

The longicorn beetle tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) in the fauna of Asia.
18. The members of the genus *Sebasmia* Pascoe, 1859 from
Sri Lanka, with the descriptions of two new species

Жуки-дровосеки трибы Cerambycini Latreille, 1802
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) фауны Азии.
18. Представители рода *Sebasmia* Pascoe, 1859
из Шри Ланки с описаниями двух новых видов

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Sebasmia*, brief review, new species, Sri Lanka.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Sebasmia*, краткий обзор, новые виды, Шри Ланка.

ABSTRACT. A brief review of the members of the genus *Sebasmia* Pascoe, 1859 from Sri Lanka is given. Two new species, *S. ceylonica* sp.n. and *S. olemehli* sp.n., are described. These taxa clearly differ from each other and from the two known species, *S. templetoni* Pascoe, 1859 and *S. testacea* Gahan, 1906. A key to all species under discussion is presented.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Дан краткий обзор представителей рода *Sebasmia* Pascoe, 1859 из Шри Ланки. Описаны новые виды *S. ceylonica* sp.n. и *S. olemehli* sp.n. Эти таксоны ясно отличаются как друг от друга, так и от двух известных видов *S. templetoni* Pascoe, 1859 и *S. testacea* Gahan, 1906. Предложена таблица для определения всех рассматриваемых видов.

Until now, only two species of the Oriental genus *Sebasmia* Pascoe, 1859 has been known to occur in Sri Lanka [Pascoe, 1859; Gahan, 1906; Makihara et al., 2008; Tavakilian, Chevillotte, 2022].

This paper describes additional two new species from the region in question and presents some other new data.

The material treated here belongs to the following institutional collections:

BMNH — Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom);

NHMD — Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen (Copenhagen, Denmark).

Genus *Sebasmia* Pascoe, 1859

Sebasmia Pascoe, 1859: 18. J. Thomson, 1864: 234; Lacordaire, 1868: 272; Gemminger, 1872: 2807; Gahan, 1906: 143; Aurivillius, 1912: 61; Heffer, 2013: 11; Miroshnikov, 2017: 227; Kariyanna et al., 2017.

Type species: *Sebasmia templetoni* Pascoe, 1859, by monotypy.

COMPOSITION. In the fauna of Sri Lanka, the genus includes four species, two of which are described as new. In addition, still one more undescribed species is known (see below).

