

Two new longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Southeast Asia

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Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cleomenini, Tillomorphini, *Khampaseuthia*, *Kurarua*, Oriental Region, Cambodia, Vietnam

Abstract. New species of the genus *Kurarua* Gressitt, 1936 and *Khampaseuthia* Holzschuh, 2009 are described from Cambodia and Vietnam. *Kurarua petramarketae* sp. nov. and *Khampaseuthia petramarketae* sp. nov. are described, illustrated and compared with similar species. The species *Iphra epipediforma* Hayashi, 1977, now belonging to the tribe O브리ini, is transferred to the genus *Khampaseuthia* Holzschuh, 2009 in the tribe Tillomorphini as *Khampaseuthia epipediforma* (Hayashi, 1977).

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Kurarua* Gressitt, 1936, belonging to the tribe Cleomenini, was established with the type species *Kurarua constrictipennis* Gressitt, 1936 from Taiwan. The genus contains thirty-three known species and one subspecies from Asia, mainly from Southeast Asia (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2026). Holzschuh is the author with the largest number of described *Kurarua* species (18 new species).

In this paper is described one new species belonging to this genus, collected by myself in Cambodia's Mondulkiri province. *Kurarua petramarketae* sp. nov. is described and illustrated.

The genus *Khampaseuthia* Holzschuh, 2009, belonging to the tribe Tillomorphini was established with the type species *Khampaseuthia sisouthami* Holzschuh, 2009 from Houaphanh province in Laos. The genus contains two known species, *Khampaseuthia sisouthami* Holzschuh, 2009 from Laos and *Khampaseuthia striatella* Holzschuh, 2011, described from West Sumatra province in Indonesia (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2026).

In this paper is described one new species belonging to this genus, recently collected by local collectors in Dak Lak province in Vietnam. *Khampaseuthia petramarketae* sp. nov. is described and illustrated. The new species is compared with related species *Khampaseuthia sisouthami* Holzschuh, 2009, whose holotype specimen is also depicted.

The species *Iphra epipediforma* Hayashi, 1977, now belonging to the tribe O브리ini, is transferred to the genus *Khampaseuthia* Holzschuh, 2009 in the tribe Tillomorphini as *Khampaseuthia epipediforma* (Hayashi, 1977), based on shape of pronotum with characteristic structure of pronotal disc and other characters including overall appearance. The genus *Khampaseuthia* now contains four known species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The photographs of specimens were taken using a Canon MP-E 65 mm 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, 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:

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. Transcription of each label is followed by an abbreviation of collection in brackets.

TAXONOMY

Tribe Cleomenini Lacordaire, 1869

Genus *Kurarua* Gressitt, 1936

Type species. *Kurarua constrictipennis* Gressitt, 1936.

Kurarua petramarketae sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Cambodia, Mondulkiri province, South of Sen Monorom, 12°20'43'' N, 107°18'48'' E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'E Cambodia, Mondulkiri prov., / S of Sen Monorom, 12°20'43.000''N, / 107°18'48''E, 850 m, / 17. IV. – 1. V. 2025, P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Kurarua petramarketae* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / P. Viktora det., 2026'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1. Body from pale ochre yellow to black, glossy, extremely elongate, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from mandibles to elytral apex 11.70 mm, widest at three quarters of elytral length from base to apex (1.90 mm), 6.15 times as long as wide.

Head black, glossy, widest across eyes, narrower than pronotum at base, with irregular, distinct, coarse punctation (with transverse, granulate wrinkling near base). Head covered with erect, sparse, colourless setation. Head prolonged anteriorly. Space between antennal insertions relatively wide, with distinct, coarse, short longitudinal furrow. Eyes distinct, large, convex, goldenish, small-faceted, distinctly emarginate on inner side. Clypeus and labrum glossy, blackish brown, with yellowish setae in margins. Mandibles large, wide, blackish brown, glossy, microwrinkled, with sparse punctation, with pale setation in margins.

Maxillary palpi pale ochre yellow, glossy. Palpomeres small, narrow, cylindrical (last palpomere longest with narrowly truncate apex), partly with sparse, short, yellowish setation.

Antennae with 11 antennomeres, black, almost reaching half of elytral length (Fig. 1). Antennae with irregular punctation (antennomeres 1-4 with sparser, coarse and larger-sized punctation, antennomeres 5-11 with dense, small-sized punctation). Antennomeres



Fig. 1. *Kurarua petramarketae* sp. nov.: female holotype.

