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# Les cahiers

## *Magellanes*

New or interesting Cerambycidae  
from de Philippines (Part III)  
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)



EDUARD VIVES

n° 105

DOLIOPS EMMANUELI SP. NOVA

## New or interesting Cerambycidae from the Philippines (Part III) (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae).

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### Resumen

En el presente trabajo se describen once nuevas especies de Cerambycidae de las islas Filipinas: *Pseudiphra lumawigi* sp. nov., *Cristaphanes filipinus* sp. nov., *Polyzonus bentanachi* sp. nov., *Stenodrias filipinus* sp. nov., *Acronia vizacayana* sp. nov., *Aprophata aurorana* sp. nov., *Abryna copei* sp. nov., *Doliops helleri* sp. nov., *Doliops emmanueli* sp. nov., *Stenodoliops mariae* sp. nov., y *Parazosne estanleyi* sp. nov. Se propone un nuevo nombre, *Cristaphanes* nom. nov., para substituir la homonimia del género *Lasiophanes* Aurivillius, 1916 (nec *Lasiophanes* Emery, 1895). Se describen los géneros *Mimacronia* gen. nov. Para *A. decimaculata* Schultze, 1919, y *Stenodoliops* gen. nov. Se proponen siete nuevas combinaciones nomenclaturales. También se citan nuevas localidades de diez especies filipinas poco conocidas, entre ellas *Comusia obriumoides* Thomson, *Zatrepus lumawigi* Hüdepohl, *Derolus fulgens* Holzschuh, *Stenodryas unicolor* Hüdepohl, *Epipedocera lunata* Newman, *Bicon luzonensis* Schultze, *Clytellus benguetanus* Schultze, *Agnia molitor* (Aurivillius), *Falsepiliste olivacea* (Schwarz) y *F. roseolata* Breuning.

### Abstract

In this work eleven new species of Cerambycidae from the Philippine Islands are described : *Pseudiphra lumawigi* sp. nov., *Cristaphanes filipinus* sp. nov., *Polyzonus bentanachi* sp. nov., *Stenodrias filipinus* sp. nov., *Acronia vizacayana* sp. nov., *Aprophata aurorana* sp. nov., *Abryna copei* sp. nov., *Doliops helleri* sp. nov., *Doliops emmanueli* sp. nov., *Stenodoliops mariae* sp. nov., and *Parazosne estanleyi* sp. nov. A new name is proposed, *Cristaphanes* nom. nov., to avoid the homonymy of the genus *Lasiophanes* Aurivillius, 1916 (nec *Lasiophanes* Emery, 1895). Two new genera, *Mimacronia* gen. nov. and *Stenodoliops* gen. nov., are described, and seven new nomenclatural combinations are proposed. Finally, new locality data for ten species are given, including *Comusia obriumoides* Thomson, *Zatrepus lumawigi* Hüdepohl, *Derolus fulgens* Holzschuh, *Stenodryas unicolor* Hüdepohl, *Epipedocera lunata* Newman, *Bicon luzonensis* Schultze, *Clytellus benguetanus* Schultze, *Agnia molitor* (Aurivillius), *Falsepiliste olivacea* (Schwarz) and *F. roseolata* Breuning.

**Key words:**

Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, new genera, new species, new combinations, new records, Philippines.

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**Introduction**

The knowledge about the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) in the Philippines is advancing rapidly thanks to the work done by many local collectors producing specimens from many places that had not been prospected in recent times, Vives (2005, 2008). The study of this abundant material allowed the discovery of thirteen new species and increasing distribution data for nine species that were poorly known, only from their original descriptions. In this work we also propose two new genera, a new generic name and six new combinations.

This work has been possible thanks to the kind offer of study material by several colleagues interested in the fauna of Coleoptera from the Philippines, including Mr. Estanley Cabigas (Manila), Mr. Ismael Lumawig (Manila), Mr. Jim Cope (San José, California) and Mr. Joan Bentanachs (Barcelona), to whom we deeply thank their generosity.