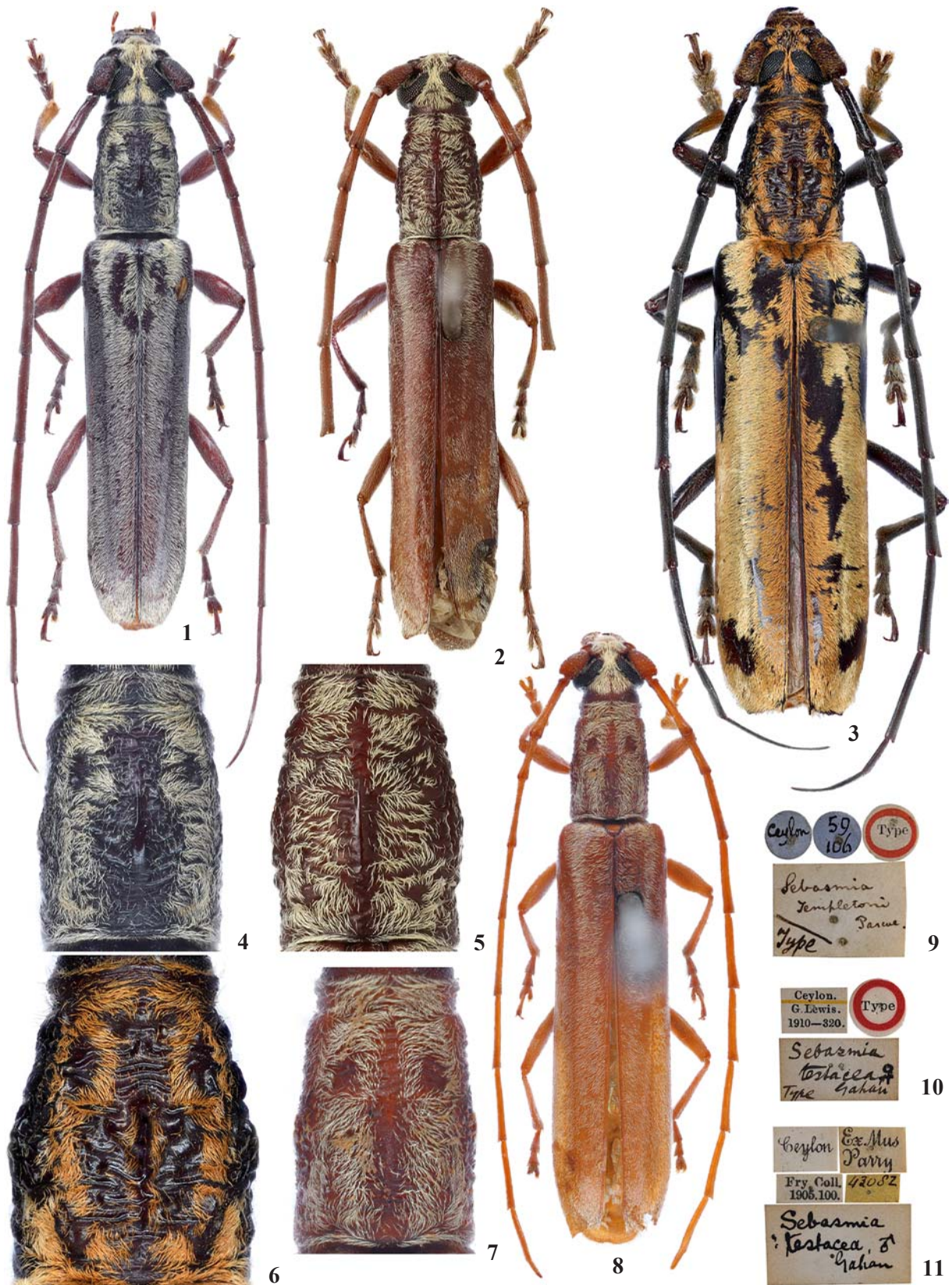
Sebasmia templetoni Pascoe, 1859
Figs 3, 6, 9.

Sebasmia templetoni Pascoe, 1859: 19. Type locality: “Ceylon” (according to the original description and the label of the holotype); Gemminger, 1872: 2807; Gahan, 1906: 144; Aurivillius, 1912: 61; Makihara et al., 2008: 101.

MATERIAL. ♂, holotype, by monotypy (BMNH) (Fig. 3), “Ceylon” (upperside), “59.106” (underside), “*Sebasmia templetoni* Pascoe. Type”, “Type” (Fig. 9).

MORPHOLOGICAL NOTES. This species was described from a single male which I have revised, its body length being 29.6 mm (which corresponds to the original description) and humeral width 6.5 mm. There are also known some data on body length up to 35 mm [Tavakilian, Chevillotte, 2022].

DISTRIBUTION. Sri Lanka. The specific localities are still unknown.



Figs 1–11. *Sebasmia* spp., holotypes, habitus, pronotum and labels: 1, 4 — *S. olemehli* sp.n.; 2, 5, 11 — *S. ceylonica* sp.n.; 3, 6, 9 — *S. templetoni*; 7–8, 10 — *S. testacea*; 1–6 — males; 7–8 — female.

Рис. 1–11. *Sebasmia* spp., голотипы, общий вид, переднеспинка и этикетки: 1, 4 — *S. olemehli* sp.n.; 2, 5, 11 — *S. ceylonica* sp.n.; 3, 6, 9 — *S. templetoni*; 7–8, 10 — *S. testacea*; 1–6 — самцы; 7–8 — самка.

Sebasmia testacea Gahan, 1906

Figs 7–8, 10, 16, 19.

Sebasmia testacea Gahan, 1906: 144. Type locality: “Ceylon” (according to the original description and the label of the holotype); Aurivillius, 1912: 61; Makihara et al., 2008: 101.

