

New species of the genus *Pseudectatosia* Breuning, 1940 from India (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Desmiphorini)

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Abstract. *Pseudectatosia weigeli* sp. nov. from Arunachal Pradesh, India, is described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Pseudectatosia* Breuning, 1940 was erected by its author for *P. strandiella* Breuning, 1940 from Sikkim, India. No other species of this genus has been known until now (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2025).

In this paper, one new species of the genus *Pseudectatosia* is illustrated and described based on materials, which were collected by Mr. Gil Bretschneider in Arunachal Pradesh, India in 2010. The new species, *Pseudectatosia weigeli* sp. nov., is compared to the only known species of the genus (*Pseudectatosia strandiella* Breuning, 1940). The holotype specimen of *P. strandiella* is depicted for the first time.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of new species and genitalia photographs (Fig. 1) were taken using a Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5x Macro lens on bellows attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. Each photograph was taken as several partially focused images and afterwards stacked 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:
CAW collection of Andreas Weigel, Wernburg, Germany;
NMB Natural History Museum (Naturhistorisches Museum), Basel, Switzerland;
NRM Swedish Museum of Natural History (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet), Stockholm, Sweden.

A slash (/) separates data in different lines on locality and determination labels. Transcription of each label is followed by abbreviation of collection in brackets.

TAXONOMY

Tribe *Desmiphorini* Thomson, 1860

Genus *Pseudectatosia* Breuning, 1940

Type species. *Pseudectatosia strandiella* Breuning, 1940.

Pseudectatosia weigeli sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. India, Arunachal Pradesh, East Siang District, 25 km NE of Pasighat.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'INDIEN Arunachal Prad. / Dist. Pasighat, 25 km NE / Pasighat 16.VII.2010 / N28.08.309°/E95.15.514° / 630m, leg. G. Bretschneider', (CAW).

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Pseudectatosia weigeli* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora et L. Dembický det., 2026'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from brown to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 23.2 mm, widest at humeral part of elytra (7.25 mm), 3.2 times as long as wide.

Head short, widest at base, narrower than pronotum in middle, black. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular, small-sized punctation (partly granulation), largely covered by dense, recumbent, ochre pubescence of several shades, partly with blackish shiny pubescence and long yellowish setae. Head with deep longitudinal furrow in middle (deepest between antennal insertions, shallow on frons). Eyes large, blackish, strongly emarginate (each eye distinctly divided into two parts). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions with distinct, elevated margin, prolonged to thorn on inner side. Clypeus and labrum brown/blackish brown, semi-glossy, with dense, small-sized punctation and long, goldenish setae in margins. Mandibles black, strong, matte, with yellowish pubescence and longer goldenish setae in margins.

Maxillary palpi blackish brown, semi-glossy, with micropunctation and sparse yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically. Last palpomere longest and largest, semi-cylindrical, widest at basal third, with narrow, distinctly arcuate apex.

Antennae long, relatively narrow, reaching six sevenths of elytral length (Fig. 1a). Antennomeres 1-4 and 6-11 brown, partly with narrowly black/blackish apical parts, antennomere 5 black. Antennomeres slightly widened apically (antennomeres 3 and 4 with distinct, narrowly widened apex), with dense, small-sized punctation/micropunctation, covered by dense, pale ochre pubescence and blackish pubescence in dark places. Antennomere 3 curved. Antennae with long, erect setation on inner side (yellowish setation in pale parts, blackish setation in dark parts). Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.47 : 0.14 : 1.00 : 1.05 : 0.37 : 0.47 : 0.40 : 0.38 : 0.33 : 0.22 : 0.22.

Pronotum from blackish brown to black, transverse, cylindrical, narrowing anteriorly, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a). Pronotum 1.23 times as wide as long at base (widest point of pronotum) and as long as wide at narrowest point (anterior margin). Lateral margins, anterior margin and base undulate. Pronotal disc flat. Dorsal surface semi-glossy, with dense, small-sized punctation. Pronotum with coarse, pronounced undulate granulation, largely covered by dense, recumbent, ochre pubescence of several shades, partly with blackish shiny pubescence and long yellowish setae.

