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

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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. olemehi 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. olemehi 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; Heffern, 2013: 11; Miroshnikov, 2017: 227; Kariyanna et al., 2017.

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

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.

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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; Makkara et al., 2008: 101.

MATERIAL. $\delta$, holotype, by monotypy (BMNH) (Fig. 8), “Ceylon. G. Lewis. 1910–320”, “Sebasmia testacea Gahan $\delta$ 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. $\delta$ (BMNH) (Fig. 2), “Ceylon”, “Fry Coll. 1905.100”, “Ex Mus Parry”, “43082”, “Sebasmia testacea Gahan, $\delta$” (Fig. 11) + Holotypus $\delta$ 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 Figs 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 punctuation of the metasternum; the sharper punctuation 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. olemehi 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 a rough and coarse, dense, partly confluent puncturation; this being 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 olemehi Miroshnikov, sp.n.

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

MATERIAL. Holotype. $\delta$ (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 punctuation, 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 more coarse transverse folds on the prothorax; the more strongly expressed tubercle at the apex of the pronotal process; the distinctly wider mesosternal process; the more gentle punctuation 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 22, 24), including the more elongated parameres, as in Fig. 23 (cf. Fig. 22); the darker coloration of the body, as in Figs 1, 4 (cf. Figs 2, 5). Sebasmia olemehi 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 pronotal 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 coarse punctures; neck with well-expressed 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 rough and coarse, dense, partly confluent punctuation, the more strongly deformed, sharp, sutural tooth, as in Fig. 28 (cf. Fig. 27); the more strongly claviform femora, as in Figs 13, 15, 18; the peculiar emargination on ventral side of the mesofemora, as in Fig. 13 (cf. Fig. 12); the more coarse transverse folds on the prothorax; the more strongly expressed tubercle at the apex of the pronotal process; the distinctly wider mesosternal process; the more gentle punctuation 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 olemehi 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 pronotal 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.

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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. olemehti 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. olemehti 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 — вершинная часть пениса снизу; 22–23 — вершинная часть тегмена, снизу; 24–25 — вершинная часть 8-го тергита, сверху; 26–28 — вершина 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 sinusoid 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 without tubercle dorsally, between coxae about 1.7 times as wide as prosternal process; metasternum with a narrow, longitudinal, almost bare, median area, as in Fig. 12, 14, 17

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.cerambycidea.com) has an image of the specimen (looks like it’s a male; the precise identification of the species 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 species 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....

2. Apical external angle of elytra rounded or subrectangular, as in Figs 27–28; antennomere 5 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. 3

3. Body slenderer, as in Figs 1–2; male antennae clearly longer than body. 4
   — Body more robust (https://www.cerambycidea.com); male antennae clearly shorter than body. (Southern Province, Udugama) S. olemehli sp.n.

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.

   — 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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