

***Merionoeda* (s. str.) *petramarketae* sp. nov. from Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia  
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae)**

Petr VIKTORA

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

**Taxonomy, new species, Cerambycidae, Stenopterini, *Merionoeda*, Indonesia**

**Abstract.** *Merionoeda petramarketae* sp. nov. is described, illustrated and compared with similar species.

### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Merionoeda*, belonging to the tribe Stenopterini, was established with type species *Merionoeda puella* Pascoe, 1858, described from Indonesia (Sulawesi). Species of the genus *Merionoeda* are known from the Afrotropical, Australian, Oriental and Palearctic regions. Ninety nine species/subspecies are known (most of them from the Oriental Region). The genus *Merionoeda* is divided into three subgenera - *Merionoeda* (s. str.) Pascoe, 1858, *Merionoeda* (*Macromolorchus*) Pic, 1922 and *Merionoeda* (*Ocytasia*) Pascoe, 1869 (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2024).

In the present paper, a new species of the genus *Merionoeda* (s. str.) is described from materials which were collected by local collectors in the Indonesian part of the island of Borneo in 2018. Descriptions of the following new species are provided: *Merionoeda* (s. str.) *petramarketae* sp. nov. from Kalimantan Barat province, Indonesia. Habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

The new species is compared to the similar species *Merionoeda cariniger* Holzschuh, 2008.

### 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× 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 8.2.18 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collections:  
CCH collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria;  
CPV collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

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

## TAXONOMY

### Genus *Merionoeda* (s. str.) Pascoe, 1858

**Type species.** *Merionoeda puella* Pascoe, 1858.

#### *Merionoeda* (s. str.) *petramarketae* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Kalimantan Barat prov., Singkawang region, Mt. Bawang, Madi vill. 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). Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Merionoeda petramarketae sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2024'.

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, relatively flat, shiny, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from mandibles to apical margin of pygidium 6.8 mm, widest at basal part of thorax (1.4 mm), 4.85 times longer than wide.

Head pale reddish brown, glossy, narrow, widest across the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with irregular, coarse granulate punctation (anterior part with shallow irregular punctation). Head covered by relatively sparse, long goldenish pubescence (longer and more distinct between eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions wide. Eyes goldenish, strongly emarginate (almost divided into two parts). Clypeus pale reddish brown (darker anteriorly), distinctly punctured, with long, sparse yellowish pubescence, prolonged anteriorly. Labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles dirty brown with blackish tip, shiny, with long yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with micropunctation and short yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest, cylindrical with indistinctly rounded apex.

Antennae with 11 antennomeres, reaching apical margin of pygidium. Antennomeres from pale brown (antennomere 11) to black antennal scape. Antennomeres widened apically, antennal scape shiny with coarse, irregular sparse punctation, antennomere 2 shiny with sparse small-sized punctation, antennomeres 3-11 matte with very dense small-sized punctation. Antennomeres 1-2 with long, sparse goldenish setation, antennomeres 3-11 covered by dense, very short pale pubescence, antennomeres 3-5 with long, distinct goldenish setation on inner/bottom side. Antennal scape distinctly widened apically, antennomeres 5-10 distinctly serrate on outer side, antennomere 11 long, curved. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 11 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.09 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 1.13 : 1.24 : 1.27 : 1.19 : 1.15 : 1.09 : 1.08 : 1.49.

Pronotum pale reddish brown, slightly elongate, wider than elytra at humeri, narrower than metathorax (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a). Pronotum 1.47 times longer than wide at