**CERAMBYCINAE*****Comusia obriumoides* Thomson, 1864**

*Material examined.* – One female, from Mindanao, Bukidnon, 21-V/2-VI-2003, E. Cabigas leg. (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

This interesting species was also described originally from the island of Mindanao, although Hüdelpohl (1994) reported it from the Romblón Island as well. The specimen reported here matches completely the typical series.

***Pseudiphra lumawigi* sp. nov. (Fig.8)**

*Material examined.* – HOLOTYPE : one female, 8mm long, 2mm wide, from Philippines, Mindoro, Mt. Halcon, 27-V-2008, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

*Description.* – Teguments completely alutaceous black, except antennal segments 6-11, testaceous basally; body covered by dark pubescence, becoming longer and golden on elytral apex, tibiae and tarsi. Head short, rounded, with very protruding eyes; frons subsquare, finely rugose, with deep transversal furrow anteriorly; mandibles thick, short and arched;

antennae long and slender; scape club-shaped, almost twice as long as third segment; five basal segments with long setae on internal margin.

Pronotum long, narrow, finely margined anteriorly; disc flat, very finely punctured; sides very slightly curved, almost parallel, weakly narrowing on anterior third. Scutellum very small, acuminate.

Elytra long and narrow, subparallel, very slightly tapering at posterior half, with broadly rounded apex; humeri rounded, protruding; surface covered by coarse, longitudinally aligned punctures, except at apical quarter, smooth, shiny. Body almost smooth underneath, with some sparse silvery setae. Legs short, thin; middle and hind femora slightly club-shaped; tarsi narrow, with first metatarsi twice as long as second.

Species similar to *Pseudiphra apicale* Schwarze, but larger, and distinguishable by its entirely black colour, different shape of pronotum and head puncturation, and the long first metatarsal segment.

*Etymology.* – This species is dedicated to our friend and collaborator, Mr. Ismael Lumawig (Manila), as recognition for his dedication to the entomological exploration of the Philippines.

#### **Genus *Cristaphanes* nom. nov.**

*Type species.* – *Lasiophanes cristulatus* Aurivillius, 1916.

*Lasiophanes* Aurivillius, 1916 (nec *Lasiophanes* Emery, 1895; Hymenoptera, Formicidae).

Aurivillius (1916) described the genus *Lasiophanes* to accommodate his new species, *L. cristulatus* Auriv., from Laos, and placed it among the Hesperophanini, close to the genus *Ceresium* Newman. Both genera are currently considered part of the Callidiopini, an opinion subscribed by the author.

Aurivillius' *Lasiophanes* is actually a homonym of the substantive previously used by Emery (1895) for an ant. There is no other name available for this taxon, so we propose here the name *Cristaphanes* nom. nov., its type being *Lasiophanes cristulatus* Aurivillius, 1916 by monotypy. There are four other species currently adscribed to this genus for which we propose the following new combinations : *Cristaphanes cristulatus* (Aurivillius, 1916) n. comb., *C. fulvescens* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970) n. comb., *C. ruber* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970) n. comb., and *C. striolatus* (Holzschuh, 2005) n. comb.

#### ***Cristaphanes filipinus* sp. nov.** (Fig. 5)

HOLOTYPE : one male, 18mm long, 4mm wide, from Philippines, Mindanao, Bukidnon, 27-X-2001, E. Cabigas leg. (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

*Description.* – Ground colour reddish testaceous (testaceous underneath), except blackish apex of mandibles, knees and apex of antennal segments; scutellum and elytral sutural margin dark brown; tarsi brown; two short brownish stripes on anterior half of pronotum, at both sides of disc, and two long brownish longitudinal stripes starting on elytral humeri; body entirely covered by very sparse long golden pubescence and shorter, dense hairs.

