

The longicorn beetle tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) in the fauna of Asia. 6. A new or little-known species of the genus *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867

Жуки-дровосеки трибы Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) фауны Азии. 6. Новый и малоизвестные виды рода *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867

Alexandr I. Miroshnikov^{1,2}
А.И. Мирошников^{1,2}

¹ Russian Entomological Society, Krasnodar, Russia. E-mail: miroshnikov-ai@yandex.ru

² Sochi National Park, Moskovskaya str., 21, Sochi 354002, Krasnodar region, Russia

¹ Русское энтомологическое общество, Краснодар, Россия

² Сочинский национальный парк, ул. Московская, 21, Сочи 354000, Краснодарский край, Россия

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Massicus*, новый и малоизвестные виды, полуостров Малакка, Борнео.

ABSTRACT. A new species, *Massicus regius* sp.n., that has been mixed with *M. pascoei* (J. Thomson, 1857) for a long time, is described from Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo. *Massicus fryi* Gahan, 1890 and *M. ivani* Miroshnikov, 2017 are recorded from Western Malaysia, as generally from Indochina, for the first time. The data on the distribution of *M. pascoei* are discussed. New records of *M. intricatus* (Pascoe, 1866) and *M. valentinae* Miroshnikov, 2017 from Western Malaysia, and *M. punctulipennis* Holzschuh, 2018 from southern Vietnam are presented. The lectotype of *M. intricatus* is designated.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описан новый вид *Massicus regius* sp.n. с Малайского полуострова и Борнео, который долгое время смешивался с *M. pascoei* (J. Thomson, 1857). *Massicus fryi* Gahan, 1890 и *M. ivani* Miroshnikov, 2017 впервые отмечены в Западной Малайзии, как и в целом в Индокитае. Рассмотрены данные о распространении *M. pascoei*. Приведены новые находки *M. intricatus* (Pascoe, 1866) и *M. valentinae* Miroshnikov, 2017 в Западной Малайзии, а *M. punctulipennis* Holzschuh, 2018 — в южном Вьетнаме. Обозначен лектотип *M. intricatus*.

Until now, many groups of the tribe Cerambycini remain poorly studied in various aspects. The genus *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867 is no exception in this regard.

The present paper describes a new species that has been mixed with the type species of the genus, *M. pascoei* (J. Thomson, 1857) for a long time. Additionally, it provides new records of several little-known species expanding or clarifying their distribution areas to some extent, as well as presents other new data.

The material treated in this work belongs to the following institutional and private collections: BMNH — Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom); IRSN — Institut Royal de Sciences naturelles de Belgique (Bruxelles); MNHN — Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France); NHMD — Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen (Copenhagen, Denmark); cAM — collection of Alexandr Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia); cCH — collection of Carolus Holzschuh (Villach, Austria); cDH — collection of Daniel Heffern (Houston, USA); cLD — collection of Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic).

Genus *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867

Massicus Pascoe, 1867: 319 [name replacement for *Conothorax* J. Thomson, 1864, non Jeckel, 1854 (Curculionidae)]. Lacordaire, 1868: 260; Gemminger, 1872: 2802; Gahan, 1906: 129; Aurivillius, 1912: 55; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 59; Lee, 1982: 27; Kusama, Takakuwa, 1984: 252; Hüdepohl, 1990: 60; Catalogue..., 2010: 161; Heffern, 2013: 10; Nga *et al.*, 2014: 435; Kariyanna *et al.*, 2017: 31; Miroshnikov, 2017: 224.

Mallambyx Bates, 1873: 152 (*Pachydissus* subgen.).

Mallambyx: Ganglbauer, 1889: 473; Winkler, 1929: 1141; Matsushita, 1933: 243; Mitono, 1940: 82; Plavilstshikov, 1940: 79, 635;

Gressitt, 1951: 135; Kojima, Hayashi, 1969: 47; Tsherepanov, 1981: 22.
Type species: *Cerambyx pascoei* J. Thomson, 1857, by monotypy.

***Massicus pascoei* (J. Thomson, 1857)**

Figs 1–2, 4–6, 11, 13–14, 17, 20,
23, 27, 31, 33, 37, 41, 45, 48.

Cerambyx pascoei Thomson, 1857: 122, pl. 14, fig. 6. Type locality: “Inde” (according to the original description) or “India or.” (according to the label of the holotype) (see also Remarks below).

Conothorax pascoei: Thomson, 1864: 230 (“Malasia”).

Massicus [pascoei]: Pascoe, 1867: 319.

Massicus pascoei: Lacordaire, 1868: 260 (“Malasie”); Gemminger, 1872: 2802 (“Archip. ind.”); Gahan, 1906: 129 (“Malay Peninsula”); Aurivillius, 1912: 55 (“Malacca”); Heffern, 2013: 10 (“E. India; W Malaysia; SE Asia [probably within the limits of Indochina]”); Kariyanna et al., 2017: 31 (“India & Malaysia”).

MATERIAL. Holotype by monotypy, ♀ (MNHN) (Figs 5–6), “India or.”, “Ex Musæo James Thomson”, “444”, “*Conothorax* Thoms. s.c.230. (Cône, Thorax.), *Massicus* Pasc. An. M. n. h. XIX, 319.”, “*Pascoei* Thoms. Type, Malas. Ind.?”; “Th. / Type” (Fig. 4); 2♂ (cAM) (Fig. 1), Laos, Houa Phan Prov., Phou Pane Mt., 20°11'N / 104°00'E, 2060 m, 06.2017 (local collector); 2♀ (cAM) (Fig. 2), same locality, but taken on 05.2017; 1♀ (BMNH) (Fig. 3), “Malacca”, “Ex Mus Parry”, “Fry Coll. 1905.100.”, “43 ... [illegible further on]”, “NHMUK 013386288” (see Remarks below).

REMARKS. Apparently this species was described from a single female originating from India [Thomson, 1857: 122: “Patrie: Inde”]. However, in the subsequent Thomson’s work [1864: 230] it was given as from “Malasia” without any comments. On one labels of the holotype is indicated “India or.”, while on the other — “... Malas. Ind.?”.

