

Roodenburgia, a new genus in the tribe Tmesisternini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) with two new species

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Abstract: *Roodenburgia* is described as a new genus in the tribe *Tmesisternini* Latreille, 1829 from Papua New Guinea, together with two new species: *Roodenburgia witjesi* spec. nov. and *R. schepmani* spec. nov. A revised key to the genera in the Tmesisternini is presented.

Rangkuman: *Roodenburgia* dipertelakan sebagai genus baru termasuk dalam suku *Tmesisternini* Latreille 1829 dari Papua New Guinea, bersama dengan dua spesies: *Roodenburgia witjesi* spec. nov. dan *R. schepmani* spec. nov. Kunci untuk genus-genus dari Tmesisternini yang direvisi disajikan.

Keywords: Papua New Guinea, key to the genera in Tmesisternini, *Roodenburgia witjesi*, *Roodenburgia schepmani*.

Introduction

Studying the collection of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, the author discovered two new species in the *Tmesisternini* which should belong to a new genus. The genus *Roodenburgia* gen. nov. differs from its sister genus *Tmesisternus* Latreille, 1829 in having diverging and wrinkled elytra. Presently two species belong to *Roodenburgia*: *R. witjesi* spec. nov. and *R. schepmani* spec. nov., both found in Papua New Guinea.

Abbreviations

The abbreviations given below have been used in the text:

BPBM - Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, U.S.A.

RMNH - Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands.

PNG - Papua New Guinea.

Roodenburgia genus nov.

Type species: *Roodenburgia witjesi* spec. nov.

Head: Black, narrower than pronotum, with a central grooved ridge with an elliptical depression and lateral ridges.

Antenna: Chestnut coloured, not complete in type and paratype and with very fine grey pubescens.

Pronotum: Pitchy brown, the base a little smaller than the elytra base. Lateral ridges with a blunt tubercle and at the sides another hardly visible blunt tubercle.

Scutellum: Pitchy brown.

Elytra: Pitchy brown, at the apex red brown. The elytra are diverging and each elytron is tapering to the truncated apex with very weak spines on both sides. Dorsally wrinkled and on base and shoulders some punctures. There are two transverse bands.

Legs: Femora pitchy brown and clavate, tibia and tarsi castaneus.

Ventrally: Black, a longitudinal smooth central area.

Length: 18 mm. Width: 6 mm.

Female: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Is different from all the other genera in having diverging elytra.

Etymology: This genus is named in honour of the leader of the oncological team, that operated me, Prof. Dr. J. L. N. Roodenburg from University Medical Centre in Groningen, The Netherlands.

Roodenburgia witjesi spec. nov.

(figs 1, 3)

Material: Holotype: Male, PNG; distr. Rigo, IX- 1928, BPBM, Paratype: 1 male, as holotype, RMNH.

Description

Head: Black with black eyes, few yellow pubescens except for a central longitudinal ridge with a deep ridge and elliptical depression and lateral ridges, starting from

antennal insertion bent forward just before the labrum, at least a small area after the upper eye lobes. In the depressions on the front and vertex some deep punctures. Head including the eyes a little wider than the front of the pronotum. Antenna: Not complete in holotype and paratype, chestnut coloured, with very fine grey pubescens and fringed beneath.

Scape tapering to the base.

Pronotum: Pitchy brown coloured, lateral ridges tapering to the front with a rounded tubercle at one third from front corner. On both sides another, hardly visible, blunt tubercle. In the centre a longitudinal smooth ridge, a little widened in the middle, starting at front but not reaching base. Along that ridge deeply punctured and laterally changing in transverse grooves. Entirely covered with contiguous scattered yellow pubescens.

Scutellum: Pitchy brown, rounded at apex and laterally hardly yellow pubescens.

