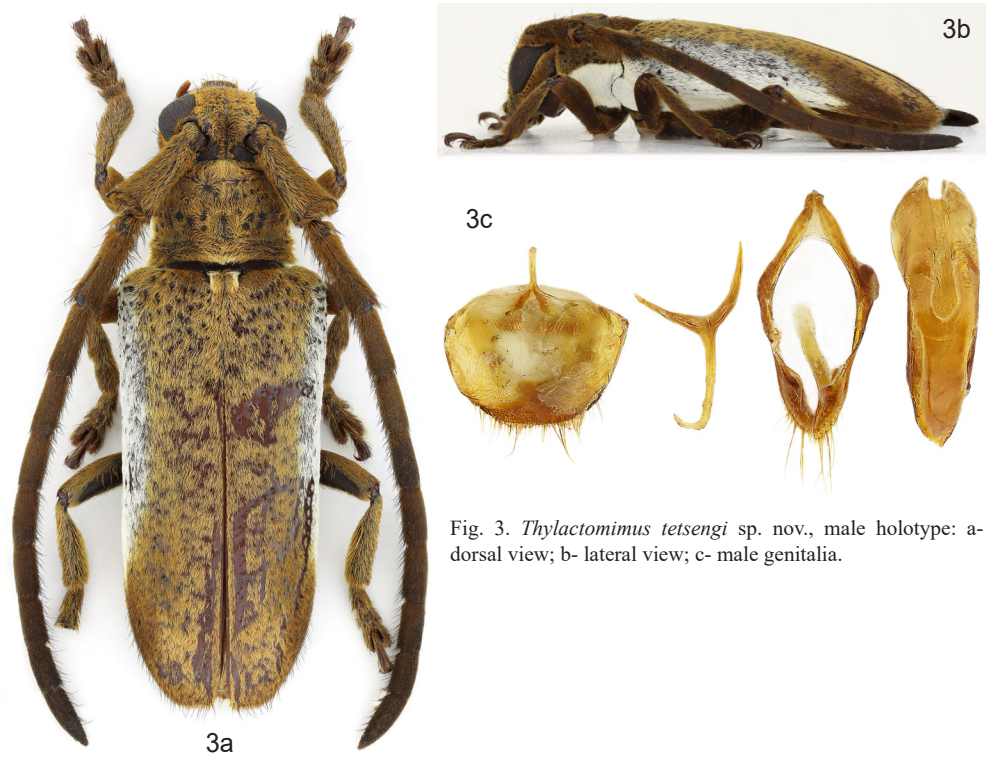

Fig. 3. *Thylactomimus tetsengi* sp. nov., male holotype: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view; c- male genitalia.

Fig. 4. *Thylactomimus tetsengi* sp. nov., male paratype: dorsal view.

micropunctation and very sparse shallow punctation, largely covered by long ochre pubescence, partly with long, erect dark setae (mainly around the eyes). Antennal insertions distinctly elevated, with thorn on inner side, covered by long ochre pubescence, very close to each other. Eyes extremely large, goldenish brown, strongly emarginate but not divided into two parts. Head in middle with distinct narrow longitudinal furrow in full length (narrower on frons). Clypeus and labrum narrow, brown, shiny, with irregular punctation, with long goldenish setation in edges. Mandibles black, shiny, partly with small-sized punctation, covered by goldenish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish brown, semi-glossy, with indistinct micropunctation, partly covered by sparse goldenish setation. Palpomeres widened apically (except last palpomere). Last palpomere the longest and the largest, subcylindrical, shortly narrowing basally and apically with indistinctly arcuate apex.

Antennae with 11 segments, long, slightly exceeding elytral apex (as in Fig. 3a). Antennomeres semi-glossy, reddish brown (antennomeres darker at apex), slightly widened apically, without spines, shortly rounded apically. Antennomeres with dense, irregular small-sized punctation and micropunctation, covered by long ochre pubescence and long dense setation on inner side (setation on antennomeres 8-11 darker than on antennomeres 1-7). Antennal scape large, distinctly widened apically with distinctly excised apical margin, antennomere 11 distinctly narrowing to tip. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 1 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.12 : 0.18 : 1.00 : 0.76 : 0.73 : 0.70 : 0.70 : 0.65 : 0.60 : 0.51 : 0.80.