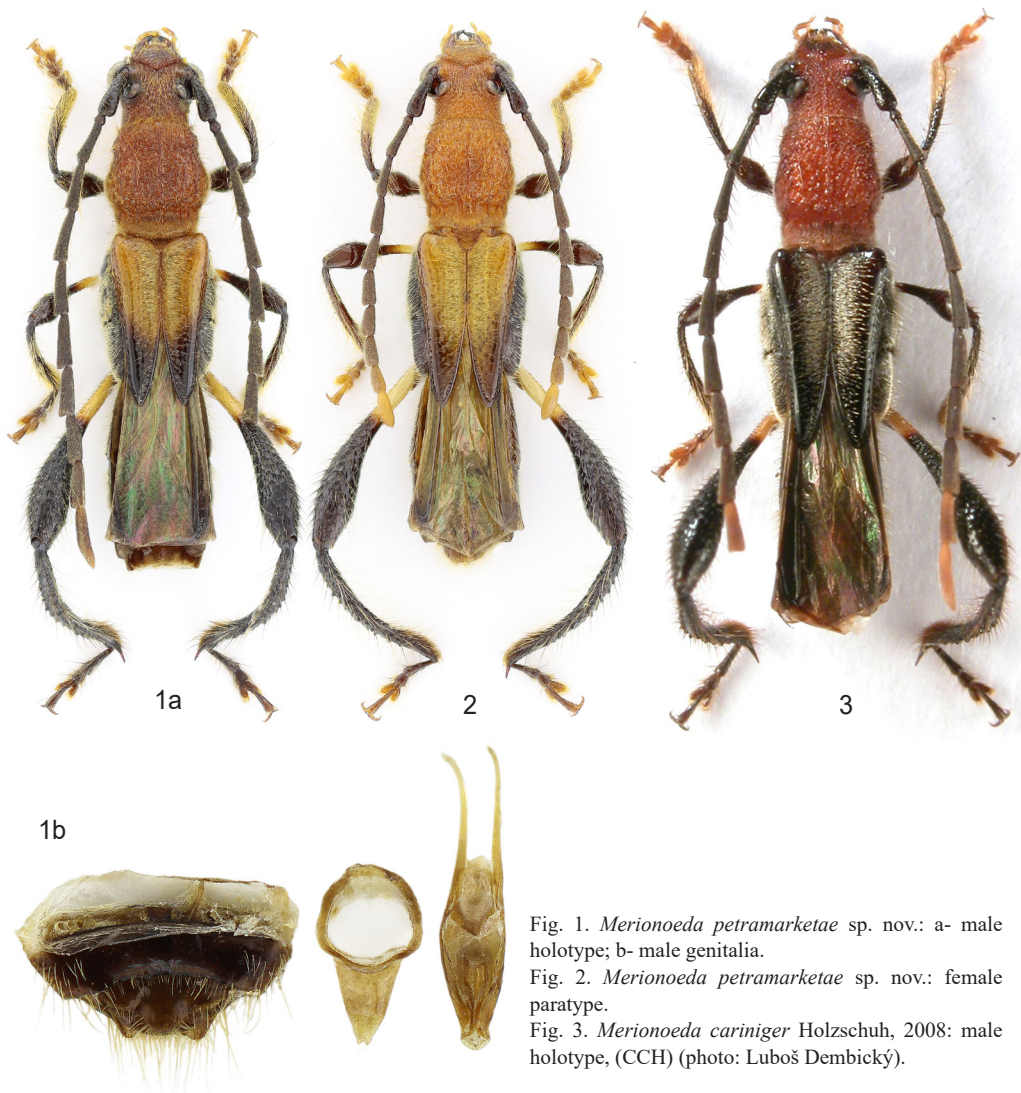


Fig. 1. *Merionoeda petramarketae* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.  
 Fig. 2. *Merionoeda petramarketae* sp. nov.: female paratype.  
 Fig. 3. *Merionoeda cariniger* Holzschuh, 2008: male holotype, (CCH) (photo: Luboš Dembický).

base and 1.12 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins undulate (distinctly arcuate in two fifths pronotal length from base to apex), anterior margin almost straight, base undulate. Pronotal disc relatively flat, with distinct depression in basal part. Dorsal surface with coarse, irregular large-sized granulation with irregular large cells, shiny, with very long, sparse, erect goldenish setation (denser and more recumbent in depressed basal part) (as in Fig. 1a).

Scutellum pale reddish brown, triangular, without distinct punctation and pubescence.