Head large, rounded, with brief neck behind protruding, coarsely faceted eyes; frons vertical, with long golden setae apically; mandible base broad, granulose, with golden setae; antennae long, slender; scape thick, pear-shaped; third segment twice as long as fourth, and remaining segments long and slender, slightly compressed laterally, with long golden setae along inner margin.

Pronotum slightly longer than broad, with surface rugose scabrous, sides arched, dark anterior margin finely bordered and posterior margin sinuose, densely pubescent. Scutellum subsquare, depressed medially.

Elytra long, parallel, broadly rounded at apex; humeri protruding, with a strong oblique blackish keel, continued as elytral dark longitudinal stripes almost eaching elytral apex; elytral surface very coarsely rugosely punctured; disc slightly flattened with some short black setae basally. Body punctured underneath, covered by long golden pubescence. Legs short, thick; femora slightly widened; tibiae straight, enlarged apically; tarsi short, weakly expanded.

This species differs significantly from the other known species of *Cristaphanes*. It is smaller, less cylindrical, with flattened disc of elytra. It is perhaps more similar to *C. striolatus* (Holzschuh) from Borneo because of the two elytral stripes, but they differ in the shape of pronotum, longer and subparallel-sided in the new species. The description of *C. filipinus* sp. nov. constitutes the first record for this genus in the Philippines.

***Polyzonus bentanachsi* sp. nov.** (Fig. 7)

Material examined. – HOLOTYPE : one male, 22mm long, 4.8mm wide, from Philippines, Mindanao, Bukidnon, 14-IV-2003, E. Cabigas leg. (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain). PARATYPE : one male, 21mm long, 5mm wide, from the same locality as holotype (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

*Description.* – Tegument dark metallic green, with bluish tint on tibiae and antennae; antennae and elytra covered by dense dark brown pubescence, except labrous and shiny sutural margin, humeri and epipleura of elytra; body glossy black underneath, with sternites metallic blue, mostly covered by brownish or silvery gray pubescence, denser on epimera and posterior margin of abdominal ventrites.

Head long, with brief rostrum; mandibles long, curved apically. Eyes large, protruding. Antennae short and thick, reaching apical third of elytra; third segment three times longer than fourth; carinated externally and slightly toothed apically beyond fifth segment.

Pronotum slightly broader than long; sides armed with strong, short and acute teeth; surface rugose, even at anterior and posterior margins. Scutellum triangular, acuminate, glossy.

Elytra long and parallel (10/3.5), apically rounded; humeri slightly protruding. Legs short and thick; hind tibiae flattened laterally and enlarged apically; first metatarsal segment flattened, almost as long as remaining three together.

This species is similar to *Polyzonus schmidti* Schwarzer, but distinguishable by the lack of black pubescence and humps on pronotal disc, presence of lateral teeth on pronotum, and differences in elytral pubescence.

*Etymology.* – This species is dedicated to our friend and colleague entomologist, Mr. Joan Bentanachs (Barcelona, Spain) after his constant contribution to the knowledge of Asian and African Callichromatini.

### ***Zatrepus lumawigi* Hüdepohl, 1990**

*Material examined.* – One male, Mindanao, Davo, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

This species was described based on one male and one female from Mountain Province, Luzón, and had not been reported again ever since. It is very similar to *Zatrepus spinosus* Brongniart, 1890 from Borneo, but they can be distinguished by differences in elytral pubescence and the lack of teeth on elytral apex in the latter.

### ***Derolus fulgens* Holzschuh, 2007**

*Material examined.* – Two males and two females from northern Luzón, VII-2004, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

This species was recently described based on specimens collected at Mt. Trus Madi in Sabah (Malaysia), where the species is not rare. Specimens from the Philippines are smaller, but their appearance and pubescence are identical to those from Borneo. It is remarkable that with the exception of Palawan, there are almost no shared species between Borneo and the Philippines. The island of Palawan is a bridge between both faunas, with a strong prevalence of Bornean species, and several endemics. To date, shared species between Borneo and Luzón included taxa widely spread in Asia or Southeast Asia, including *Remphan hopei* Waterhouse, *Xystrocera globosa* (Olivier), *Hoplocerambyx spinicornis* (Newman), *Dialeges pauper* Pascoe, *Stromatium longicorne* (Newman), *Ceresium flavipes* (Fabricius), *Chlorophorus annularis* (Fabricius), *Artimpaza odonthoceroides* Thomson, *Cleomenes dihamphoroides* Thomson, and some species of Lamiinae.

