Description of a new species of *Aegolipton* Gressitt, 1940 from Vietnam and Laos (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae)

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Summary

A new species of the genus *Aegolipton* Gressitt, 1940 is described from Vietnam and Laos under the name *A. roubali* n. sp.. This new taxa is illustrated and compared with its closest Prioninae taxa.

Résumé

Une nouvelle espèce du Vietnam et du Laos appartenant au genre *Aegolipton* Gressitt, 1940, *A. roubali* n. sp., est décrite, illustrée et comparée avec les taxa dans la sous-famille des Prioninae dont elle est la plus proche.

Key words

Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, *Aegolipton*, *A roubali* n. sp., new species, Vietnam, Laos.

The genus *Aegolipton* Gressitt, 1940 has recently been revised by Komiya (2005) and currently comprises eighteen species and four subspecies. From that time, no new contribution to the study of this genus has been published, except a note on the distribution of the subspecies of *A. costatum* (Lansberge, 1884) in Indonesia realized by Drumont & Dauber (2012).

Recently, we have examined a fairly long series of an undoubtly new species of *Aegolipton* from Vietnam and Laos. The description of this new species, *A roubali* n. sp., is given below in this paper.

Collections examined

ADC: collection Alain Drumont, Brussels, Belgium;

IRSNB: Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium;

JLC: collection Jiri Lorenc, Chomutov, Czech Republic;

VRC: collection Viktor Roubal, Blaustein, Germany;

ZKC: collection Ziro Komiya, Tokyo, Japan.

Aegolipton roubali sp. nov. (figs 1 & 2)

Type material. – Holotype ♂, Vietnam, Kon Tum Prov., Mt. Ngoc Linh, V-2010 (ex coll. ZKC, will be deposited *in* IRSNB). Allotype ♀, same data as holotype. Paratypes : (18 specimens, 16 males & 2 females): 11♂, 1♀, same data as holotype, *in* ZKC; 1♂, same data as holotype, *in* ADC; 2♂♂, same locality as holotype, VII-2012, *in* JLC and VRC; 1♂, SE Laos, Sekong province, Dakchung, 1300m., 1/6-VI-2011, *in* ADC; 1♂, idem, *in* ZKC.

Description. – Male. Body very dark brown often almost black, thickly covered with whitish gray pubescence on basal part of head, pronotum, scutellum and most part of elytra, sparsely pubescent on apical half of head, basal half of mandibles, dorsal side of basal four segments of antennae and dorsal side of legs; underside mostly covered with hairs which are sparser but much longer than those on the elytra, and especially long on gula and underside of femora; segments 1 – 4 hairfringed; segments 5 – 11 of antennae, blade and apical part of mandible, inner two costae and margins of elytra glabrous.

Head slightly longer than wide, cylindrical, sub-parallel at side and constricted at base, sparsely granulate; front convex at middle and distinct carina running from antennal tubercle to base of mandibles; median groove distinct; jugular process large but not long nor acute. Eyes moderately large, obliquely narrowly elongated in dorsal view; interspace between eyes slightly wider than each eyelobe. Mandible about 0.3 times as long as head, sparsely granulate except bladed part; internal side acutely bladed, smoothly arched and furnished with an obtuse tooth close to base; external side extend sub-straight in basal two fifths, then curved inward and extend sub-straight again from apical two fifths to apex, furnished with an obtuse tubercle just after apical third. Antennae 11 segmented, 1.20 – 1.25 times as long as body, roughly and sparsely granulate; segments 1 – 7 sub-cylindrical and segments 8 – 11 gradually strongly depressed to apex; segments 4 – 10 slightly constricted at each base and thickened at each apex; hair-fringed on segments 1 – 4 but hairs becoming sparser on segment 4; segment 3 slightly longer than united length of head and pronotum; segment 4 about 0.4 times of segment 3; segments 4 – 10 gradually decreasing length towards apex, segment 1 equal to segment 9, segment 6 equal to segment 11, segment 3 slightly shorter than together length of segments 4 – 6.

Pronotum about 0.6 times as long as wide, widest at base and narrowest at apex; apical, basal and lateral margins distinctly carinate and glabrous; disc convex, irregularly concave at about middle and furnished with distinct protuberances at about middle of each side which placed shortly above lateral margin and projected obliquely upward. Scutellum small, tong-shape.

