

# New Cerambycinae from Timor (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

by

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Recent publications by Dr. J. LINSLEY GRESSITT on Cerambycidae from the New Guinea area of the Pacific, particularly part 1 of his 'Longicorn Beetles from New Guinea' (1959, *Pacific Insects*, 1 (1): 59—171), prompt me to make known the following species which have been undescribed in my collection for some years.

Workers on the Coleoptera Cerambycidae must be grateful to Dr. GRESSITT for at last putting at least the Cerambycinae of his area into some order which will provide an invaluable basis for working.

In this present paper new species are described belonging to the genera *Iphra* Pascoe and *Syllitus* Pascoe. Keys are given to all the known species of these genera from the Australo-Papuan Region.

## Tribe Obriini

Genus *Iphra* Pascoe, 1869.

PASCOE, 1869, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.*, (3) 3: 552.

GRESSITT, 1951, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.*, 44 (1): 24 (Key); 1959, *Pacific Insects*, 1 (1): 132 (Key).

*Obriomorpha* Aurivillius, 1917, *Arkiv. f. Zool* (10) 23, 20.

? *Wahn* McKeown, 1940, *Rec. Austral. Mus.*, 20: 295.

## KEY TO SPECIES

(Adapted after GRESSITT)

1. Pronotum at most with obsolete striae, impunctate or densely punctured; prothorax distinctly longer than broad ..... 2
- Pronotum with distinct fine longitudinal striae; prothorax very little longer than broad ..... 4
2. Pronotum densely punctured, with obsolete striae; black, elytra with a subbasal triangular area and postmedian band of whitish pubescence; femora exceeding elytral apices; (8 mm, Queensland) ..... *triangulifera* Auriv., 1917.
- Pronotum impunctate and nitid; mainly light ferruginous with femoral clava and about apical half of elytra black, reddish and black parts of elytra separated by a narrow curved white fascia; femora not reaching elytral apices; (4—5 mm, New South Wales) ..... *zonulitis* McKeown, 1940. (*Wahn*)
3. Pronotal striae partly extending for entire length, partly branching; antennae pitchy-brown with second to fourth segments and basal halves of fifth to eighth segments ochraceous; legs pitchy, with tarsi, base of femora and apex of tibiae ferruginous; (3.9 mm, New Guinea) ... *euderceoides* Gressitt, 1951.
- Pronotal striae short and numerous; antennae and legs black to slightly pitchy, not pale in part ..... 4
4. Head with numerous short striae; ventral surface black, subnitid; head and thorax with silvery-grey pubescence only at basal constriction; elytra about a third longer than the head and prothorax united; elytral silvery-grey areas less extensive; (6 mm, Ceram) ..... *tillomorphoides* Pascoe, 1869.

— Head with only moderately close granules, not striate; ventral surface black, distinctly silvery-grey pubescent; head and anterior third of pronotum distinctly silvery-grey; elytra about three-fifths longer than head and prothorax united; elytral silvery-grey areas more extensive, covering a large basal elongate triangular area and about the apical two-fifths (4.8—5 mm, Timor) .....  
 ..... *timorensis* sp. nov.

*Iphra timorensis* sp. nov.

(Figure 1.)

**Male:** Black in the main; head almost completely, pronotum across about apical third and basally, and scutellum silvery-grey pubescent, which varies with the light angle; elytra with similar silvery-grey pubescence as follows: — a com-



Fig. 1. *Iphra timorensis*, spec. nov.  
 Holotype.

mon, elongate, triangular area extending from near apex of each humerus to suture just before the middle; medially a short, denser pubescent, transverse mark which laterally on the disc turns shortly anteriorly; the whole elytral apex behind a curved line running from suture at about apical two-fifths and margin at about apical fifth. Antennae dark brown, apical three segments black; legs pitchy-brown, base of femora slightly lighter. Ventral surface black, distinctly fairly closely silvery-grey pubescent, a little less dense on the four apical abdominal segments, which have a few pale short erect setae, longer and more distinct at the apex of the apical ventrite.

**Head** as broad as prothorax, oblique anteriorly; frons transverse, about one and a half times as broad as tall; vertex horizontal; frons and vertex granularly punctured. Eyes with lower lobe large, rather trapezoidal, somewhat elongate, about four to five times as tall as the gena. Antennae about one and a sixth times as long as body; moderately slender, except the scape and the thickened apical three or four segments; scape elongate, a little and regularly swollen; third segment only half as long as scape; fourth about two-thirds as long as third; fifth segment elongate, about three-quarters as long as scape; sixth about three-fifths as long as fifth; seventh and eighth subequal to sixth; following segments to apex (eleventh) gradually decreasing.

