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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CERESIUM* NEWMAN, 1842 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM THAILAND

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Summary. A new unusual species of the genus *Ceresium* Newman, 1842 is described from SE Thailand. *Ceresium svetlanae* **sp. n.** characterized by black body coloration, white transversal band on elytra, and white spots in pronotal edges. Elytral and pronotal tomentose cover is represented by scaly setae and scales, last tarsomeres with ventral large hook-like spine on apex.

Key words: Callidiopini, *Ceresium*, taxonomy, new species, South-East Asia.

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Резюме. Из юго-восточного Тайланда описан новый необычный вид рода *Ceresium* Newman, 1842. *Ceresium svetlanae* **sp. n.** характеризуется черным телом и белыми поперечными перевязями на надкрыльях, белыми пятнами в углах переднеспинки. Белый покров представлен чешуйками и чешуйковидными хетами. Последний членик лапки с крючковидным отростком на вершине.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Ceresium* Newman, 1842 is the largest genus of the tribe Callidiopini and includes about 180 species mainly distributed in SE Asia and Oceania, with some species occurring in Africa and Indochina [Yokoi, 2019, 2022; Yokoi *et al*., 2019]. Nine species of the genus were hitherto known from Thailand (Bezark, 2022; Tavakilian, 2022). Most *Ceresium* species are characterized by brownish-yellow cuticle and a poorly developed or absent elytral pattern. Only a few species have dark coloration and a developed pattern of light bands on the elytra. A new species from latter group is found in Thailand and described below.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type material of new species is deposited in following collections: ZIN – Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia); PCKD – private collection of D. Kuleshov (Tomsk, Russia); PCAK – private collection of A. Korshunov (Kemerovo, Russia); PCDK – private collection of D. Kasatkin (Rostov-on-Don, Russia).

Specimens were examined with the Zeiss Discovery.V12 stereomicroscope. The photographs were taken with a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 lense attached to a Canon EOS 5D Mark III camera. Partially focused images were stacked using the Zerene Stacker software.

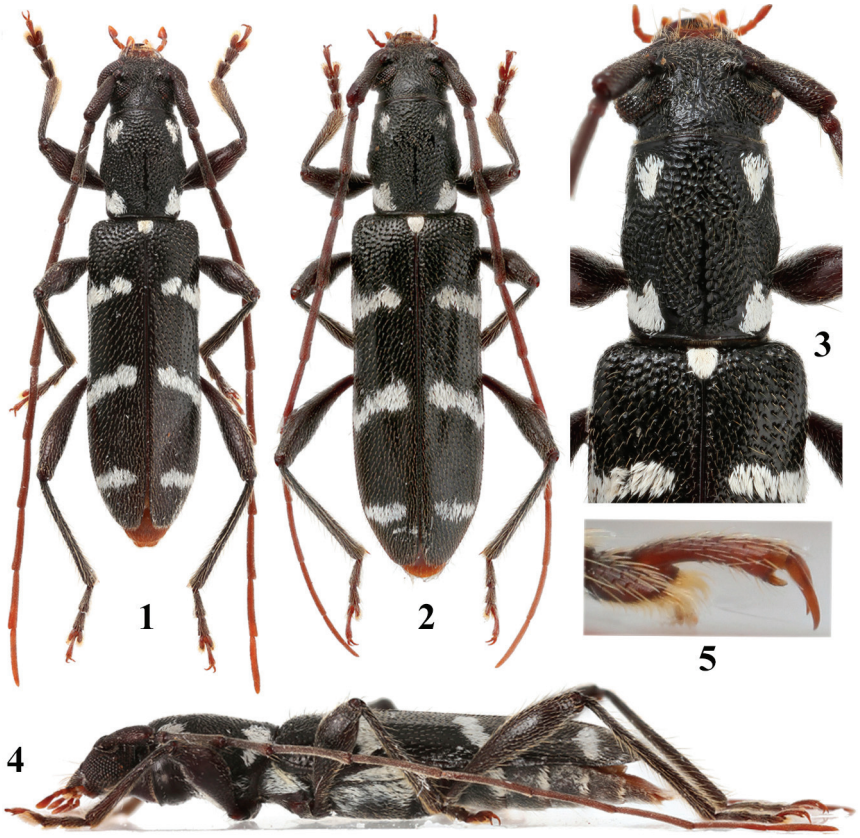
DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES

***Ceresium svetlanae* Kasatkin, sp. n.**

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/FF09420E-E534-4404-B0DA-C2DDD3FD8B50