Elytra 2.6 – 3.0 times as long as wide, widest just after humeri and sub-straightly narrowed to apical seventh and shortly rounded at apexes, furnished with small sutural tooth at apexes, sparsely granulate throughout but granules mostly invisible because of thick pubescence covering surface; each elytron provided with 4 strongly raised costae; inner two glabrous and outer two covered with pubescence; inner two start from humeri, subparallel to each other in basal 4/5 and then 1st connected to 2nd or disappearing, 2nd extending shortly more and meeting 3rd which starts just before middle, then disappearing just before apex; 4th starts about basal 1/3 and extend close to apex without meeting other costae but sometimes narrow branch connect each costae in apical 6th of elytron.

Legs slender and long, most parts of surface finely punctuate which partly mingled with minute granules; femora and tibia about same in length; united length of tarsal segments including claw shorter than a half but longer than a third of tibiae; tarsal segment 1 longest and slightly longer than wide; segment 2 shortest and much wider than long, segment 3 slightly wider than long; claw segment about as long as united length of tarsal segments 1+2.

Underside of head roughly granulate; other parts of under surface mostly sparsely punctuate.

Female. Similar to male but hairs of body thinner, elytra wider and larger as compared with head and pronotum, antennae shorter (about 0.88 of body length), legs especially femora slenderer and tarsi narrower.

Size (body length measured from the clypeus to the apex of elytra).- Males : 30 – 40 mm., females : 35 – 40mm.

Derivatio nominis. – This species is named in honor of Mr. Viktor Roubal, who worked at the University of Ulm (Germany), and who has a lifetime interest in World Prioninae.

Diagnosis. – This species is close to *Aegolipton babai* Komiya & Makihara, 2001 (figs. 3 & 4) or *A. achense* Komiya, 2005 but is quite different from the latter two in having longer segment 3 of antennae, distinct protuberances on each side of pronotal disc, very developed costae of elytra and so on. This species somehow looks very similar to *Ziglipton lumawigi* (Hüdepohl, 1987) (fig. 5) in general appearance but different in slenderer body, having antennal scape much shorter, apical several segments of male antennae not zigzag formed, 2nd costae of elytra not thicken at apical fourth as in the latter.

Distribution. – central western part of Vietnam (Kon Tum province) and south-eastern part of Laos (Sekong province).

Acknowledgements

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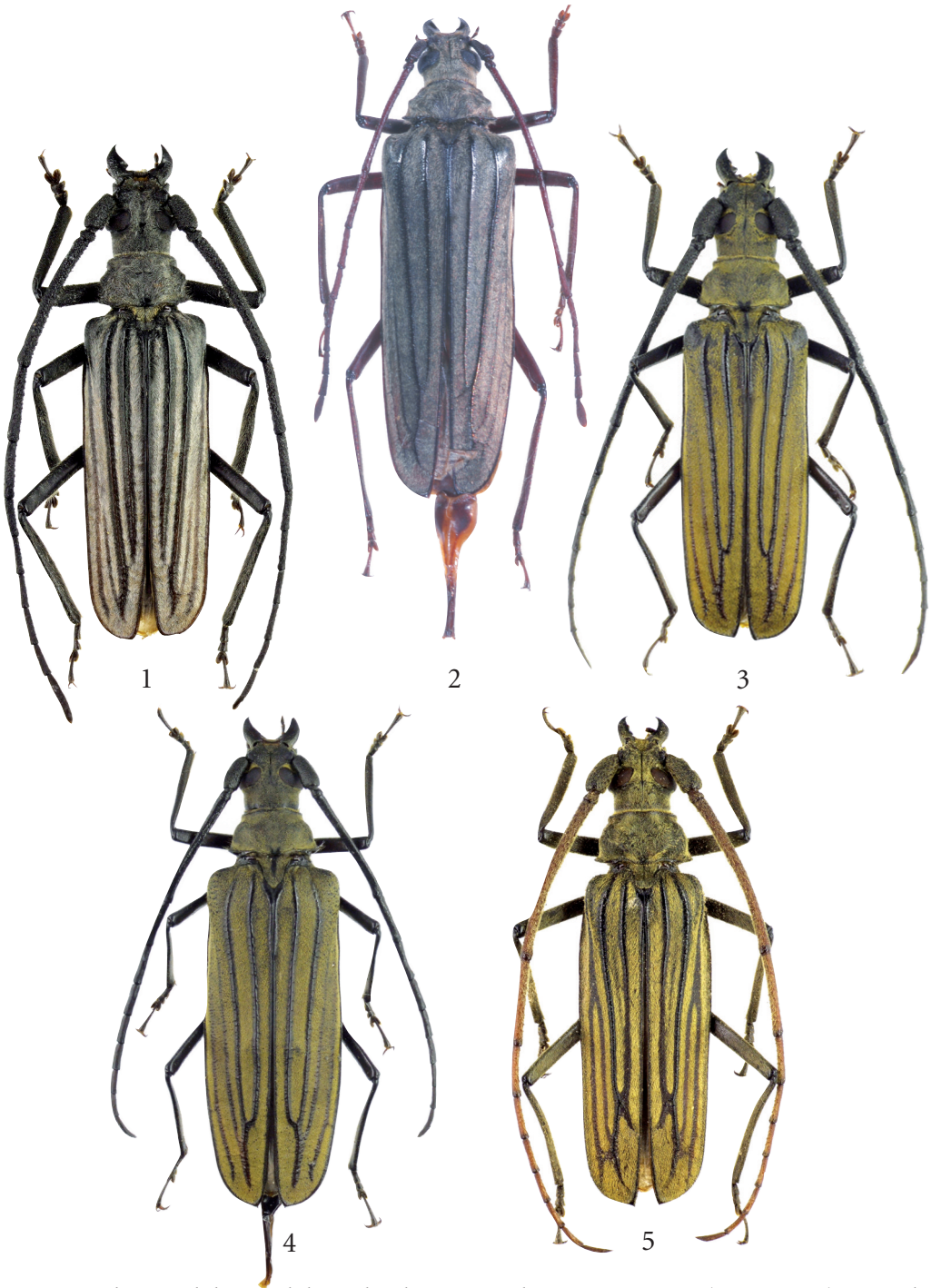