**Prothorax** slightly elongate, about a sixth longer than broad; strongly broadened anteriorly, broadest slightly preapically; strongly narrowed posteriorly, about half as broad basally as at broadest part; disc covered with numerous short, broken striae. Scutellum distinctly elongate, parallel-sided, thence rather narrowly rounded apically.

**Elytra** about one and three-fifth times as long as head and prothorax united; slightly and broadly constricted medially, broadened posteriorly and very broadly

conjointly rounded apically; each elytron with a rather distinct, obtuse, small, discal depression medially at the side of the short transverse silvery-grey fascia; fairly finely, not very closely punctured, gradually becoming finer apically and almost ceasing at about the apical seventh.

V e n t r a l s u r f a c e extremely finely and closely micropunctured. First abdominal ventrite as long as the four apical segments united; apical ventrite broadly and slightly emarginate apically, and sparsely fringed.

L e g s elongate and slender, (posterior legs missing); profemora strongly pedunculo-clavate, mesofemora strongly pedunculate.

F E M A L E : Similarly coloured to male; legs and antennae in general darker in colour.

A n t e n n a e slightly shorter, about as long as body. Elytra somewhat more broadened apically. First abdominal ventrite much longer than following segments united, apical three segments extremely reduced, retracted, strongly excavated and concave, and covered with dense, fairly long, light ferruginous pubescence. Metafemora extending quite distinctly past the elytral apex.

L e n g t h : 4.8—5 m.

B r e a d t h : 1.3 mm.

L o c a l i t y : Ned. Timor: Gng. Leo (4,000 ft) (XI.VII, DOHERTY) (1 ♂, 1 ♀).

H o l o t y p e (male) and A l l o t y p e (female) in the author's collection.

This new species is most closely allied to *Iphra tillomorphoides* Pascoe with which it agrees through the pronotum having short broken striae. It may be immediately separated through the head simply granulate, not striate, the much more extensive silvery-grey pubescence above and the underside almost completely silvery-grey pubescence, not subglabrous.

### Tribe Calliprasonini

#### Genus *Syllitus* Pascoe, 1859

### PROVISIONAL KEY TO SPECIES

(Excluding Neotropical)

1. Head with a prominent lateral granulose tubercle (5—7 mm, Queensland) ..... *tuberculatus* McKeown, 1938.  
(Keyed on other characters; vide No. 26).
- Head without such a tubercle ..... 2
2. Elytra, apart from costae, with general (i.e. not simply apical), brown or blackish markings ..... 3.
- Elytra, apart sometimes from costae, more or less unicolorous (except sometimes the apex) ..... 10.
3. Elytral apex spined ..... 4.
- Elytral apex not spined ..... 7.
4. Antennal scape black, nitid, remaining segments yellowish; elytra pale yellowish-white, humeri with a black macula, and latero-medially near the