1-4 filiform, glossy, slightly widened apically. Antennomeres 5-10 matte, distinctly serrate on outer side of apex. Antennomere 11 narrowing apically into arcuate tip. Antennomeres without spines, antennomeres 1-4 with long, yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.12 : 0.39 : 1.00 : 1.26 : 1.48 : 1.23 : 1.22 : 1.11 : 1.14 : 0.99 : 1.26.

Pronotum elongate, narrow, black, glossy, narrower than elytra at humeri, anterior and basal margins only slightly undulate (almost straight), lateral margins undulate with several constrictions (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1). Pronotum 1.32 times as long as wide at widest point (near basal angles), narrowest at anterior margin. Pronotal disc almost flat, microwrinkled, with irregular, sparse punctation, with distinct, transverse wrinkling near base and anterior margin. Pronotal disc covered with very long, erect, irregular, colourless pubescence and setation.

Scutellum small, black, covered with long, colourless pubescence.

Elytra extremely elongate, narrow, 8.25 mm long, widest at three quarters of elytral length from base to apex (1.90 mm), 4.34 times as long as wide, black with pale ochre yellow apical third, glossy, elytral disc flat. Elytra with irregular punctation/

granulation, surface between punctures wrinkled (mainly at basal part). Elytra covered with long, goldenish pubescence (distinctly dense at apical half), basal tenth of elytra with very sparse colourless pubescence. Each elytron with truncate apical margin, with rounded lateral angle, elytron prolonged in acute sutural angle, apical margin with dense, long, yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish, glossy, with irregular punctation, microwrinkled, partly with long yellowish setae.

Legs long and very narrow, black, glossy, microwrinkled, partly with very sparse, small-sized punctation, partly covered with long, erect, yellowish or colourless pubescence and setation (setation longest and densest in apical parts of tibiae). Femora club-shaped, tibiae widened apically, legs partly flattened. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tibial spurs pale reddish brown, relatively short, narrow, acute. Tarsi blackish (claws pale reddish brown), punctured with irregular punctation,

microwrinkled, with long goldenish/yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.22 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body black (ventrite 5 narrowly pale ochre yellow at apical margin), glossy, wrinkled, with irregular, sparse punctation, largely covered with sparse, colourless setation (denser in some places). Elytral epipleura narrow, goldenish, glossy, microwrinkled.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Kurarua petramarketae* sp. nov. is a unique representative of genus *Kurarua* based on its extremely elongated body in combination of unique, long, goldenish pubescence at apical half of elytra, which significantly differs from all known species of genus *Kurarua*. The most similar species (based on the same significantly elongated body) is *Kurarua elongaticollis* (Pic, 1932), described from Hoa Binh province in northern Vietnam, that was dissolved and merged with Phu Tho province in 2025.

Kurarua petramarketae sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) distinctly differs from the similar species *Kurarua elongaticollis* by different colour of elytra (dichromatic - black at basal part and pale ochre yellow at apical part in *K. petramarketae*, while completely pale reddish brown elytra in *K. elongaticollis*), black pronotum (pale reddish brown in *K. elongaticollis*), distinct goldenish pubescence at apical half of elytra (missing in *K. elongaticollis*), and by darker, shorter antennae with distinctly more serrate antennomeres.

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

Distribution. Cambodia (Mondulkiri).

Tribe Tillomorphini Lacordaire, 1869

Genus *Khampaseuthia* Holzschuh, 2009

Type species. *Khampaseuthia sisouthami* Holzschuh, 2009.

***Khampaseuthia petramarketae* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 2)

Type locality. Vietnam, Dak Lak province.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Vietnam / Dak Lak / IV. 2025 / local collector leg.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Khampaseuthia petramarketae sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2026'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 2. Body from pale yellowish to black, glossy, elongate, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from mandibles to elytral apex 5.66 mm, widest at two thirds of elytral length from base to apex (1.55 mm), 3.65 times as long as wide.



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Fig. 2. *Khampaseuthia petramarketae* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 3. *Khampaseuthia sisouthami* Holzschuh, 2009: female holotype, CCH (photo: Luboš Dembický).

Head black, glossy, widest across eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point, with very dense, irregular, relatively coarse, small-sized punctuation/granulation. Head partly covered with sparse, long, erect, colourless setation. Head short, space between antennal insertions relatively wide, antennal insertions prolonged on inner side. Eyes distinct, convex, black, small-faceted, emarginate in middle of inner side. Clypeus and labrum semi-glossy, ochre yellow/reddish brown, with yellowish setae in margins. Mandibles brown with black margins, glossy, microwrinkled, with pale setation in margins.