Figs. 1-2. *Aegolipton roubali* n. sp., habitus, dorsal view : 1. Male PARATYPE, 32 mm. (Laos, *in* ADC). 2. Female ALLOTYPE (Vietnam, *in* ZKC). Figs 3-4. *A. babai* Komiya & Makihara, 2001, habitus, dorsal view : 3. Male, 34 mm. (Indonesia, Sumatera Island, province Aceh Darussalam, Kabupaten Aceh Tengah, 26/27-V-2008, *leg.* U. Paukstadt, *in* ADC). 4. Female, 32 mm. (Indonesia, Sumatera Island, North Brastagi, VII.1996, *in* ADC). Fig. 5. *Ziglipton lumawigi* (Hüdepohl, 1987), habitus, dorsal view. Male, 31 mm. (Philippines, S. Mindanao, *in* ADC).(all figures by Noël MAL, except figure 2 by Ziro KOMIYA).

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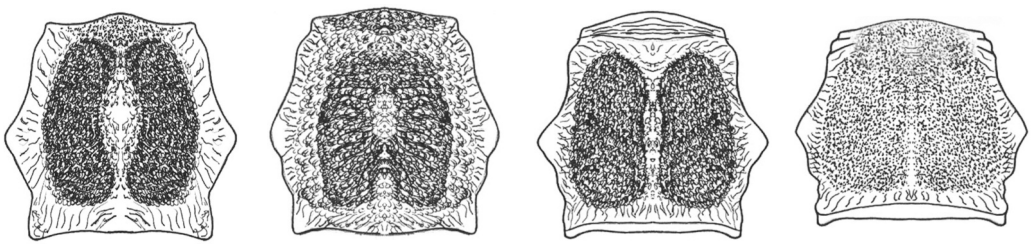
Erratum

Dans le livre 4 de la collection « Ex Natura » consacré aux Cerambycinae de Bornéo (code ISBN : 978-2-35387-093-6) il apparaît que les dessins 79a et 82a de la page 102 sont identiques ainsi que les dessins 80a et 86a des pages 102 et 103. Cette double erreur entraîne une compréhension difficile de le clef de détermination des espèces. Vous trouverez donc ci-dessous les bons dessins accompagnés de leur légende respective.



79a 80a 82a 86a

Différents Pronotums : 79a, *Stenochroma chewi* Vives *et al.*; 80a, *Stenochroma copei* Vives *et al.*; 82a, *Stenochroma hefferni* Vives *et al.*; 86a, *Stenochroma similis* nov. sp.