Elytra significantly shortened, not covering abdomen, narrower than metathorax, 2.15 mm long and 1.22 mm wide (1.73 times longer than wide), each elytron distinctly narrowing apically (longitudinally triangular), pale ochre yellow with distinctly darker apical third (black apically) (as in Fig. 1a). Elytra shiny, with irregular, sparse large-sized punctation, almost smooth in places between large punctures, partly microwrinkled (mainly near suture at basal half). Elytra covered by sparse goldenish setation (denser at basal half near suture). Basal angles distinct, apical termination significantly narrowed, without a spine. Elytral disc almost flat (slightly lowered in middle part).

Legs relatively narrow, glossy, largely from blackish brown to black, femora pale yellowish basally. Tarsi glossy, pro- and mesotarsomeres 1-2 reddish brown (pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 pale yellowish), metatarsomeres 1-2 blackish (metatarsomere 3 paler - reddish brown). Pro- and mesofemora and pro- and mesotibiae with irregular, sparse, relatively large-sized shallow punctation (interspaces between punctures with indistinct micropunctation), metafemora and metatibiae with very coarse, large-sized irregular punctation (metatibiae with very distinct, large irregular granules, with very long thorn near apical margin) (as in Fig. 1a). Legs almost completely covered by very long, erect yellowish setation (densest in apical part of tibiae). Femora club-shaped, tibiae widened apically, distinctly curved (mainly metatibiae). Tarsi relatively short and narrow, with shallow punctation (small-sized in pro- and mesotarsi, larger-sized in metatarsi). Pro- and mesoclaws pale yellowish, metaclaws darker - reddish brown. Metatarsomere 1 1.36 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from pale reddish brown (head and prothorax) to dark/blackish brown (mesothorax, metathorax and abdomen), semi-shiny, largely covered by long, dense silvery/goldenish pubescence/setation.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 2. Body length from mandibles to apical margin of pygidium 6.3 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Pronotum narrower, antennae distinctly shorter than in male.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species is *Merionoeda cariniger* Holzschuh, 2008 (Fig. 3), described from Malaysia (Sabah).

*Merionoeda petramarketae* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *M. cariniger* mainly by the wider pronotum of different shape with distinct lateral bulging in two fifths pronotal length from base to apex (pronotum is wider than elytra in *M. petramarketae* sp. nov., while pronotum is narrower than elytra in *M. cariniger*) and the bicolored elytra (unicolored in *M. cariniger*) (as in Figs. 1a and 3).

**Remark.** Yokoi & Niisato (2012) published a redescription of *M. cariniger* including a drawing of male genitalia based on study of one male specimen from Borneo, deposited in the State Museum of Zoology, Dresden, Germany. *M. petramarketae* distinctly differs from *M. cariniger* by the different shape of abdominal segment eight, and the tegmen and median lobe of the genitalia (as in Fig. 1b compared to figs. 26, 28 and 29 in Yokoi & Niisato (2012)).

**Etymology.** The species is dedicated to my daughter Petra and wife Markéta.

**Distribution.** Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. My sincere thanks are due to Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Czech Republic) for providing me with material from his collection, Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic) for providing me with photos of type material from the Holzschuh collection, and Richard Sehnal (Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, FAPPZ, Praha, Czech Republic) for help with taking photographs.

#### REFERENCES

- HOLZSCHUH C. 2008: Beschreibung von 60 neuen Bockkäfern und einer neuen Gattung aus der orientalischen Region, vorwiegend aus Laos und Borneo (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Entomologica Basiliensia et Collectionis Frey* 30: 149-241.
- PASCOE F. P. 1869: Longicornia Malayana; or, a descriptive catalogue of the species of the three longicorn families Lamiidae, Cerambycidae and Prionidae, collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace in the Malay Archipelago. *The Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 3(3): 497-552, 553-710, 24 pls.
- TAVAKILIAN G. (Author) & CHEVILLOTTE H. (Software) 2024: Base de données Titan sur les Cerambycides ou Longicornes. [access: 9.2024]. [<http://titan.gbif.fr/index.html>].
- YOKOI Y. & NIISATO T. 2012: Six New Taxa of the Genus *Merionoeda* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Borneo, with a Redescription of *M. cariniger* Holzschuh. *Elytra, Tokyo*, New Series 2(2): 165-180.

*Received: 9.11.2024*

*Accepted: 10.12.2024*

*Printed: 31.3.2025*