I have studied two males and two females from northeastern Laos that are very similar to the holotype and that I identify here as *M. pascoei*. Some specimens from China (Yunnan) and northern Myanmar, known to me only from their photographs belong to this species too.

At the same time, almost all specimens I have revised from Western Malaysia, externally similar to *M. pascoei*, are actually a new species described below.

Only one female (Fig. 3) from the old collections at the BMNH with the “Malacca” label almost certainly belongs to *M. pascoei*. However, its geographical label is possibly erroneous, and therefore it cannot be considered indisputable evidence of the distribution of *M. pascoei* in Western Malaysia.

MORPHOLOGICAL NOTES. Body length 52.2–58.8 mm, humeral width 14.5–15.7 mm, thereby the holotype is 57.3 mm and 15.7 mm, respectively.

Judging from some photographs, the body length of this species can reach about 61 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern India, China (Yunnan), Myanmar, Laos; almost without any doubt, Vietnam and Thailand; ?Western Malaysia.

***Massicus regius* Miroshnikov, sp.n.**

Figs 7–10, 12, 15–16, 18–19, 21–22, 24–26, 28–30,
32, 34, 36, 38–39, 42–43, 46–47, 49–50.

Massicus pascoei (non J. Thomson, 1857): Hayashi, 1975: 174, pl. 1, fig. 9 (W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata); Miroshnikov, 2017: 225, fig. 414 (pronotum).

?*Massicus pascoei* (non J. Thomson, 1857): Schwarzer, 1926: 14 (Sumatra, Tambang Sawah); Abang, 2003: 28 (Sarawak); Heffern, 2013: 10 (Borneo).

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂ (cAM) (Fig. 7), W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 01.2019 (local collector). Paratypes: 1♀ (cAM) (Fig. 9), same label as holotype; 1♂ (NHMD), same locality, but undated; 1♂ (Fig. 8), 4♂, 7♀ (cAM), W Malaysia, Perak, Tapah Hills, 500–700 m, 01.2019 (local collector); 1♂ (BMNH), “Malay Penin: Perak F.M.S., ex coll. Perak Mus., C. Warang, 19[?]”, “*Massicus (Conothorax, Thomson) pascoei*, J.

Thomson”, “Ex F.M.S. Museum B.M. 1955–354”, “NHMUK 013386253”; 1♂ (BMNH), “Malay Penin: Perak F.M.S., ex coll. Perak Mus., C. Warang, 19[?]”, “Ex F.M.S. Museum B.M. 1955–354”, “NHMUK 013386280”; 1♂ (IRSN), “Coll. Nonfried. Borneo”.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species is very similar to *M. pascoei*, but differs clearly by the less convex eyes, more weakly developed at least on the ventral side of the head, as in Figs 15–16, 18–19 (cf. Figs 14, 17); the length ratio of isthmus between the lower lobes of the eyes and the transverse diameter of the lower eye lobe, as in Figs 15–16, 18–19 (cf. Figs 14, 17); the obliterated or at least distinctly less coarse sculpture of the submentum, but clearer dense puncturation, as in Figs 15–16, 18–19 (cf. Figs 14, 17); the shorter median groove on the vertex, as in Figs 7–9, 32 (cf. Figs 1–2, 5, 31); the ratio width of the pronotum at base and at apex in the male, as in Figs 7–8 (cf. Fig. 1); the presence of rough, distinct, sparse punctures (besides a small dense puncturation) on several basal antennomeres of the male, starting from antennomere 3; on the average a larger body; the structure of the genitalia, mainly in the male.

Additionally, in *Massicus regius* sp.n., compared to *M. pascoei*, the pronotum is usually less convex, with two more or less well-developed spots of dense, light setae (besides numerous sparse setae) on its sides, as in Fig. 10 (cf. Fig. 11); the prosternal process at the very apex and dorsally is usually narrower and, accordingly, the apical tubercles are more closely spaced, as in Figs 24–26, 28–30 (cf. Figs 6, 23, 27); the mesosternal process in the vast majority of cases is narrower, as in Figs 24–25, 28–30 (cf. Figs 6, 23, 27); the antennal tubercles are usually stronger, often transverse, at least so in the male, as in Fig. 12 (cf. Fig. 13); the sculpture of male antennomere 1 is usually coarser, as in Fig. 32 (cf. Fig. 31); the constriction behind the temples in the male is less sharp, as a rule, as in Figs 15–16 (cf. Fig. 14); the apical external angle of the elytra is often more obtuse or even nearly rounded; the recumbent light setation of the submentum is usually more strongly developed, as in Figs 15–16, 18–19 (cf. Figs 14, 17); and the antennae of the female are usually slightly shorter.