MATERIAL. ♀, holotype, by monotypy (BMNH) (Fig. 8), “Ceylon. G. Lewis. 1910–320.”, *Sebasmia testacea* Gahan ♀ Type”, “Type” (Fig. 10).

MORPHOLOGICAL NOTES. This species was described from a single female which I have examined, its body length being 17.1 mm and humeral width 3.05 mm. In the holotype, the apex of the right elytron is badly damaged.

DISTRIBUTION. Sri Lanka. The specific localities are still unknown.

Sebasmia ceylonica Miroshnikov, **sp.n.**

Figs 2, 5, 11–12, 14, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂ (BMNH) (Fig. 2), “Ceylon”, “Fry Coll. 1905.100”, “Ex Mus Parry”, “43082”, “*Sebasmia ?testacea* Gahan, ♂” (Fig. 11) + “Holotypus ♂ *Sebasmia ceylonica* sp.n. det. A. Miroshnikov 2022”.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species resembles *S. testacea*, but differs by the structure of the elytra, in particular, the distinctly rugose sculpture in the middle of the base, the rounded apical external angle, as in Fig. 27 (in *S. testacea* this angle protruding tooth-shaped, as in Fig. 26); the structure of the pronotal disc, in particular, the coarser sculpture, the peculiar recumbent light setation, as in Fig. 5 (cf. Fig. 7); the length ratio of antennomeres 1 and 3; the sharper, somewhat rugose puncturation of the metasternum; the sharper puncturation of the visible abdominal sternites; the darker coloration of the body, antennae and legs in general. *Sebasmia ceylonica* **sp.n.** can also be compared to the next new species, *S. olemehli* **sp.n.**, the differences from which are given in its diagnosis.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Body length 14.6 mm, humeral width 2.7 mm. Coloration of integument mainly reddish brown tones; eyes black; femora, tibiae, and abdomen lightest.

Head with well-developed antennal tubercles; genae short; eyes very large and very strong convex; submentum with coarse punctures; neck with well-expressed transverse folds both ventrally and laterally; length ratio of antennomeres 1–7 (8–11 antennomeres missing), 23 : 6 : 29 : 21 : 37 : 42 : 45 (taking into account structure of antennomeres 1–7, antennae must be distinctly longer than body); antennomere 1 mostly with a rough and coarse, dense, partly confluent puncturation; antennomere 2 subequal in length and width.

Pronotum very clearly longitudinal, 1.38 times as long as width; base 1.24 times as wide as apex; with a sharp constriction near apex; with rough and coarse, transverse, partly sinuous folds and with a strong, median, keel-shaped, longitudinal, shiny elevation located mostly in basal half, as in Fig. 5.

Scutellum triangular, truncate at apex.

Elytra strongly elongated, nearly parallel-sided, 3.76 times as long as humeral width; apical external angle rounded, sutural angle with a short tooth, as in Fig. 27; with somewhat rugose surface (especially at base) and small dense puncturation.

Prosternum mainly with more or less coarse transverse folds; prosternal process with a weakly expressed apical tubercle; mesosternal process without tubercle dorsally, between coxae about 1.6 times as wide as prosternal process; metasternum with a small, dense, partly rugose puncturation; visible abdominal sternites with a small dense puncturation, this being smaller than on metasternum; last (visible) abdominal sternite with a distinct broad emargination apically; last (visible) abdominal tergite at apex narrowly and clearly emarginate.

Legs relatively short; femora with a carina along each side, this being more or less distinct only in basal part; mesofemora ventrally with emargination and well-developed brush of very dense golden setae, as in Fig. 12, characteristic of the genus; metatarsomere 1 distinctly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation on head dorsally, pronotum, and basal part of elytra with a yellowish tint, on remaining parts mostly greyish, densest mainly on head dorsally, pronotal disc, and partly on base of elytra, as in Figs 2, 5.

Genitalia in Figs 20, 22, 24.

NOTE. In the holotype, in addition to the absence of several apical antennomeres, the apex of the right elytron is strongly deformed.

ETYMOLOGY. The formation of the name of this new species is related to its distribution in Sri Lanka formerly known as Ceylon.