Elytra: Pitchy brown At the apex red brown, not in paratype. The elytra are diverging and each elytron is tapering to the truncated apex with on both sides a very small tubercle. The elytra are dorsally wrinkled and on the last half of each elytron two ridges, reuniting before apex. Some punctures on base and shoulders. The base is covered with yellow pubescens, the rest is covered with very few, and fine scattered yellow pubescent dots. There are two transverse bands with yellow pubescent larger dots, one premedial and one postmedial. The last one bent square downwards laterally, reaching over the epipleura.

Legs: Femora pitchy brown and clavate, tibia and tarsi chestnut brown, all of them entirely covered with fine grey pubescens.

Ventrally: Black, a longitudinal smooth area smooth, laterally with yellow pubescens and small black spots.

Length: 18 mm. Width: 6 mm.

Female: Until now unknown.

Diagnosis: Judged from the diverging elytra this species belongs to *Roodenburgia* gen. nov. Together with *R. schepmani* spec. nov.

Etymology: This species is named in honour of Dr M. J. H. Witjes, member of the oncology team at the University Medical Centre in Groningen who operated on me.

Roodenburgia schepmani spec. nov.

(figs 2, 4)

Material: Holotype: Male, PNG; Koitaki, XI-XII-1928, BPBM.

Paratype: 1 male, as holotype, RMNH.

Description

Head: Coloured chestnut brown, with red eyes. Including the eyes wider than front of pronotum. A smooth central longitudinal ridge with a groove with an

elliptical depression on front. Lateral ridges, from antennal insertions to the labrum but not reaching it. Along the labrum and front of the pronotum, four yellow pubescent dots and in the depressions between the central ridge and the lateral ridges contiguous yellow pubescens.

Antenna: Red brown, eleven segments and reaching elytra apex. Entirely covered with very fine grey pubescens and scarcely fringed beneath. Third and fourth segment swollen at apical end, but not in paratype.

Pronotum: Chestnut brown with along base and front a small red brown area. Weak lateral ridges with a, nearly visible, blunt rounded tubercle at front side. Scattered punctured except for a smooth central area. Ventrally of the lateral ridges, yellow pubescens and a sharp pointed tubercle. Dorsally with less and scattered transverse pubescens.

Scutellum: Red brown, square, a little pointed to the apex, and laterally few yellow pubescens.

Elytra: Red brown, shining and wrinkled. The elytra are diverging and each elytron is tapering to the truncated apex with a small sutural spine and a larger lateral spine. Only some punctures along the base. Some very small white pubescent spots. Legs: Femora yellow, smooth, shiny, and clavate. Tibia and tarsi chestnut coloured with fine pubescens.

Ventrally: Chestnut brown, a smooth central longitudinal area and laterally with grey pubescens.

Length: 12 mm. Width: 4 mm.

Female: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Judged from the diverging elytra it belongs to *Roodenburgia* gen. nov. and must be placed with *R. witjesi* spec. nov. in a new group.

Etymology: This species is named in honour of Dr K. P. Schepman, member of the oncology team at the University Medical Centre in Groningen who operated on me.

New key to the genera of the Tmesisternini tribe

1. Prothorax with one or two lateral tubercles and/or well-developed lateral ridges or expansions 2
- Prothorax simple, evenly rounded at side; elytron weakly ridged, obliquely truncate apically. *Elaidius*
2. Last abdominal sternite with tooth or spine at each side of the end. 3
- Last abdominal sternite lacking a tooth or spine at each side. 4
3. Prothorax with lateral spine, with or without lateral ridge; teeth of apical sternite strong and elytra shaped common. *Tmesisternus*
- Prothorax with lateral spine, with lateral ridges and elytra are diverging and wrinkled dorsally. *Roodenburgia*