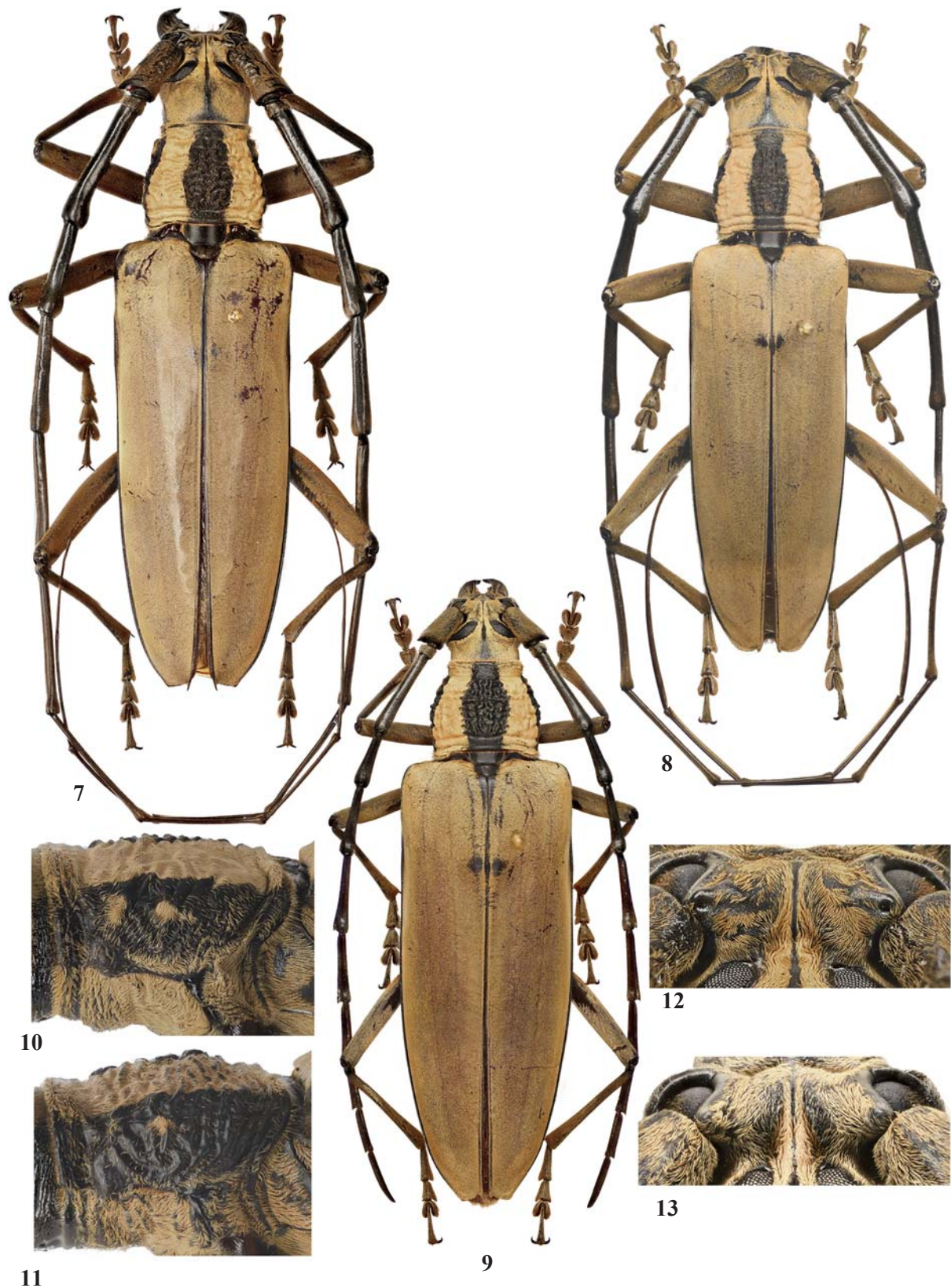
The new species can also be compared to *M. ivani* and *M. valentinae*, but is distinguished very distinctly from both, partly like from *M. pascoei*, in the completely different shape of the prosternal process at the apex and dorsally, as in Figs 24–26, 28–30 (cf. Figs 52–54); the wider submentum, its obliterated or at least clearly less coarse sculpture; the less convex pronotum, its somewhat peculiar sculpture and usually also shape; the usually stronger antennal tubercles, often transverse, at least so in the male; the more strongly protruding apical external angle of antennomere 1, the coarser sculpture of this antennomere in the male, including the presence of well-expressed rough and coarse transverse folds in the basal part predominately on the inner side, as in Fig. 32; the presence of rough, distinct, sparse punctures (besides a small dense puncturation) on several basal antennomeres of the male, starting from antennomere 3; the longer male antennae, as a rule, and, respectively, the more strongly elongated some antennomeres; on the average a larger body; the structure of the genitalia. Besides this, *M. regius* sp.n. differs from *M. ivani* by the slenderer and clearly less strongly inflated antennomeres 3–5 of the male in the apical part, while it differs from *M. valentinae* by the features of the recumbent light setation of the pronotum, including the much less numerous setae in the middle part of the disc between the clearly wider longitudinal stripes.

DESCRIPTION. Body length 55.6–76.2 or 59.2–74.3 mm, humeral width 14.8–19.95 or 17–20.1 mm in male and



Figs 1–6. *Massicus* spp., habitus and labels: 1–2, 4–6 — *M. pascoei*; 3 — *M. ?pascoei* (from “Malacca”); 4–6 — holotype (photographs by Azadeh Taghavian); 1–3, 5 — dorsal view; 6 — ventral view.

Рис. 1–6. *Massicus* spp., общий вид и этикетки: 1–2, 4–6 — *M. pascoei*; 3 — *M. ?pascoei* (“Малакка”); 4–6 — голотип (фотографии Азаде Тагвян); 1–3, 5 — сверху; 6 — снизу.



Figs 7–13. *Massicus* spp.: 7–10, 12 — *M. regius* sp.n.; 11, 13 — *M. pascoei*; 7, 12 — holotype; 8–10 — paratypes; 7–8, 10–13 — males; 9 — female; 7–9 — habitus, dorsal view; 10–11 — pronotum, lateral view; 12–13 — antennal tubercles, dorsal view.
 Рис. 7–13. *Massicus* spp.: 7–10, 12 — *M. regius* sp.n.; 11, 13 — *M. pascoei*; 7, 12 — голотип; 8–10 — паратипы; 7–8, 10–13 — самцы; 9 — самка; 7–9 — общий вид, сверху; 10–11 — переднеспинка, сбоку; 12–13 — усиковые бугорки, сверху.



Figs 14-22. *Massicus* spp.: 14, 17, 20 — *M. pascoei*; 15-16, 18-19, 21-22 — *M. regius* sp.n.; 15 — holotype; 16, 18-19, 21-22 — paratypes; 14-16 — males; 17-22 — females; 14-19 — head, ventral view; 20-22 — tergite 8, dorsal view.

Рис. 14-22. *Massicus* spp.: 14, 17, 20 — *M. pascoei*; 15-16, 18-19, 21-22 — *M. regius* sp.n.; 15 — голотип; 16, 18-19, 21-22 — паратипы; 14-16 — самцы; 17-22 — самки; 14-19 — голова, снизу; 20-22 — 8-й тергит, сверху.

female, respectively, thereby holotype one of largest in length (see also Remarks below). Head, pronotum, scutellum, basal antennomeres, partly legs black; remaining parts mainly combines dark reddish brown and reddish brown tones; sometimes venter partly or mostly, as well as elytra partly black or black-brown.