DISTRIBUTION. Sri Lanka. The specific localities are still unknown.

Sebasmia olemehli Miroshnikov, **sp.n.**

Figs 1, 4, 13, 15, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂ (NHMD) (Fig. 1), Sri Lanka, Western Province, Negombo vic., 16–17.VII.2003, leg. Ole Mehl, “*Sebasmia testacea*, O. Mehl det. 2011”.

DIAGNOSIS. Based on male characters, this new species resembles *S. ceylonica* **sp.n.**, but differs by the presence of a very wide longitudinal area (stripe) of a peculiar shape, covered only with sparse recumbent light setae in the middle part of the pronotal disc, as in Fig. 4 (cf. Fig. 5); the structure of the elytra, including partly the denser recumbent light setation, the smoothened (not rugose) surface, apart from puncturation, the more strongly developed, sharp, sutural tooth, as in Fig. 28 (cf. Fig. 27); the more strongly claviform femora, as in Figs 13, 15, 18 (cf. Figs 12, 14, 17); the peculiar emargination on ventral side of the mesofemora, as in Fig. 13 (cf. Fig. 12); the partly less coarse transverse folds on the prosternum; the more strongly expressed tubercle at the apex of the prosternal process; the distinctly wider mesosternal process; the more gentle puncturation of the metasternum; the structure of the genitalia, as in Figs 21, 23, 25 (cf. Figs 20, 22, 24), including the more elongated parameres, as in Fig. 23 (cf. Fig. 22); the darker coloration of the body, at least dorsally, as in Figs 1, 4 (cf. Figs 2, 5). *Sebasmia olemehli* **sp.n.** can also be compared to *S. testacea*, but is distinguished, as from *S. ceylonica* **sp.n.**, by the features of the recumbent light setation of the pronotal disc, as in Fig. 4 (cf. Fig. 7); the more strongly expressed tubercle at the apex of the prosternal process; the distinctly wider mesosternal process; the more strongly claviform femora, as in Figs 15, 18 (cf. Figs 16, 19); the denser recumbent light setation of the elytra; the darker coloration of the body; as well as by the coarser sculpture of the pronotal disc; the shape of the apical external angle of the elytra, as in Fig. 28 (cf. Fig. 26); the length ratio of antennomeres 1 and 3; and some other traits.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Body length 18.3 mm, humeral width 3.5 mm. Coloration of integument mainly combines dark reddish brown and reddish brown tones; eyes black; dorsum darkest.

Head with well-developed antennal tubercles; genae short; eyes very large and very strong convex; submentum with rough punctures; neck with transverse folds both ventrally and laterally; antennae nearly reaching the apex of elytra by apex of antennomere 9; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 28 : 7 : 35 : 31 : 45 : 52 : 55 : 53 : 53 : 51 : 53; antennomere 1 mostly with a rough and coarse, dense, partly confluent



Figs 12–28. *Sebasmia* spp., holotypes: 12, 14, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27 — *S. ceylonica* sp.n., male; 13, 15, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28 — *S. olemehli* sp.n., male; 16, 19, 26 — *S. testacea*, female; 12–13 — left mesofemur, internal view; 14–16 — left mesofemur, external view; 17–19 — left profemur, external view; 20–21 — apical part of penis, ventral view; 22–23 — apical part of tegmen, ventral view; 24–25 — apical part of tergite 8, dorsal view; 26–28 — apex of left elytron.

Рис. 12–28. *Sebasmia* spp., голотипы: 12, 14, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27 — *S. ceylonica* sp.n., самец; 13, 15, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28 — *S. olemehli* sp.n., самец; 16, 19, 26 — *S. testacea*, самка; 12–13 — левое среднее бедро с внутренней стороны; 14–16 — левое среднее бедро с наружной стороны; 17–19 — левое переднее бедро с наружной стороны; 20–21 — верхняя часть пениса, снизу; 22–23 — верхняя часть тегмена, снизу; 24–25 — верхняя часть 8-го тергита, сверху; 26–28 — верхняя часть левого надкрылья.

punctuation; antennomere 2 subequal in length and width; last antennomere with a distinct appendage.

