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Description of a new species of the genus *Linda* Thomson, 1864, subgenus *Dasylinda* Thomson, 1868 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Phytoeciini) from Peninsular Malaysia

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Abstract. *Linda* (*Dasylinda*) *strbai* sp. nov. from Peninsular Malaysia is described and illustrated. A key to species of the subgenus *Dasylinda* Thomson, 1868 is given.

INTRODUCTION

Dasylinda Thomson, 1868 was established for its type species *Dasylinda scopigera* Thomson, 1868 (= *Saperda testacea* Saunders, 1839). Gressitt (1947) suspected that it may prove to be a synonym of *Linda*, and Breuning (1954) officially treated it as a subgenus of *Linda* Thomson, 1864. It differs from *Linda* (*s. str.*) by antennomere 3 expanded and dense special erect setae. It contains 4 species and 1 subspecies (Tavakilia & Chevillotte 2013): *L.* (*D.*) *apicalis* Pic, 1906 (with a subspecies *L.* (*D.*) *apicalis yunnana* Breuning, 1978 = *L.* (*D.*) *yunnanica* Breuning, 1979), *L.* (*D.*) *fasciculata* Pic, 1902, *L.* (*D.*) *javanica* (Vuillet, 1912) and *L.* (*D.*) *testacea* (Saunders, 1839). In the present paper, we describe *L.* (*D.*) *strbai* sp. nov. from Peninsular Malaysia. A key to species of the subgenus *Dasylinda* Thomson, 1868 is given.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type material is deposited in the private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic (CPV).

Slash (/) separates data in different rows on locality and determination labels.

TAXONOMY

***Linda (Dasylinda) strbai* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Peninsular Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´W MALAYSIA´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Ringlet env.´ / ´9.-13.iii.2013´ / ´P. Viktora lgt.´, (CPV). The holotype is provided with a printed red label: ´Linda (Dasylinda) strbai sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora et M.-Y. Lin det., 2013´.

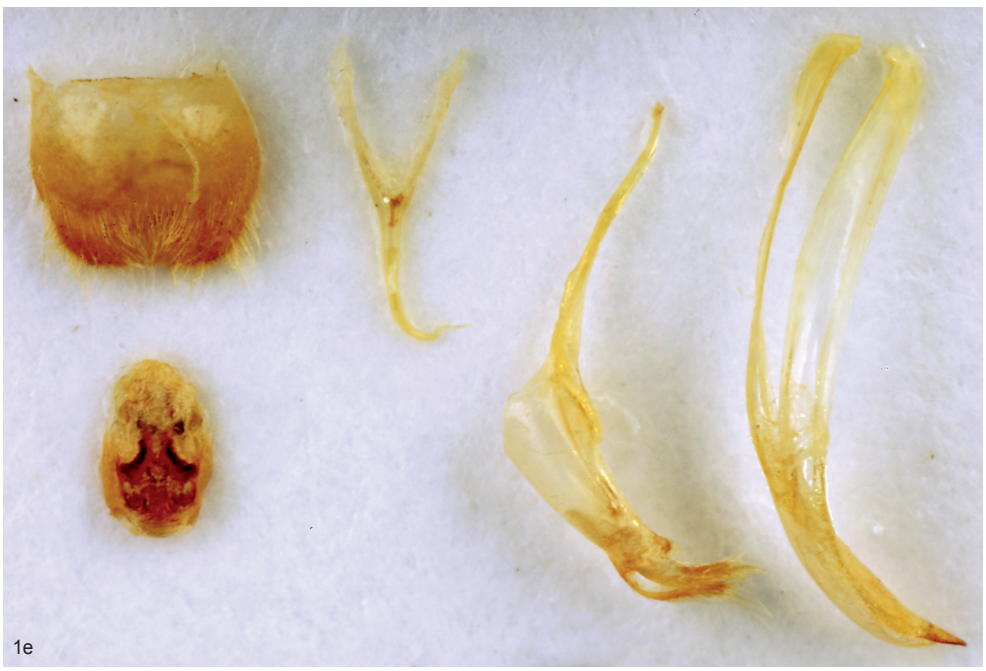
Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Figs. 1 a-d. Body length 15.5 mm, humeral width 3.55 mm. Body surface dark black, matte.