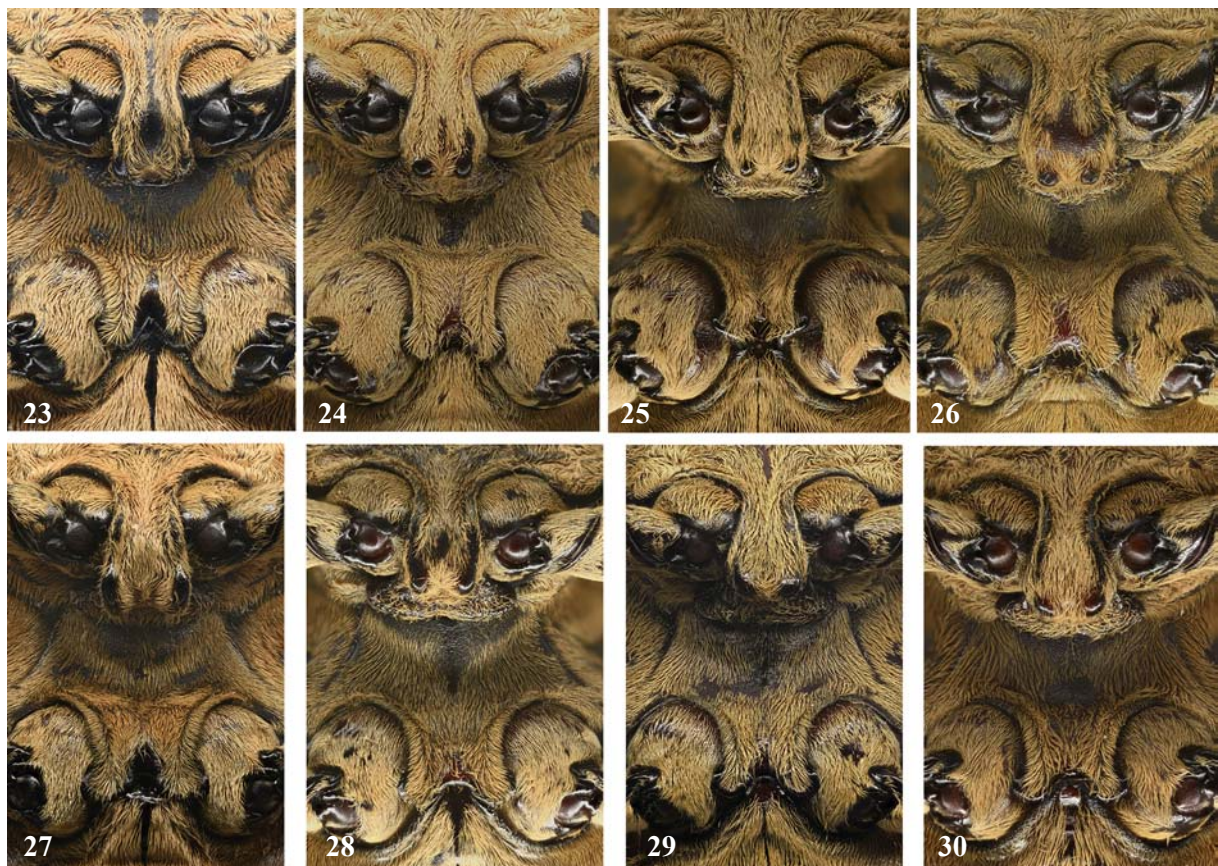
Head with very well-developed antennal tubercles, as a rule, thereby usually in large specimens, especially of males, transverse ones (while in *M. pascoei*, antennal tubercles never being transverse); with a distinct, narrow, median groove between bases of antennae, as well as with a wider one between eyes and partly on vertex; genae long; eyes moderately convex, thereby isthmus between their lower lobes 2.3–3.4 times as long as transverse diameter of lower eye lobe (while in *M. pascoei*, isthmus between lower lobes of eyes only 1.7–1.9 times as long as transverse diameter of lower eye lobe); submentum very wide, with individual, rough, transverse folds or without ones, but with distinct dense punctures, at least partly so (while in *M. pascoei*, submentum with individual, coarse or very coarse, transverse folds, but only with weak, partly poorly-visible punctures); neck ventrally and gula with more or less sharp transverse folds; antennae of male much longer than body, reaching beyond apex of elytra by antennomere 7 or rarely 8, in female barely/slightly not reaching the apex of elytra or extending beyond by last antennomere; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11 in male (holotype taken as an example), 50 : 10 : 78 : 55 : 72 : 87 : 88 : 86 : 74 : 71 : 153, in female (one of the paratypes taken as an

example), 36 : 8 : 51 : 34 : 41 : 45 : 40 : 34 : 30 : 29 : 42; antennomere 1 of male with coarse or very coarse sculpture, including transverse folds mainly on inner side and ventrally, in female with more or less rough folds mostly in places, like in male, apical external angle in both sexes very sharply protruding; antennomere 2 very clearly or strongly transverse; in male, antennomere 3 and several subsequent antennomeres, in addition to small dense puncturation, with somewhat peculiar, rough, sparse punctures, to varying degrees distinct, depending on angle of view (while in *M. pascoei*, antennomere 3 and subsequent antennomeres without rough sparse punctures, only with a small, dense, partly heterogeneous puncturation); apical external angle of antennomeres 6–10 with a sharp denticle, most developed and sharper on antennomeres 8–10; last antennomere sharpened apically.

Pronotum 1.11–1.21 or 1.2–1.25 times as wide as long, at base 1.2–1.26 or 1.37–1.46 times as wide as apex in male and female, respectively (while in male of *M. pascoei*, pronotum at base 1.33–1.34 times as wide as apex, at least in specimens I have studied); slightly convex; on disc with a more or less coarse, mainly transverse folds.