Pronotum dark reddish brown, cylindrical, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 3a). Pronotum transverse, 1.43 times wider than long, pronotal disc relatively flat but nodulated. Lateral margins and anterior margin almost straight, base slightly undulate. Dorsal surface semi-matte, with dense small-sized micropunctation, largely covered by long ochre pubescence, lateral sides covered by dense, recumbent white pubescence (Fig. 3b). Pronotal disc with distinct elevation in one third pronotal length from base to apex and a few smaller but distinct tubercles with long erect setae in middle.

Scutellum blackish, shield-shaped, covered by long ochre pubescence of more shades (overall pale) (Fig. 3a).

Elytra 9.55 mm long and 4.4 mm wide (2.17 times longer than wide), pale reddish brown, glossy, almost parallel (shortly gradually narrowing apically), microwrinkled, with very sparse punctation (punctures irregular, large, distinct), partly covered by ochre and whitish pubescence (whitish pubescence on the sides) (as in Figs. 3a, 3b). Elytral disc almost flat (only indistinctly convex), without elevations. Apical margin arcuate on outer side, inner side angled without spine. Elytral apical margin with dense and long yellowish setation.

Pygidium ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by long yellowish setation, apical margin arcuate, covered by dense goldenish setation.

Legs reddish brown, relatively narrow, femora club-shaped and flattened, tibiae distinctly widened apically and slightly curved (mesotibiae distinctly strangled in middle on outside edge). Legs with shallow small-sized punctation and micropunctation, covered by long ochre pubescence and long ochre setation (mainly on tibiae). Tarsi wide (metatarsi the narrowest) and relatively short, reddish brown including claws, with dense, irregular shallow punctation and micropunctation, covered by long ochre pubescence and longer yellowish setation. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 shorter than tarsomeres 3.

Ventral side of body brown/reddish brown, with irregular, dense small-sized punctation and micropunctation, largely covered by long ochre pubescence (mesepisternum, metepisternum and small place on ventrite 1 covered by dense, recumbent white pubescence) (as in Fig. 3b), partly with longer ochre setation.

Genitalia as in Fig. 3c.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Thylactomimus albolateralis* Breuning, 1959 (Figs. 5-6), which is the only known representative of the genus.

Thylactomimus tetsengi sp. nov. differs from *T. albolateralis* mainly by the smaller body (usual body length in *T. albolateralis* from 20 to 25 mm), the less elongate body, the more transverse pronotum, the narrower tarsi, the distinctly different colour and shape of pubescent spots on dorsal side of elytra (distinctly contrasting stripes in *T. albolateralis*) (Figs. 3a and 6a), the distinctly sparser white pubescence on lateral sides of elytra in *T. tetsengi* (dense recumbent pubescence in *T. albolateralis*) (Figs. 3b and 6b), and by the different shape of abdominal segment 8 and tegmen (Figs. 3c and 6c).

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to my friend Tet Seng Wong (Tanah Rata, Malaysia), who collected this species.

Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang, Sabah).

Fig. 5. *Thylactomimus albolateralis* Breuning, 1959, holotype (MFN): a- dorsal view; b- lateral view.

Fig. 6. *Thylactomimus albolateralis* Breuning, 1959, male from Malaysia (Pahang), (CPV): a- dorsal view; b- lateral view; c- male genitalia.

Thylactomimus albolateralis Breuning, 1959

(Figs. 5-6)

Thylactomimus albolateralis Breuning, 1959: 150.

Type material. Holotype: ´Ober-Langkat´ / ´Deli, Sumatra´ / ´1894´ / ´M. Ude S.´, (MFN).

Additional material: (1 ♂): ´Malaysia´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Ringlet´ / ´IV. 2012´ / ´local collector leg.´, (CPV); (1 ♂): ´W MALAYSIA´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Ringlet env.´ / ´9. - 13. 3. 2013´ / ´P. Viktora lgt.´, (CPV). New record for Malaysia.

Distribution. Indonesia (North Sumatra), Malaysia (Pahang).

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