Pronotum very clearly longitudinal, 1.38 times as long as width; base 1.21 times as wide as apex; with a sharp constriction near apex; with rough and coarse, transverse, partly sinuous folds and with a strong, median, keel-shaped, longitudinal, shiny elevation located mostly in basal half, as in Fig. 4.

Scutellum narrowly and shallowly emarginate at apex.

Elytra strongly elongated, barely narrowed towards apex, 3.45 times as long as humeral width; apical external angle subrectangular, sutural angle with a well-developed sharp tooth; mostly with a very small dense punctuation.

Prosternum mainly with rough transverse folds; prosternal process with a well-expressed apical tubercle; mesosternal process without tubercle dorsally, between coxae about 1.7 times as wide as prosternal process; metasternum with a small dense punctuation; visible abdominal sternites with small dense punctures, this being smaller than on metasternum; last (visible) abdominal sternite with a distinct broad emargination apically; last (visible) abdominal tergite at apex narrowly and clearly emarginate.

Legs relatively short; femora with a carina along each side, this being distinct only in basal part; mesofemora ventrally with emargination and well-developed brush of very dense, light, partly yellowish setae, as in Fig. 13, characteristic of the genus; metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation mostly silvery greyish, densest mainly on head dorsally, partly on pronotal disc and base of elytra, as in Figs 1, 4.

Genitalia in Figs 21, 23, 25.

ETYMOLOGY. This new species is dedicated to the memory of Ole Mehl (1948–2015), a remarkable Danish coleopterologist and connoisseur of longicorn beetles, who collected a rich and very valuable collection of this family, especially from the Oriental Region, now kept in NHMD.

DISTRIBUTION. Sri Lanka.

Sebasmia sp.

REMARKS. The Francesco Vitali's website (<https://www.cerambycoidea.com>) has an image of the specimen (looks like it's a male; the precise identification of the specimen sex is difficult, since the structure of the mesofemora is not clearly visible in the photograph) collected in Sri Lanka (Udugama, II.1976).

Undoubtedly, this specimen belongs to an as yet undescribed species. It resembles *S. ceylonica* sp.n., but differs by the more robust body, the shorter elytra, the peculiar, recumbent, light setation of the pronotal disc (most similar to that of *S. olemehli* sp.n.), the shorter male antennae (if it's really a male), noticeably not reaching the elytral apex, the less elongated some antennomeres, starting from the 5th, and some other traits.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *SEBASMIA* FROM SRI LANKA

1. Antennomere 5, 1.3–1.8 times as long as antennomere 4; body smaller, not more than about 25 mm in length; coloration of recumbent setation of dorsum clearly less bright, at most can only be with a yellowish tint 2
- Antennomere 5 at least 2.1 times as long as antennomere 4; body larger, not less than about 29 mm in length; coloration of recumbent setation of dorsum clearly brighter, mainly combines yellow and rufous (foxy) tones *S. templetoni*
2. Apical external angle of elytra rounded or subrectangular, as in Figs 27–28; antennomere 3 not more than 1.3 times as long

- as antennomere 1; folds on pronotal disc coarser 3
- Apical external angle of elytra protruding tooth-shaped, as in Fig. 26; antennomere 3 almost 1.5 times as long as antennomere 1; folds on pronotal disc less coarse *S. testacea*
3. Body slenderer, as in Figs 1–2; male antennae clearly longer than body 4
- Body more robust (<https://www.cerambycoidea.com>); male antennae clearly shorter than body (Southern Province, Udugama) *Sebasmia* sp.
4. Dorsum clearly darker, as in Fig. 1; pronotal disc with a very wide, longitudinal, almost bare, median area, as in Fig. 4; femora more strongly claviform, as in Figs 13, 15, 18 *S. olemehli* sp.n.
- Dorsum clearly lighter, as in Fig. 2; pronotal disc with a narrow, longitudinal, almost bare, median area, as in Fig. 5; femora less strongly claviform, as in Figs 12, 14, 17 *S. ceylonica* sp.n.

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