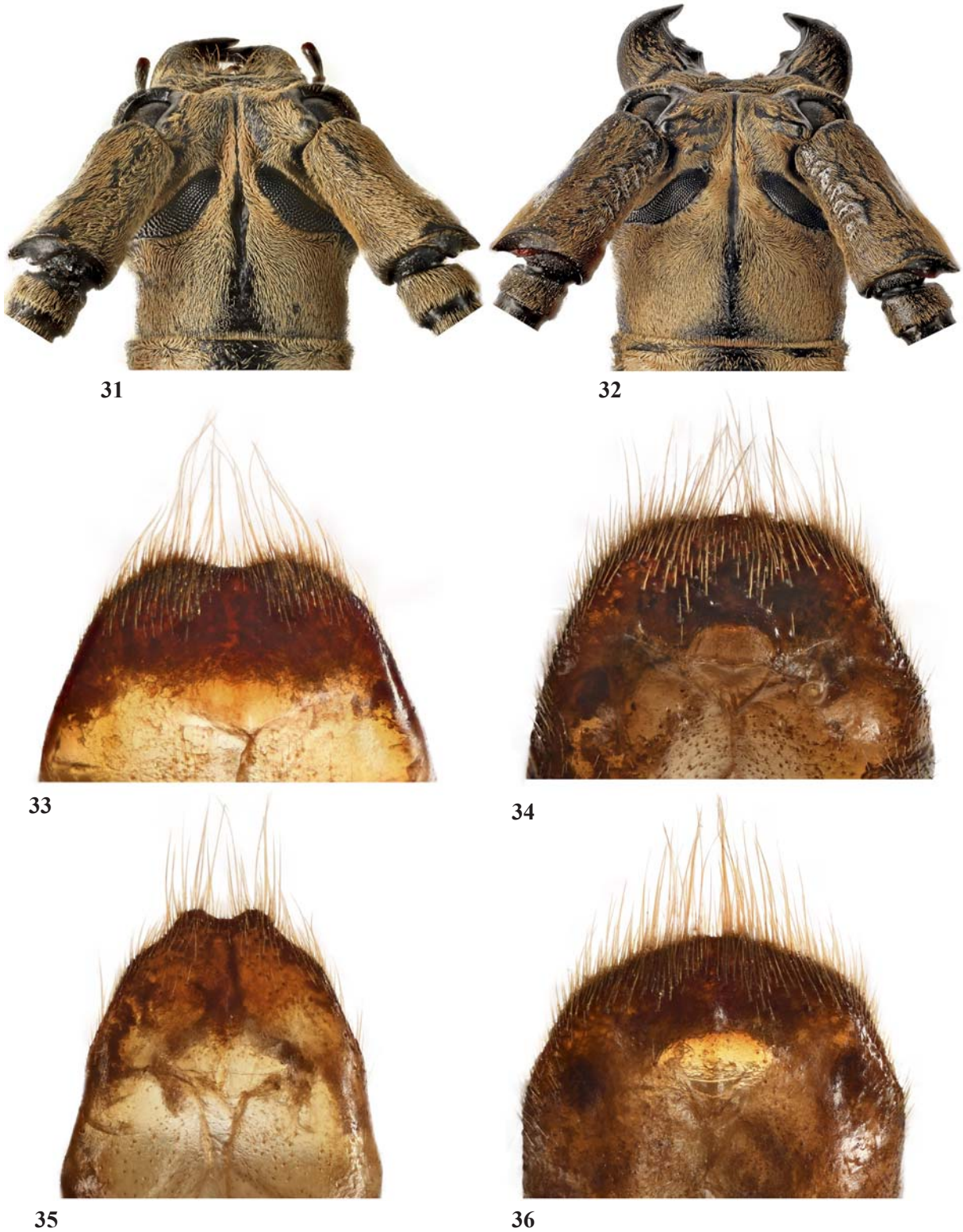
Scutellum almost uniformly rounded towards apex, starting from base.

Elytra very clearly narrowed towards apex behind the middle, 2.52–2.59 times as long as humeral width; with a very small dense puncturation; apical external angle rounded or obtusely angular; sutural angle drawn into a more or less long tooth.