- margin a blackish stripe which gradually spreads over the apex (11.5 mm, Morotai) ..... *albipennis* Pascoe, 1869.
- Antennal scape not black, all segments more or less concolorous; elytra not marked thus ..... 5.
5. Elytra lacking a third sublateral costa; (head and pronotum dark testaceous, not vittate; elytra brownish with fulvous areas) (11 mm, New Guinea) ..... *spinosus* Gahan, 1915.
- Elytra with at least a third sublateral costa; elytra with dark markings in form of a sinuous band from humerus to suture between basal quarter and third, thence curving to margin and continuing to apex ..... 6.
6. Elytra each with four costae, the inner two completely pale (10—15 mm, New Guinea, Waigeu, Japen Isl., Fergusson Isl., Normanby Isl., Rossel Isl., Sudest Isl., New Britain) ..... *undulatus* Heller, 1914.
- Elytra each with three costae, the inner two darkened apically, the second most extensively, for about its apical fifth or so (14.5 mm, Banks Isl., Torres Strait) ..... *acanthias* McKeown, 1937.
7. Elytra yellowish-white, with the base, a median fascia and the apex brownish, sometimes a little extended laterally; sutural area not completely dark ... 8.
- Elytra not fasciate thus, if dark transverse areas present then the light areas are much reduced, and sutural area and margin are completely darkened ... 9.
8. Pronotum testaceous, with a median brown vitta; legs testaceous; first two costae not joining suture and parallel; (10 mm, New Guinea) ..... *papuanus* Gestro, 1875.
- Pronotum blackish, with a broad median fairly dark ferruginous vitta, which is very narrowly bordered with a greyish yellow pubescent vitta on each side; legs dark ferruginous; first two costae uniting with suture preapically, and diverging at about the middle (9 mm, Timor) ..... *leoensis* sp. nov.
9. Elytra with first costa considerably longer than second; second costa parallel to first; elytra yellowish-white, with a blackish brown sinuate stripe extending from humerus to apex; ventral surface pale ochraceous, pubescent. (10 mm, N. Queensland, Cape York, Banks Island) ..... *sinuatus* McKeown, 1937.
- Elytra with first costa shorter than second; second costa distinctly diverging from first about medially; elytra black, with pale yellowish across about the basal quarter, medially and about apical quarter, none reaching suture; underside blackish, subglabrous (14 mm, Queensland) ... *bellulus* McKeown, 1942.
10. Elytral costae all completely concolorous with elytra ..... 11.
- Elytral costae in main contrasting with elytra, sometimes only one discal costa contrasting ..... 19.
11. Elytral apex black (6—9 mm, N. & W. Australia) ... *terminatus* Pasc. 1871.
- Elytral apex concolorous with rest of the elytra, which may be almost black 12.
12. Elytral lateral margin inwardly curved; (second costa longer than first and reaching apex) (5 mm, N. Queensland) ..... *minutus* McKeown, 1937.
- Elytral lateral margin straight ..... 13.
13. Elytral costae divergent medially (12 mm, N.S. Wales) ..... *argillaceus* McKeown, 1937.

- Elytra costae parallel ..... 14.
14. General colour blackish or dark ferruginous, head perhaps a little lighter 15.
- Head and pronotum mainly rufous-ferruginous, contrasting with the dark brown or blackish elytra ..... 17.
15. General colour dark ferruginous, head brighter reddish (7—8 mm, N.S. Wales, Queensland, C. & S. Australia) ..... *uniformis* Blackburn, 1893.
- Head, prothorax and elytra black or pitchy ..... 16
16. Elytron acuminate apically; head and pronotum nitid, sparsely and finely punctured; pronotum distinctly longer than broad (6.6—8.3 mm, New Guinea) ..... *niger* Gressitt, 1959.
- Elytron obtuse apically; head partly dull, slightly rugose; pronotum barely longer than broad, somewhat dull, finely granulose-punctate (5—6.2 mm, New Guinea, Waigeu) ..... *minor* Gressitt, 1959.
17. Elytral apices rounded; legs rufous (7.5—8.5 mm, Adonara) ..... *adonarensis* Jordan, 1894.
- Elytral apices toothed or shortly spined; legs blackish in main ..... 18.
18. Head and pronotum reddish-orange, not very nitid, sometimes with a dark macula; occiput nearly impunctate; pronotal disc with tumescences low, subelongate; legs black (9 mm, New Guinea, Waigeu, Japen Isl.) ..... *bicolor* Schwarzer, 1924.
- Head pitchy above, testaceous on neck and below; pronotum yellowish-ochraceous, both nitid; occiput finely punctured; pronotal discal tumescences prominent, rounded; legs dark brown, slightly reddish on coxae and tarsi ... *insularis* Gressitt, 1959.
19. Elytra with only one pale discal costa; first, third and fourth costae concolorous ..... 20.
- Elytra with at least two pale discal costae ..... 21.
20. Elytral suture and margin pale; anterior legs ferruginous, intermediate and posterior black; pronotum about twice as broad as long; elytral apices narrowly rounded (6 mm, Queensland) ..... *unistriatus* McKeown, 1942.
- Elytral suture and margin dark pitchy, concolorous with rest; all legs pitchy-brown, with tibial apices and tarsi reddish-brown; pronotum only a little longer than broad; elytral apices distinctly acuminate (6.6—8 mm, New Guinea) ..... *stellamontis* Gressitt, 1959.
21. Elytral first and second costae more or less parallel ..... 22.
- Elytra first and second costae rather distinctly divergent about medially 32.
22. Suture whitish ..... 23.
- Suture concolorous ..... 24.
23. Elytra each with two discal costae (8 mm, N.S. Wales, Victoria) ..... *deustus* Newman, 1841.
- Elytra each with four discal costae (13.5 mm, S. Australia, Queensland, W. Australia) ..... *heros* Blackburn, 1900.
24. First costa longer than second ..... 25.
- First costa shorter than second ..... 29.
25. Elytral costae with a strongly sinuate appearance (6 mm, Queensland) ..... *sinuaticosta* McKeown, 1938.
- Elytral costae normal, not sinuate ..... 26.