Head matte black with orange-red maculae behind eyes and on midline. Surface with black and in middle with orange short pubescence, before around eyes with long black setae. Head slightly narrower than prothorax. Eyes dark and large, deeply emarginate.

Antenna matte black, antennomeres 1-3 with dense and long setae, setae of antennomere 3 distinctly longer than setae of antennomeres 1 or 2, antennomeres 1 and 3 longest, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 filiform.

1a 1b 1c

1d



1e

Fig. 1. *Linda* (*Dasylinda*) *strbai* sp. nov., male holotype: a- dorsal view; b- ventral view; c- lateral view; d- frontal view; e- genitalia and tergite VIII. Note: The rods of endophallus were not showed.

Antennae reaching five eights elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11: 1.02 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 0.62 : 0.57 : 0.54 : 0.52 : 0.46 : 0.44 : 0.68.

Prothorax short, very broad, distinctly tuberculate at sides, with a middle swollen above, matte, orange-red (becoming testaceous in dry specimens), narrow apical margin distinctly darker, with short and sparse pale setation, a few black setae and sparse punctuation, punctures relatively large and coarse.

Scutellum semicircular, testaceous, distinctly paler than elytra.

Elytron entirely dark black, almost parallel, broader than prothorax, very long, rounded at apices; elytra deeply and rather densely punctured and with traces of longitudinal carinae. Punctures large, deep and coarse, space between punctures with microgranulation.

Legs slender, relatively short, black with apices of femora orange-red. Claws brown. Setation black and on tibiae partially pale. Metafemora reaching ventrite 3, metatarsomere 1 shorter than following two tarsomeres combined.

Ventral side of body black, matte, prothotax orange-red, pro- and mesocoxae orange, distinctly paler than prothorax, also base of profemora, most part of pro- and mesotrochanter from ventral side orange. Metacoxae and metatrochanter with smaller and narrower orange spots. Ventrite V pale orange, ventrites I-IV black.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1 e). Tergite VIII with apex covered by moderately long hairs, apically truncate. Tegmen moderately curved, lateral lobes slender, with long setae, with a finely haired lobe at ventral base. Median lobe moderately curved, much longer than tegmen (6:5), dorsal plate shorter than ventral plate, apex of ventral plate pointed, median struts longer than half the whole median lobe.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species can be easily distinguished from other species of the subgenus *Dasylinda* by antennae, elytra and legs all black.

Etymology. Dedicated to Milan Štrba (Bratislava, Slovakia), a good friend of the first author and a specialist in oriental Cleridae.

A KEY TO SPECIES OF THE SUBGENUS *DASYLINDA* THOMSON, 1868

1 Antennae and elytra entirely black; legs black with apex of femora orange-red ..... *L.* (*D.) strbai* sp. nov.
- Antennae annulated, at least in part, with pale or white pubescence 2
2 Elytra largely red or aceous 3
- Elytra largely black 4
3 Abdomen and legs entirely black; elytra narrowly margined with black suture and lateral margins, without black maculae on disc or with apical third black (*apicaloides* form ..... *L.* (*D.*) *javanica* (Vuillet, 1912)
- Abdomen with ventrite 5 testaceous, legs with fore femora testaceous; elytra without black margins, sometimes with black maculae on disc near scutellum ..... *L.* (*D.*) *testacea* (Saunders, 1839)
4 Elytra almost entirely black, only very narrowly bordered with pale at extreme apices; abdomen mostly testaceous, with ventrites 4, 5 and sometimes ventrites 3, 2 testaceous ..... *L.* (*D.*) *fasciculata* Pic, 1902
- Most of elytra black, but testaceous apically and narrowly margined with testaceous suture and lateral margins; abdomen mostly black, with last visible segment (ventrite 5) and sometimes part of ventrite 4 testaceous .... *L.* (*D.*) *apicalis* Pic, 1906

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