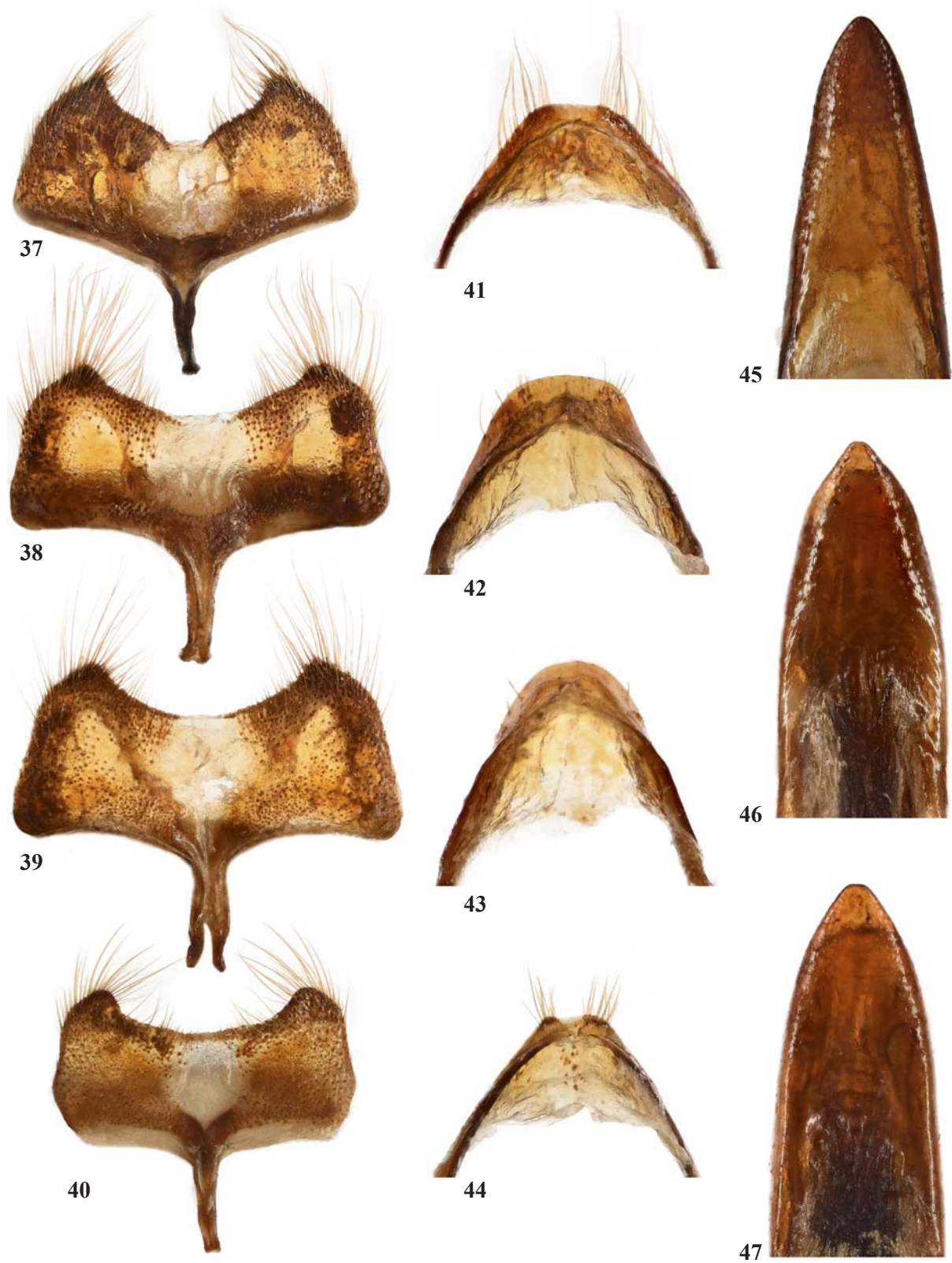


Figs 23–30. *Massicus* spp., pro- and mesosternal processes: 23, 27 — *M. pascoei*; 24–26, 28–30 — *M. regius* sp.n., paratypes; 23–26 — males; 27–30 — females.

Рис. 23–30. *Massicus* spp., отростки про- и мезостерна: 23, 27 — *M. pascoei*; 24–26, 28–30 — *M. regius* sp.n., паратипы; 23–26 — самцы; 27–30 — самки.



Figs 31–36. *Massicus* spp., males: 31, 33 — *M. pascoei*; 32, 34, 36 — *M. regius* sp.n.; 35 — *M. trilineatus*; 32 — holotype; 34, 36 — paratypes; 31–32 — head and antennomeres 1–2, dorsal view; 33–36 — tergite 8, dorsal view.
 Рис. 31–36. *Massicus* spp., самцы: 31, 33 — *M. pascoei*; 32, 34, 36 — *M. regius* sp.n.; 35 — *M. trilineatus*; 32 — голотип; 34, 36 — паратипы; 31–32 — голова и 1–2-й членики усиков, сверху; 33–36 — 8-й тергит, сверху.



Figs 37–47. *Massicus* spp., male genitalia: 37, 41, 45 — *M. pascoei*; 38–39, 42–43, 46–47 — *M. regius* sp.n., paratypes; 40, 44 — *M. trilineatus*; 37–40 — sternite 8, dorsal view; 41–44 — apical part of dorsal arc (of tergite 9), dorsal view; 45–47 — apical part of penis, ventral view.

Рис. 37–47. *Massicus* spp., гениталии самца: 37, 41, 45 — *M. pascoei*; 38–39, 42–43, 46–47 — *M. regius* sp.n., паратипы; 40, 44 — *M. trilineatus*; 37–40 — 8-й стернит, сверху; 41–44 — верхинная часть дорсальной дуги (9-го тергита), сверху; 45–47 — верхинная часть пениса, снизу.

Prosternum in apical one-third tuberculiform elevated, with rough transverse folds, in middle part with coarser, partly irregular folds; prosternal process noticeably or very clearly broadened towards apex dorsally, but in about apical one-quarter or one-fifth usually distinctly narrowed towards very apex dorsally, with two tubercles on sides apically and dorsally; mesosternal process between coxae distinctly or barely wider than prosternal process; metasternum and sternites with a small dense puncturation; metasternum with a sharp median groove; last (visible) sternite at apex in male broadly truncate or almost truncate, in female broadly slightly rounded, sometimes with a poorly-visible emargination; last (visible) tergite at apex in both sexes noticeably or very clearly, sometimes barely emarginate.

Legs moderately long; metatarsomere 1 subequal to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent dense setation, like in *M. pascoei*, yellow tones, entirely or almost completely covering elytra, antennomeres 1 and 2, legs, most of head dorsally and venter, on pronotal disc forming two very wide, symmetrical, longitudinal strips on sides; head, pronotum on disc and laterally, most of antennomeres in apical part, metasternum, apex of abdomen, legs mainly on trochanters with more or less long, erect or suberect, sparse or individual, thin setae.

Genitalia (Figs 21–22, 34, 36, 38–39, 42–43, 46–47, 49–50). In male, tergite 8 broadly rounded or subtruncate apically, without emargination, as in Figs 34, 36, sternite 8 with a moderately deep oblong-oval emargination apically, as in Figs 38–39, dorsal arc (tergite 9) with more or less weakly developed, few, erect setae at apex, as in Figs 42–43 (while in male of *M. pascoei*, tergite 8 clearly emarginate at apex, as in Fig. 33, sternite 8 apically quite deeply and angularly emarginate, as in Fig. 37, dorsal arc (tergite 9) with well-developed, relatively numerous, erect setae apically, as in Fig. 41); apical part of penis, compared to *M. pascoei* (Fig. 45), clearly wider, somewhat peculiarly narrowed towards the very apex, as in Figs 46–47; each paramera mainly on inner half predominantly in basal part with a strong, oblique, pocket-shaped, peculiar elevation, as indicated by arrows in Figs 49–50, but along external margin almost the entire length with a narrow bordure, as in Figs 49–50 (while in *M. pascoei*, each paramera on inner half without oblique pocket-shaped elevation, as in Fig. 48, but on external side mostly in middle part with a bordure being obtusangularly broadened towards inner side, as indicated by arrows in Fig. 48) (in *M. pascoei*, at least structure of parameres and dorsal arc (tergite 9) most similar to those of *M. trilineatus* (Pic, 1933), Figs 44, 51; see also Figs 35, 40 for comparison); tergite 8 of female moderately narrowed towards apex, as in Figs 21–22 (while in *M. pascoei*, tergite 8 of female in apical part strongly narrowed towards apex, as in Fig. 20) (see also Remarks below).