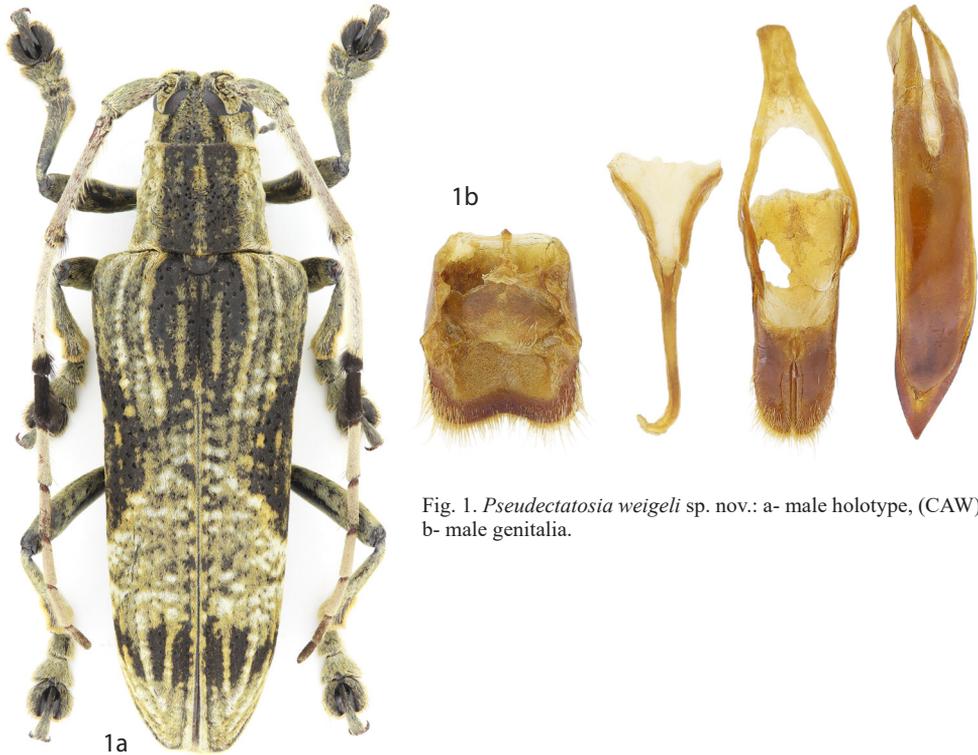


Fig. 1. *Pseudectatosia weigeli* sp. nov.: a- male holotype, (CAW); b- male genitalia.

Scutellum black, small, wide, shield-shaped, with dense small-sized punctation, partly with ochre pubescence near margins.

Elytra 17.0 mm long and 7.25 mm wide (2.34 times as long as wide), slightly narrowing apically (lateral margins slightly undulate), from blackish brown to black, elytral surface largely glossy. Elytra with dense, small-sized punctation/granulation, with coarse, pronounced undulate granulation, covered by dense, recumbent, ochre pubescence of several shades, partly with blackish shiny pubescence in dark parts (Fig. 1a). Elytral disc relatively flat (arcuate in apical quarter). Each elytron with small elevation in basal part (closer to suture). Elytra with small depression under scutellum. Apex arcuate, without spines, lateral angles gently round, sutural angles sharply round. Apical margin with longer pale setation.

Pygidium pale reddish brown, glossy, with shallow, dense, small-sized punctation, microwrinkled, covered by relatively dense, recumbent, yellowish pubescence. Apical margin round, with long yellowish setation.

Legs from blackish brown to black, relatively narrow, largely with shallow, small-sized punctation and micropunctation, largely covered by ochre pubescence and dense, longer yellowish setation (most dense in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae distinctly widened apically, slightly curved. Femora narrowly club-shaped. Mesotibiae distinctly strangled in three quarters of mesotibial length. Protibiae with distinct, tough tuft of setae on outer side of apex. Tarsi short, tarsomeres wide (tarsomeres 3 distinctly widest), black, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, microwrinkled, covered by ochre pubescence and long yellowish setation. Claws black, partly dark brown. Metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 3.



2a

Stkkm
Coll
Dr. ITZINGER

2b

Pseudectatosia
strandella
n. sp.
det. Breuning

wurde als:
P. strandiella beschrieben
det. C. Holzschuh 2001 !!!

Fig. 2. *Pseudectatosia strandiella* Breuning, 1940: a- holotype specimen; b- labels, (NMB, in Frey Collection). Photo: 2a by L. Dembický; 2b by Isabelle Zürcher-Pfander, (NMB).

Ventral side of body from blackish brown (ventrites) to black, with dense small-sized punctation, almost completely covered by dense, recumbent, ochre pubescence of several shades. Ventrites narrowly without pubescence in margins. Ventral side with a few erect setae. Elytral epipleura blackish brown, wider in basal quarter, narrow in apical two quarters, slightly undulate, punctured by dense, small-sized punctation, covered by spots of ochre pubescence of several shades.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Pseudectatosia weigeli* sp. nov. differs from *Pseudectatosia strandiella* Breuning, 1940 by narrower pronotum in ratio to elytra, different shape of pronotum with undulate lateral margins without spines; Fig. 1a (distinct spine in approximately middle of lateral margin in *P. strandiella*; Fig. 2a), distinctly wider tarsi, and by different shape of elytral apex (apical margin of each elytron arcuate in *P. weigeli* (Fig. 1a), while cut, excised in *P. strandiella* (Fig. 2a)).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Andreas Weigel (Wernburg, Germany), our good friend and a specialist in Cerambycidae.

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

Pseudectatosia strandiella Breuning, 1940

(Fig. 2)

Material examined: *Pseudectatosia strandiella* Breuning, 1940: Holotype specimen: 'Sikkim / Coll / Dr. ITZINGER', (NMB, in Frey Collection), Fig. 2; (3 specimens): 'Sikkim, Mount / Everest, Plason', (NMB, in Frey Collection); (1 specimen): 'Kurseong [town in Darjeeling district in the Indian state of West Bengal] / P. Braet', (NMB, in Frey Collection); (1 specimen): 'British Bootang [West Bengal], Padong [Pedong]', (NRM).

Notes. Weigel (2012: 408) published the record of the species *P. strandiella* from Arunachal Pradesh in India with a picture of the mentioned specimen (Table XXVII, fig. f). However, this was a misidentification, the specimen in question is now the holotype specimen of the new species *Pseudectatosia weigeli* described above.

Distribution. India (Sikkim, West Bengal).

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