26. Head with a prominent lateral granulose tubercle (5—7 mm, Queensland) ..... *tuberculatus* McKeown, 1938.  
(vide No. 1).  
— Head without such a tubercle ..... 27.
27. Elytra each with three parallel white costae (9—10 mm, Australia) ..... *rectus* Newm. 1841.  
— Elytra each with two pale costae ..... 28.
28. Elytra with a concolorous costa from humerus to about basal seventh; first costa not quite reaching apex; costae narrow (5—6.6 mm, Queensland) ..... *araucariae* McKeown, 1938.  
— Elytra lacking such a costa; first costa reaching apex; costae broad (6—6.75 mm, Queensland) ..... *dubius* McKeown, 1938.
29. Elytra with only two-thirds of the second costa white, and the subsutural not quite completely; lateral costae concolorous (7.75—9 mm, New Guinea) ... *sexlineatus* Gressitt, 1951.  
— First and second costae completely whitish ..... 30.
30. Costa from humerus somewhat whitish on basal half, concolorous to apex (7—8 mm, Queensland) ..... *brimblecombei* McKeown, 1938.  
— Humeral costa completely concolorous ..... 31.
31. Head, pronotum and legs rufous; elytra blackish (5.5—7.5 mm, N.S. Wales, Queensland, S. Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New Guinea) ..... *microps* Blackburn, 1900.  
— Head, pronotum, elytra and legs black (6 mm, Queensland) ..... *cassinia* McKeown, 1938.
32. Elytra with a white spot at point of divergence of first and second costae (9—10 mm, Queensland, N.W. Australia) ... *bipunctatus* Waterhouse, 1877.  
— Without white spot at point of divergence ..... 33.
33. Costae united at apex, either to each other or to suture ..... 34.  
— Costae not united at apex ..... 38.
34. First and/or second costae united (or nearly) to suture ..... 35.  
— First and second costae united together almost at apex ..... 36.
35. Elytra unicolorous blackish-brown, apart from pale costae (8.2 mm, Timor) ..... *timorensis* sp. nov.  
— Elytra bright ferruginous, apices black; femora black, tibiae and tarsi light ferruginous (9 mm, Queensland) ..... *centrocrus* McKeown, 1938.
36. Second costae, after junction of first and second costae, united (or almost) to suture (7—9 mm, W. Australia) ..... *tabidus* Pascoe, 1871.  
— First and second costae united at, or after junction continued to apex ... 37.
37. Elytron with three discal costae and the margin pale (12 mm, S. Australia, N.S. Wales) ..... *parryi* Pascoe, 1862.  
— Each elytron with three discal pale costae only (9 mm, N.S. Wales) ..... *froggatti* McKeown, 1937.
38. Elytra with first costa shorter than second ..... 39.  
— Elytra with first costa at least very slightly longer than second, at least as far as pale colour is concerned ..... 40.
39. Elytral first costa only slightly deflected to suture; antennae of female at least as long as body, of male distinctly longer (9.5 mm, Queensland, N.W. & W. Australia) ..... *fulvipennis* Gahan, 1893.

- Elytral first costa strongly deflected to suture; antennae of female at most about four-fifths as long as body, of male not longer than body (8—11.5 mm, N.S. Wales, S. Australia, Queensland, N. Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, Kangaroo Island) ..... *grammicus* Newman, 1840
40. Elytra coarsely punctured; ventral surface brown; pronotum nearly one and a half times as long as broad; suture pale (9 mm, Banks Island, Torres Strait).  
..... *divergens* McKeown, 1937.
- Elytra with small dense punctures; ventral surface black; pronotum only slightly longer than broad; suture concolorous (5.2—6.1 mm, New Guinea)  
..... *buloloensis* Gressitt, 1959.