REMARKS. Among all males in the type series only one male is relatively small, while the vast majority of males there are 66.3 mm and larger, up to the maximum length.

In addition to the above-mentioned differences in the genitalia between *M. regius* sp.n. and *M. pascoei*, it must be noted that these species are also distinguished clearly in structure of the endophallus. However, I would have preferred to consider this question at a later date.

ETYMOLOGY. The formation of the name of this new species is related to its magnificent habitus and one of the largest sizes among the congeners.

DISTRIBUTION. Peninsular Malaysia; Borneo; ?Sumatra.

Massicus ivani Miroshnikov, 2017 Figs 52–55.

Massicus ivani Miroshnikov, 2017: 226. Type locality: E Malaysia, Sabah, Keningau Distr., Trus Madi Mt. (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

MATERIAL. 1♀ (BMNH) (Fig. 55), “Malaya: Kutu Hill. A.S. Corbet. iii.1931”, “B[ukit]. Kutu, Mar[ch]. 1931”, “A.S. Corbet coll. B.M.1948–587.”, “NHMUK 013386290”, *Massicus ivani* Miroshnikov, 2017, det. A. Miroshnikov 2019.

REMARKS. This species has hitherto been known only from Borneo [Miroshnikov, 2017].

Based on the material studied, *M. ivani* is being recorded here from Western Malaysia, as generally from Indochina, for the first time.

MORPHOLOGICAL NOTES. The female from Malacca is smaller than the female paratype, while its recumbent dense setation is paler than in both type specimens. The body length of this female is 58.5 mm and the humeral width is 15.8 mm.

Massicus valentinae Miroshnikov, 2017 Fig. 56.

Massicus valentinae Miroshnikov, 2017: 224. Type locality: W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

MATERIAL. 1♀ (cAM) (Fig. 56), W Malaysia, Perak, Tapah Hills, 500–700 m, 01.2019 (local collector); 1♀ (cAM), W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 01.2019 (local collector).

REMARKS. This species has hitherto been known only from two localities in Pahang, Western Malaysia [Miroshnikov, 2017].

Based on the material studied, *M. valentinae* is being recorded here from Perak, Western Malaysia for the first time.

MORPHOLOGICAL NOTES. The female from Perak is largest. Its body length is 61.7 mm and the humeral width is 16.6 mm.

Massicus fryi Gahan, 1890 Figs 57–59.

Massicus fryi Gahan, 1890: 260. Type locality: Borneo (according to the original description). Heffern, 2013: 10 (Borneo; ?Thailand, ?Myanmar).

MATERIAL. Holotype by monotypy, ♂ (BMNH) (Fig. 57), “Malaya, *Massicus fryi* Gahan, Type”, “Fry Coll. 1905.100.”, “*Massicus fryi* Gahan / Type”, “Type” (Fig. 58); 1♂ (cAM) (Fig. 59), W Malaysia, Perak, Tapah Hills, 05.2018 (local collector); 1♂, 1♀ (cDH) (photographs), E Malaysia, Sabah, Crocker Range, 13.03.1999 (local collector); 1♂ (unknown collection) (photograph), “Malaysia”.

REMARKS. Until now, this species was reliably known only Borneo [Gahan, 1890; Heffern, 2013; personal communication of Mr. Daniel J. Heffern], while it is noted with a question mark from Thailand and Myanmar [Heffern, 2013].

Based on the material studied, *M. fryi* is reliably recorded here from Western Malaysia, as generally from Indochina, for the first time.

MORPHOLOGICAL NOTES. The body length of the holotype male and male from Malacca is 51 or 56.2 mm, the humeral width is 13 or 13.7 mm, respectively.

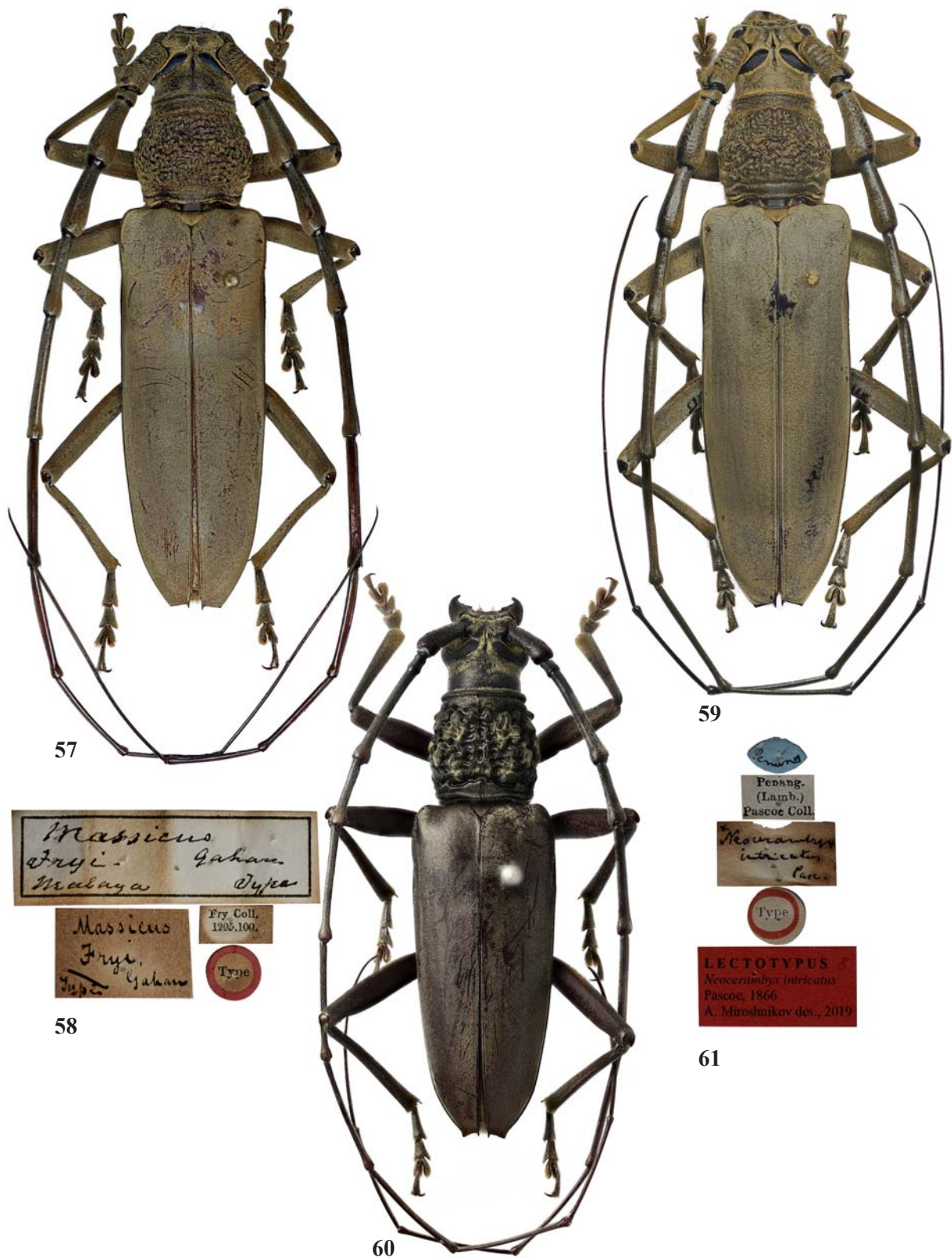
The body length of Bornean male and female is about 67 mm (personal communication of Mr. Daniel J. Heffern).

