
**TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE TRIBE DORCASHEMATINI
J. THOMSON, 1860 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)
FROM SOUTH EAST ASIA**

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ABSTRACT: *Olenecamptus parabilosus* sp. nov. is described from North Laos. *Microlenecamptus lobanovi* sp. nov. is described from South Vietnam. Distinguishing characters are discussed.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, taxonomy, new species, Laos, Vietnam

The genus *Olenecamptus* Chevrolat. 1835 consists of about 90 species widely distributed in South Asia, Africa and Australian Region. A complete revision of the genus was published by L.S Dillon & E.S. Dillon (1948). *Olenecamptus parabilobus* sp. nov. is described from North Laos (5km south-eastwards Muang Sing). *Microlenecamptus lobanovi* sp. nov. is described from South Vietnam (Cat Tien).

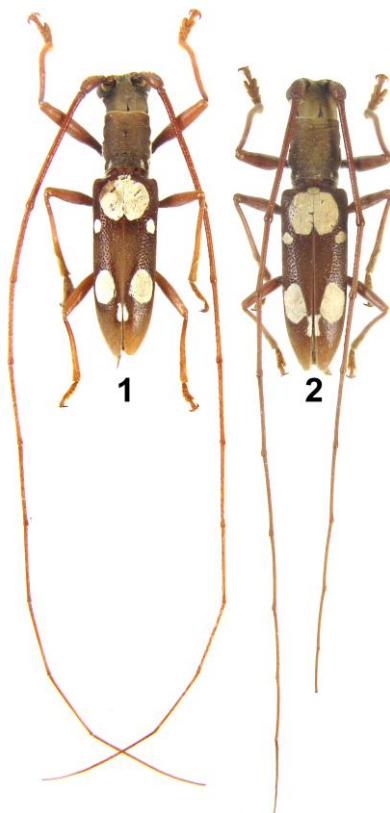
***Olenecamptus parabilobus* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 1-2)

Description. Two males available; body elongated, very narrow, totally brown with several areas covered with white pubescence; head a little wider than prothorax; eyes strongly transverse, wide; genae very narrow, about 4 times shorter than lower eye lobe; frons, genae and partly occiput covered with dense white pubescence; antennae about 2.5 times longer than body, reaching elytral apex by 5th joint; 1st joint wide, strongly convex and asperate; 3rd joint very long, reaching hind margin of big conjugated basal white elytral spot, about 1.7 times longer than 4th; thorax nearly cylindrical, widest near middle, about 1.2 times longer than middle width, anteriorly a little wider than posteriorly; ventral side of prothorax with dense white pubescence, which also covers ventral parts of its lateral sides; pronotum nearly smooth at middle, with shallow anterior and posterior emarginations, with transverse rugae along anterior third; posterior flat constriction distinct; pronotal surface nearly glabrous, with very fine hardly visible pale pubescence, with two very small white lateral spots near posterior margin; scutellum transversely oval with dense white pubescence; elytra about 2.8 times longer than basal width, parallelsided, obliquely truncated apically, outer apical angle slightly attenuated (paratype) or obliterated (holotype); elytral surface looks totally glabrous, shining, with indistinct very fine and short pale

setae; white elytral design is very similar to the most forms of *O. bilobus* (Fabricius, 1801); each elytron with 5 white spots: big basal spots of each elytron conjugated; a pair of small lateral spots is situated near hind margins of basal spots; wide elongated spot constricted at middle is situated at elytral margin near humeri not visible from above, a pair of big round spots is situated at posterior elytral third and a pair of small elongated sutural spots is distinct near elytral hind margin; anterior legs very long, tibiae curved apically, about as long as 3rd antennal joint; 1st joint of posterior tarsi short, a little longer than wide, shorter than 2nd and 3rd joints united; ventral body side, as well as metepisternum with dense white pubescence; 1st and 2nd visible abdominal sternites with glabrous lateral spots; posterior margins of last abdominal segments rounded with hardly pronounced very small shallow emarginations; body length: 13.3-15.8 mm, body width at elytral bases: 2.9-3.5 mm.