4. Eye strongly emarginated; or divided 5
 -. Eye weakly emarginated; prothorax with discal tubercles and very strong lateral tubercle Karadinia
5. Eye strongly emarginated 6
 -. Eye divided 8
6. Antennal segment 3 not longer than 4 mm 7
 -. Antennal segment 3 distinctly longer than 4 mm; body usually strongly narrowed posteriorly Trigonoptera
7. Antenna with segment hardly shorter than 4 mm Temnosternus
 -. Antenna with segment 3 distinctly shorter than 4 mm Temnosternopsis
8. Elytron more or less smooth basally 9
 -. Elytron with a strong crest along middle of basal quarter Buprestomorpha
9. Prothorax with a small lateral tubercle completely hidden by a strong lateral expansion Arrhenotoides
 -. different prothorax 10
10. Humerus with an anterior ridge, or smooth. 11
 -. Humerus bearing a row of strong tubercles or teeth Sepicana
11. Humerus with a short or long crest on front margin, or strong tubercle. 12
 -. Humerus simple; elytron long, parallel-sided. Falsapolia
12. Body long; elytron often truncate or toothed. 13
 -. Body very short, stout and strongly convex; elytron rounded apically. 14
13. Antenna with segments 1-6 stouter than following segments Sphingnotus
 -. Antenna with segments beyond scape slender Pacoea
14. Prothorax with lateral tubercle flattened dorsoventrally and with a blunt or weak tubercle forward and higher on side; antennal scape not reaching near lateral tubercle. Blapsilon
 -. Prothorax with lateral tubercle very stout-based and with a prominent acute spine forward and lower on side; humerus very prominent; antennal scape reaching to major lateral tubercle. Epiblapsilon

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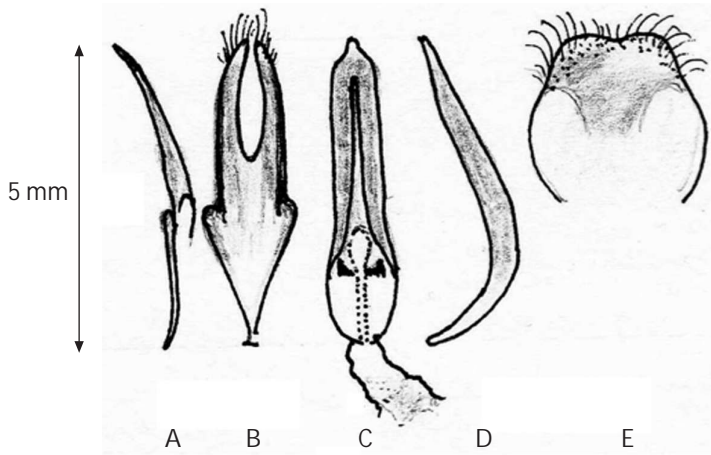
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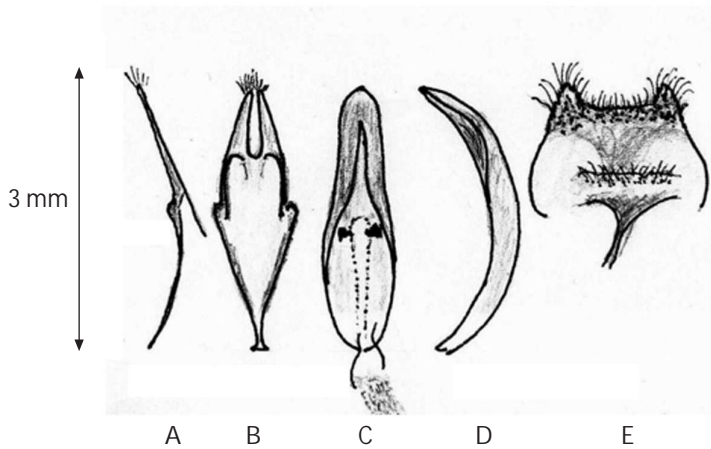
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Fig. 1. *Roodenburgia witjesi* spec. nov. HT dorsal. Fig. 2. *Roodenburgia schepmani* spec. nov. HT dorsal.



3



4

Figs 3-4. Male genitalia: 3. *Roodenburgia witjesi* spec. nov. HT;
4. *Roodenburgia schepmani* spec. nov. HT.

Explanation figures male genitalia:
A/B = paramere (A lateral, B ventral)
C/D = aedeagus (C ventral, D lateral)
E = 8e ventral tergite.