Figs 1–9

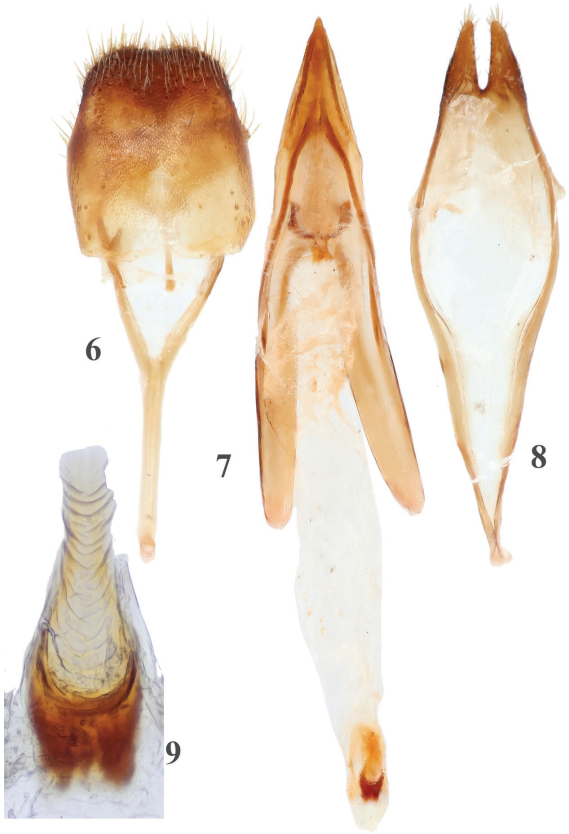
TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – 1 ♂, **Thailand**: Nakhon Ratchasima Prov., Nong Bun Mak distr., Nongbunnak, 14º40′52.0″ N, 102º27′08.5″ E, 20–21.III 2020, leg. D. Kuleshov (ZIN). Paratypes – 19 ex., same labels as holotype: 1♀ (ZIN), 3♂♀ (PCDK), 9 ♂♀ (PCKD), 6 ♂♀ (PCAK).



Figs 1–5. *Ceresium svetlanae* sp. n. (1, 3–5 – holotype, male), (2 – paratype, female). 1, 2 – habitus, dorsal view; 3 – pronotum and base of elytra, dorsal view; 4 – habitus, lateral view; 5 – last tarsomere, lateral view.

DESCRIPTION. Body length 6.5–12 mm, humeral width 1.7–2.5 mm. Body black, shining; mouthpart (excluding mandible apex), antennae, tarsi, last visible ventrite red-brown. Vestiture presented by sparse hairs and dense tomentose cover from white scales on pronotum and basal half elytra, and scaly setae on other body parts.

Head densely and coarsely sculptured, sculpture on occiput smoothed, with sparse semi-erect light-brown hairs; genae very short, almost absent; eyes very large, coarse faceting; antennae relatively long, 9th antennomere reaching apex of elytra; 4th antennomere slightly shorter than 3rd and distinctly shorter (1.4 times) than 5th; scape coarsely punctured. The ratio of length of 3rd and 4th antennomeres – 1.11 in males and 1.25 in females; 5th and 4th antennomeres – 1.45 in males and 1.65 in females.



Figs 6–9. Male genitalia of *Ceresium svetlanae* sp. n. (paratype). 6 – ventrite VIII; 7 – median lobe with endophallus; 8 – lateral lobes; 9 – apical sclerite of endophallus.

Pronotum 1.37–1.58 times longer than wide at base; slightly widened behind middle; very densely and coarsely punctured (Fig. 3); punctures on disc and sides rounded or oval, at base – transversal, almost vermiculated; surface under white scales in basal edge with smoothed sculpture; in middle of basal part of disc often with thin glabrous line. Pronotum

with 4 dense, hiding sculpture, white spots in basal and apical edge: triangular in distal and crescent-shaped in proximal; with recumbent fine light hairs on disc and some erect hairs on sides. Prosternum glabrous, sculpture almost absent.

Scutellum ellipsoidal densely covered with white hairs. Elytra 2.8–3.1 times as long as broad at base; parallel-sided, their apices separately rounded; sparsely, largely punctured in basal half and with smoothed sculpture in apical half; basally with slightly granulated sculpture. White scales forming three transversal fascia on elytra: at basal third, behind middle and at apical third. Elytra with long erect brown setae along entire length.

Abdominal ventrites (visible) I–IV with dense white hairs on sides, apical angles of sternites with large white spots; mesepisterna, mesepimera, metepisterna and lateral margin metasternum with dense white tomentose cover; prosternum anteriorly and procoxae with pair of white tomentose spots (Fig. 4).

Femora claviform, with sparse white hairs. Legs with long erect and semierect setae. Apex of last tarsomere with large hook-shaped spine ventrally (Fig. 5).

Male genitalia (Figs 6–9) with median lobe strongly sharpened apically; lateral lobes short, distinctly sharpened apically, strongly widened at base; apical sclerite of endophallus small, paddle-shaped, with three apices; ventrite VIII almost parallel-sided, weakly emarginated apically.

Female with more robust body and antennae slightly shorter than in male (Fig. 2).

Variability in body coloration and characters of elytral bands not found; slight difference among specimens is noted in the antennal length.

HABITAT. All beetles were collected at UV-light in dry deciduous/semi-deciduous broadleaf forest (Fig. 10).

Fig. 10. A habitat of *Ceresium svetlanae* sp. n. – dry deciduous/semi-deciduous broadleaf forest.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. The new species is characterized by an unusual appearance that distinguishes it from other species of the genus. To the new species is similar to *C. leucostignum* White 1855, but latter differs in rufous legs and a different pattern of elytra, formed spots (not transverse bands). *Ceresium clytinioides* Yokoi, Makihara et Noerdjirto, 2019 with black body coloration and transversal elytral bands was described from Borneo, but it has short and wide pronotum and a different white tomentose pattern. In addition, the character of coloration makes the new species similar to the representatives of the genus *Teladum* Holzschuh 2011, in particular *T. insolens* Holzschuh 2011. However, a different shape of the pronotum, long antennae and shape of head do not allow assigning a new species to the genus *Teladum*. Pronotum of the new species is as long as in *Stenodryas* Bates, 1873, but the sculpture is different.

ETYMOLOGY. This new species is dedicated to Svetlana Oplachko – wife of Alexey Korshunov, who collected part of the series of this new species.

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