***Stenodryas unicolor* Hüdepohl, 1992**

*Material examined.* – One female, from Mindanao, Bukidnon, 10-V-2002, E. Cabigas leg. (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

After its description, based on specimens from Mindanao, this species had not been reported again. These specimens are identical to those described by Hüdepohl.

***Stenodryas filipinus* sp. nov.** (Fig. 9)

*Material examined.* – HOLOTYPE : one female, 11mm long, 2.6mm wide, from Philippines, Luzón, Ilocos Norte Province, Adams, 11/14-III-2003, E. Cabigas leg. (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

*Description.* – Tegument yellowish testaceous, except shiny black apex of femora and base of tibiae; body entirely covered by sparse long golden setae and short whitish gray pubescence.

Head short, rounded, with large, protruding, coarsely faceted eyes. Mandibles very short and arched. Frons narrow, but base of antennae largely apart. Antennae long and slender; scape thick, almost as long as third segment; fourth segment half as long as third; remaining segments gradually longer and thinner.

Pronotum very long and narrow (5/4), parallel sided, without lateral humps; disc convex, with surface weakly irregular; finely margined posteriorly. Prosternal process enlarged apically, but leaving procoxal cavities open behind. Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra narrowed, parallel-sided, convex at disc, broadly rounded apically, covered by coarse, rather aligned fossulae and two weak longitudinal ribs. Legs short, thick; femora conspicuously club-shaped; anterior and median tibiae straight, hind tibiae slightly arched; tarsi short and narrow.

This species is similar to *S. unicolor* Hüdepohl, but smaller, with longer prothorax, with bicoloured, shorter and thicker legs, and golden pilosity over its body, shorter than in *S. unicolor*.

***Epipedocera lunata* Newman (1842)** (Fig. 6)

*Material examined.* – One female, 11mm long, 4.5mm wide, from Philippines, Luzón, Pasil, Kalinga, VI-2005, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

*Description.* – Body generally coloured deep dull black, shiny on legs, antennae, apex of mandibles, and ventrites, alutaceous on ventral thoracic parts; labrum and palpi testaceous; posterior margin of pronotum, scutellum, prosternum, mesoepimera and first two abdominal ventrites covered by dense silvery white tomentum; medially on elytra with raised arched transverse, ivory coloured, very glossy stripe.



Head globose, deeply inserted in pronotum, strongly punctured; antennae short, thick, with segments 3-7 furrowed and shiny; segments 8-11 short, toothed externally at apex, forming a terminal club.

Pronotum globose, slightly wider than long (7/8), with strongly arched sides; posterior margin sinuated, forming lateral lobes covered by white tomentum; disc convex, homogeneously covered by large, beehive-like hexagonal fossules.

This species is similar to *E. atra* Pic from Vietnam and *E. laticollis* Gahan from Laos, but it is unmistakable by the shape and characteristic beehive-like hexagonal puncturation of pronotum. It also differs from *E. laticollis* by a much duller tint.

#### ***Bicon luzonensis* Schultze, 1920 (Fig. 4)**

*Material examined.* – One male, from Luzón, Sierra Madre, Aurora, V-2008, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

The species was described upon one male and two females from Balucan, Angat, North Luzón, and had not been reported again. Holzschuh (2006) described recently *B. luctuosum* from Mt. Trus-Madi (Sabah, Malaysia), very similar to the Philippine species.