*Syllitus timorensis* sp. nov.

(Figure 2)

FEMALE: Ferruginous, elytra with two flavous costae. Head, pronotum, scutellum and prolegs fairly light ferruginous; antennae, elytra, legs and underside dark ferruginous. Each elytron with two longitudinal light flavous discal costae, from extreme base almost to apex; extreme margin somewhat lighter ferruginous. Subglabrous above; legs and underside sparsely and very finely greyish pubescent.

Head about as broad as and about equal in length to prothorax; moderately sparsely and moderately coarsely punctured above; nitid; with a fine median sulcus on frons; vertex a little swollen medially behind the antennal tubercles, which are moderately raised and fairly broadly V-shaped between. Antennae about five-sixths as long as body, slender; scape about equal in length to segments two to four united; third to sixth segments about equal in length; seventh to tenth gradually and slightly decreasing in length, the tenth about three-quarters as long as the third; apical, eleventh, segment about equal to third.

Pronotum elongate, subcylindrical, about one and a third times as long as broad; widest at about basal third; constricted premedially and preapically; disc a little uneven, feebly tumid medially and

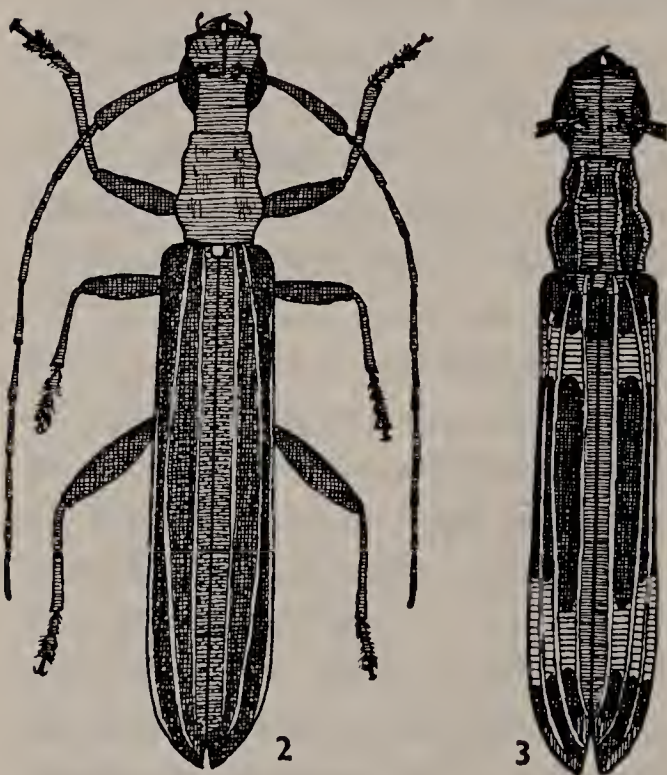


Fig. 2. *Syllitus timorensis*, spec. nov.; holotype. Fig. 3. *Syllitus leoensis*, spec. nov.; holotype.

on each side prebasally, with a prebasal median obtuse, broad concavity; closely and moderately rugosely-punctured; a little matt. Scutellum very small, subquadrate, rather coarsely and closely punctured.

Elytra slightly widening postmedially, narrowly rounded apically; epipleural fold rather noticeably explanate on about the apical three-fifths; each elytron with three strong longitudinal costae, the lateral, concolorous, running from posthumerally almost to elytral apex, and joining the margin very slightly preapically; the

two discal costae diverging about medially, intervening space concolorous, but longitudinally and narrowly impunctate at centre of area of divergence, the first, subsutural costa only very feebly deflected towards the suture, the second costae more strongly deflected laterally; first costa shorter than second, both curving apically and joining the suture separately slightly preapically; elytra distinctly and closely punctured, except in the middle of the divergence, in three rows between suture and first costa, very variable between first and second costae, in three rows between second and third, and mainly four rows between third costa and margin.

Ventral surface fairly finely and closely punctured and a little matt, except the submentum and prosternum which are very nitid and in the main only very sparsely punctured. Apical ventrite about a fifth shorter than the preapical segment, broadly rounded apically.

Legs short; hind femur reaching to about apical quarter of the second abdominal segment; first metatarsal segment about half as long as the following segments united.

Length: 8.2 mm.

Breadth: 1.2 mm.