Maxillary palpi pale reddish brown, semi-glossy. Palpomeres narrow, last palpomere longest and largest (cylindrical with truncate apex), microwrinkled, covered with sparse, short, pale setation.

Antennae with 11 antennomeres, filiform, reaching three quarters of elytral length (Fig. 2). Antennomeres 1-10 widened apically, antennomere 11 constricted apically into tip. Antennomeres from pale ochre yellow to black, semi-glossy, without spines, with dense, small-sized punctuation (microwrinkled), covered with short, colourless pubescence (pubescence sparse and longer in antennomeres 1-2). Antennomeres 2-6 with long, colourless setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest. Ratios of relative

lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.84 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 0.68 : 0.88 : 0.92 : 0.74 : 0.70 : 0.75 : 0.73 : 1.05.

Pronotum slightly elongate, black, glossy, narrower than elytra, constricted at basal fifth, middle three fifths with distinctly rounded margins (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 2). Pronotum 1.27 times as long as wide at widest point (middle of pronotum), narrowest at basal margin. Pronotal disc convex, distinctly longitudinally striate (surface between striae microwrinkled). Pronotal disc partly covered with short, white/silvery pubescence (transverse stripes near anterior and basal margin, pubescence near pronotal base distinctly denser), partly with a few long, erect, pale setae.

Scutellum small, widely shield-shaped, black, glossy, microwrinkled, without pubescence.

Elytra elongate, 3.77 mm long, widest at two thirds of elytral length from base to apex (1.55 mm), 2.43 times as long as wide, black with median, transverse, pale yellowish, elevated stripe interrupted at suture (stripe composed of four parts on each elytron, while each part separated by longitudinal punctation). Elytra glossy (with partly metallic lustre), microwrinkled, with irregular stripes of longitudinal punctation, apical quarter with irregular, shallow punctation. Elytra with long, sparse, erect pale setation and with two narrow, transverse stripes of white/silvery pubescence (as in Fig. 2). Each elytron shortly truncate, apical margin slightly undulate, sutural and lateral angles arcuate, apical margin with few longer colourless setae.

Pygidium blackish, glossy, microwrinkled, with sparse punctation, partly with longer yellowish setae. Apical margin arcuate.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, glossy, microwrinkled, partly covered with short, colourless pubescence and setation (setation longest and densest at apical parts of tibiae). Femora distinctly club-shaped, tibiae slightly widened apically, meso- and metatibiae slightly curved. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tibial spurs pale ochre yellow, narrow, acute. Tarsi narrow, relatively short, from brown to blackish brown, microwrinkled, with long colourless setation. Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body black, semi-glossy, with irregular, small-sized punctation, partly with indistinct spots/stripes of short, silvery pubescence, partly with long, erect, colourless setae. Elytral epipleura narrow, undulate, glossy, black with pale yellowish spot in middle, without distinct pubescence/setation.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Khampaseuthia sisouthami* Holzschuh, 2009 (Fig. 3), described from Laos (Houaphanh).

Khampaseuthia petramarketae sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *Khampaseuthia sisouthami* by longer antennae with antennomeres 7-11 distinctly paler than in *K. sisouthami*, shorter tarsi, scutellum without pubescence (with distinct, dense, white/silvery pubescence in *K. sisouthami*), and mainly by wider and differently shaped pronotum with distinctly rounded lateral margins at middle three fifths (Figs. 2 and 3).

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

Distribution. Vietnam (Dak Lak).

***Khampaseuthia epipediforma* (Hayashi, 1977) comb. nov.**

Iphra epipediforma Hayashi, 1977: 112.

Type locality. Malaysia, Kelantan, Gua Musang.

Remark. Based on the description and holotype photo of *Iphra epipediforma* Hayashi, 1977, it is clear, that this is in fact a representative of the genus *Khampaseuthia* Holzschuh, 2009 from the tribe Tillomorphini Lacordaire, 1869. Key characters of the genus *Khampaseuthia*, are typical longitudinally striate pronotal disc and elytra with median, transverse, pale yellowish, elevated stripe. These characters are not present in genus *Iphra*. Since *Iphra epipediforma* holds characters of genus *Khampaseuthia*, it does not belong to the genus *Iphra* Pascoe, 1869 (tribe Obriini Mulsant, 1839) and is transferred to the genus *Khampaseuthia* (tribe Tillomorphini Lacordaire, 1869). The species is similar to *Khampaseuthia striatella* Holzschuh, 2011, described from West Sumatra province in Indonesia.

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

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Received: 12.5.2026

Accepted: 10.6.2026

Printed: 5.10.2026