The antennae of male are not less than twice as long as body, usually even longer, in the female subequal to body length; antennomer 1 of female with a very coarse sculpture, like in the male.



Figs 48–56. *Massicus* spp.: 48 — *M. pascoei*; 49–50 — *M. regius* sp.n., paratypes; 51 — *M. trilineatus*; 52–55 — *M. ivani* (52, 55 — female from Western Malaysia; 53 — paratype female; 54 — holotype male); 56 — *M. valentinae*, female; 48–51 — apical part of tegmen, ventral view; 52–54 — prosternal process; 55–56 — habitus, dorsal view.

Рис. 48–56. *Massicus* spp.: 48 — *M. pascoei*; 49–50 — *M. regius* sp.n., паратипы; 51 — *M. trilineatus*; 52–55 — *M. ivani* (52, 55 — самка из Западной Малайзии; 53 — паратип, самка; 54 — голотип, самец); 56 — *M. valentinae*, самка; 48–51 — верхняя часть тегмена, снизу; 52–54 — отросток простернума; 55–56 — общий вид, сверху.



Figs 57–61. *Massicus* spp., males, habitus, dorsal view, and labels: 57–59 — *M. fryi* (57–58 — holotype; 59 — specimen from Western Malaysia); 60–61 — *M. intricatus*, lectotype.

Рис. 57–61. *Massicus* spp., самцы, общий вид, сверху, и этикетки: 57–59 — *M. fryi* (57–58 — голотип; 59 — экз. из Западной Малайзии); 60–61 — *M. intricatus*, лектотип.

***Massicus intricatus* (Pascoe, 1866)**

Figs 60–61.

Neocerambyx? intricatus Pascoe, 1866: 527. Type locality: [W Malaysia] “Island of Penang” (according to the original description) or “Penang” (according to the label of the holotype).

Neocerambyx intricatus: Gemminger, 1872: 2798; Aurivillius, 1912: 46.

Massicus intricatus: Hüdelpohl, 1990: 249.

MATERIAL. Lectotype, ♂, here designated (BMNH) (Fig. 60), “Penang”, “Penang. (Lamb.) Pascoe Coll.”, “*Neocerambyx intricatus* Pasc.”, “Type”, Lectotypus ♂ *Neocerambyx intricatus* Pascoe, 1866, A. Miroshnikov des., 2019 (Fig. 61); paralectotype, ♀ (BMNH), same geographical labels, Paralectotypus ♀ *Neocerambyx intricatus* Pascoe, 1866, A. Miroshnikov des., 2019; 1♂ (cLD), W Malaysia, Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Talping), 11–12.03.1997, leg. I. Jeniš; 2♂, 1♀ (cLD), 1♂ (cAM ex cLD), same locality, but taken on 20–23.02.1997, leg. Ivo Jeniš; 1♂ (cAM ex cLD), same labels; 1♂ (cLD), W Malaysia, Perak, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, Fraser’s Hill, 9.03.1997, leg. I. Jeniš; 1♀ (cAM ex cLD), W Malaysia, Pahang, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 300–1000 m, 3.53N / 102.01E, 24.03–15.04.1998, leg. L. Dembický, P. Pacholátko.

REMARKS. Until now, this species was known only from two type specimens (male and female) described from “Island of Penang”, Western Malaysia [Pascoe, 1866].

Based on the material studied, *M. intricatus* is recorded here from the precise localities in Perak and Pahang, Western Malaysia for the first time.

MORPHOLOGICAL NOTES. Body length 26.8–38 mm, humeral width 6.8–10.4 mm, thereby the lectotype is the largest.

***Massicus punctulipennis* Holzschuh, 2018**

Massicus punctulipennis Holzschuh, 2018: 87. Type locality: S Vietnam, Play Cu (according to the original description).

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♀ (cCH) (photograph); 1♀ (cLD), S Vietnam, 40 km NW of An Khe, Buon Luoi, 14.10N / 108.30E, 620–750 m, 28.03–12.04.1995, leg. L. Dembický, P. Pacholátko.

REMARKS. This species was described from a single female, its body length being 32 mm [Holzschuh, 2018]. I have also examined one female from southern Vietnam (see above) with a body length of 29.3 mm and a humeral width of 6.6 mm.

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