Material. Holotype, male, NW Laos, 5 km SE Muang Sing, Xieng Tung (stupa), guest house, 21°8'51"N, 51°10'13"E, 720 m, 8-15.4.2010, S. Murzin leg. - collections of M. Lazarev (Moscow); Paratype, 1 male, with the same label - collections of S. Murzin (Moscow).

Differential diagnosis. The new species is close to *O. bilobus* (Fabricius, 1801) because of similar elytral design, but can be easily distinguished by about glabrous elytra and smooth pronotum without rugae near middle.



Figures 1-2. *Olenecamptus parabilobus* sp. nov.: 1 - Holotype, male, 2 - Paratype, male.

***Microlenecamptus lobanovi* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 3)

Description. One female available; body wide, totally reddish-brown with several areas covered with white pubescence; head about as wide as prothorax, covered with dense light-brown pubescence, with white spot between antennal insertions; antennal tubercles attenuated in short spines; frons about twice wider than high; eyes strongly transverse; genae about 2 times shorter than lower eye lobe; antennae about 2 times longer than body, reaching elytral apex by 6th joint; 1st joint wide, strongly convex, with numerous distinct asperities, 3rd joint very long, about 1.7 times longer than thorax; about 1.6 times longer than 4th; thorax nearly cylindrical, widest near middle, about as long as middle width; anteriorly a little wider than posteriorly; pronotum smooth, slightly convex, without rugae, with anterior and posterior constrictions, without anterior and posterior emarginations; with very dense brown pubescence, without erect setae; posterior pronotal constriction covered with dense white pubescence; small white lateral spots present near anterior pronotal margin and above anterior coxae; scutellum transversely oval with white pubescence; elytra strongly dilated posteriorly; about 1.7 times longer than basal width, rounded apically, with very dense brown pubescence and several white areas, without erect setae; white elytral design consists of two wide transverse stripes: one before middle and one at posterior third; 4 small white spots present near anterior elytral margin: two near scutellum and two under humeri; narrow white strokes are situated at elytral apices; metepisternum with several white setae near hind margin; metathorax with big white spots; legs relatively short, anterior tibiae curved apically about 1.2 times shorter than 3rd antennal joint; 1st joint of posterior tarsi short, strongly transverse, a little longer than 3rd; abdomen brown with two pairs of white spots on 1-4 visible sternites; 5th sternite with a pair of white spots; posterior margin of 5th abdominal sternite with deep emargination, posterior tergite with shallow emargination; body length: 19.0 mm, body width at elytral bases: 4.6 mm, at elytral third: 5.2 mm.

Material. Holotype, female, South Vietnam, Cat Tien [about 11°25'N, 107°25'E], 27-30.6.1995 -collection of M. Lazarev (Moscow).

Differential diagnosis. The new species is close to *M. albonotatus* (Pic, 1925) because of similar elytral design (holotype, male is figured: <http://bezbycids.com/byciddb/wdetails.asp?id=30767&w=0>), but new species is about two times bigger than the holotype of *M. albonotatus*; besides a series of *M. albonotatus* from Laos (14 specimens) mentioned by Rondon & Breuning (1970) was from 8 to 11.5 mm long; all species described in the revision of the genus (Dillon L. S. & Dillon E. S., 1948) were much smaller than 15 mm; according to L.S. Dillon & E.S. Dillon (1948): "Elytra acutely pointed at apex" and according to Rondon & Breuning (1970), elytra of *M. albonotatus* attenuated apically, while in *M. lobanovi* sp. nov. - elytra rounded apically; anterior elytral spots in *M. albonotatus* very big, central elytral band strongly oblique.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the memory of our good friend Andrei Lobanov, who was an author of a well-known Coleoptera site "Beetles (Coleoptera) and coleopterists" (<http://zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/rus/index.html>), which was constantly used by us in our routine investigations.



Figure 3. *Microlenecamptus lobanovi* sp. nov.: Holotype, female.

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