Locality: Ned. Timor: Gng. Leo (4000 ft.) (XI—XII, DOHERTY) (♀, Holotype).

Holotype (female) in the author's collection. Unique.

This new species appears to be most closely allied to *Syllitus fulvipennis* Pascoe, of N.W. and W. Australia and Queensland, from which it may be distinguished by its darker colour, the two discal costae separately each joining the suture preapically, and the antennae distinctly not reaching the elytral apex.

*Syllitus leoensis* sp. nov.  
(Figure 3)

FEMALE: Head ferruginous; prothorax broadly ferruginous medially, dark ferruginous laterally, on each side, with a narrow, pubescent, rather dark flavous, almost complete vitta; rest thinly pubescent. Scutellum ferruginous. Elytra pitchy-ferruginous; subglabrous; mottled with flavous-ferruginous as follows: — indistinctly circumscutellarly, as a narrow irregular transverse fascia between about basal ninth and two-ninths, not quite reaching margin and not extending past the subsutural costa: a broader, irregular, transverse fascia postmedially between about the apical two-fifths and fifth, broadest marginally, not reaching margin or extending past the subsutural costa; also a vague, immediately preapical, pale marking. Each elytron with four distinct costae, the two discal almost completely flavous, except over the dark median area, the two lateral only shortly flavous in part, where passing through the pale fasciae. Anterior legs ferruginous; other legs, antennae and underside dark ferruginous; all finely tawny-grey pubescent, the underside most densely.

Head somewhat broader than the prothorax (this is shown rather too broad in the figure), almost as broad as the elytral base; about one and a quarter times as long as the prothorax; rather matt, closely and rather coarsely punctured; with a rather strong median sulcus on the frons, subcarinate on each side running to the



apex of the antennal tubercles which are rather strongly raised. Antennae slender. (apical segment missing but antennae about four-fifths as long as the body); scape elongate, distinctly, about a fifth, shorter than segments two to four united; third segment slightly longer than fourth; fourth to seventh segments subequal, eighth to tenth very slightly shorter (apical missing). Pronotum a little elongate, about one and a fifth times as long as broad, subcylindrical; widest at about basal two-fifths, constricted premedially; disc obtusely quadrituberculate on about posterior three-fifths, two on each side; closely, a little coarsely, scarcely rugosely punctured, rather matt. Scutellum subquadrate, very small, rather tumescent, closely punctured, rather matt.

Elytra slightly widening to about the apical quarter, apices very narrowly rounded; epipleural fold only normally, narrowly present; each elytron with four strong longitudinal costae, one subsutural, one laterodiscal and two lateral, very close, one from above the humerus, the other from posthumeraly; the two discal costae distinctly diverging about medially, with a smoother much more finely punctured elongate median area, the subsutural costa a little less strongly diverged posterior three-fifths, two on each side; closely, a little coarsely, scarcely rugosely towards the suture than the latero-discal is diverged laterally; first costa distinctly shorter than second, joining suture preapically, second costa slightly preapically, fourth (lateral) costa about as long as first, joining margin preapically; elytra distinctly and closely punctured, except in the middle of the divergence, in three rows anteriorly and posteriorly, and two rows medially between suture and first costa, very variably between first and second because of divergence, two anteriorly and three rows past about apical third between second and third, one row to middle two thereafter between third and fourth costae, about two rows between fourth and margin after about the basal quarter.

Ventral surface fairly finely and closely punctured, except submentum and prosternum medially which are very nitid and extremely sparsely punctured. Apical ventrite about a fifth shorter than the preapical segment, broadly rounded apically.

Legs short; hind femur reaching very slightly past apex of second abdominal segment; first metatarsal segment about half as long as the following segments united.

Length: 8.8 mm.

Breadth: 1.4 mm.

Locality: Ned. Timor: Gng. Leo (4000 ft.) (XI—XII, DOHERTY) (♀, Holotype).

Holotype (female) in the author's collection. Unique.

This new species belongs to the small section of the genus with divergent elytral costae, unarmed elytral apex and mottled elytra. It is possibly most closely allied to *Syllitus bellulus* McKeown of Queensland, from which it may be immediately separated, apart from being only a little more than half its size, by the lateral pronotal tubercle being much less strong and more obtuse, lacking the elongate, median, nitid, discal tumescence, the underside distinctly pubescent, neither glabrous nor blackish, apart from other differences including differing arrangement of markings.