#### ***Clytellus benguetanus* Schultze, 1920**

*Material examined.* – One male, from Mindanao, Bukidnon, 1-V-2004, E. Cabigas leg. (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

Species described based on a specimen female from Benguet (Baguio, Luzón) and never reported again. The specimen from Bukidnon matches Schultze's short description, but it shows greenish metallic reflections.

#### **Taxonomic considerations about the genera *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 and *Acronia* Westwood, 1863.**

The genus *Acronia* Westwood has always generated a lot of confusion. Its description and diagnostic characters relative to *Callimetopus* Blanchard were insufficient, with the problem aggravated by the numerous synonymies affecting *Callimetopus*, with some species actually belonging into *Acronia*. In order to clarify this taxonomic problem, we give below a redescription of both taxa and describe a new genus, *Mimacronia* gen. nov., to include the species that do not fit the descriptions of the former.

## Identification key of *Acronia*, *Mimacronia* and *Callimetopus*

1. Elytra and pronotum finely punctured. Antennae short, reaching middle of elytra. Tegument generally showing metallic reflections. Lack of anterolateral humps on pronotum ..... 2  
  
- Elytra and pronotum with strong punctures, without smooth areas. Antennae long, almost reaching elytral apex in males. Tegument black, without metallic reflections. Anterolateral humps on pronotum present .....  
..... **Genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard**
  
2. Posterior angles of pronotum very acute, strongly prominent, generally inserted in posthumeral depression on elytra. Head without longitudinal keel on frons. Prosternal process protruding, margined .....  
..... **Genus *Acronia* Westwood**
  
- Posterior angles of pronotum rounded, barely salient. Head with conspicuous longitudinal keel on frons. Prosternal process weakly protruding, immargined .....  
..... **Genus *Mimacronia* gen. nov.**

### ***Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853**

*Type species.* – *Callimetopus pantherinus* Blanchard, 1853

*Description.* – Genus including species black without metallic reflection and very rarely with glabrous areas; long and parallel-sided, with long genae, and antennae almost reaching apex of elytra; posterior margin of pronotum bisinuated, fitting basal margin of elytra; head, pronotum and elytra strongly punctured, almost scabrous; legs short, very strong, generally covered by coarse fossules. Species distributed in the Philippines, Borneo and Sulawesi.

### ***Mimacronia* gen. nov.**

*Type species.* – *Acronia ? decimaculata* Schultze, 1919 (current designation).

When Schultze (1919) described *Acronia decimaculata*, he expressed his doubts about this generic adscription by adding a question mark to the generic name, indicating a deviation for several characters of this species compared to typical *Acronia*, and suggesting that a new genus should be described to include this species. A pertinent description thus follows:

*Description.* – Median sized, subparallel. Head large, long, strongly sloping downwards; anterior margin wide, bordered, with trapezoidal, translucent epistome; labrum free, subsquare, generally covered by pale dense pubescence; mandibles short, thick, margined externally at sides; palpi short, with last segment spindle-shaped; eyes small and finely faceted, bilobed with lobes joined by fine ridge; antennal insertions

wide apart, separated by flat frons, slightly impressed by fine longitudinal keel; antennae short, reaching middle of elytra, with scape pear-shaped, third segment long and enlarged apically, fourth segment slightly longer than half the third and weakly enlarged, remaining segments very short, compressed, forming a short club.

Pronotum cylindrical, disc very convex, generally smooth and shiny; sides sinuose, without indication of lateral teeth; posterior margin bisinuated, not forming acute lateral angles. Prosternal process wide, immarginate, angled to close procoxal cavities behind. Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra short and subparallel, slightly narrowed behind rounded, smooth and shiny (generally with metallic shine) humeri; suture and disc with elongated spots of white scales. Body underneath also bearing pale pubescent maculae, particularly at sides of abdominal ventrites. Legs short and thick; femora faintly widened; tibiae straight, sharply margined externally; tarsi strongly dilated in males, with long and slender onychia.

This new genus is closely related to *Acronia* Westwood, but can be distinguished by several characters, including its larger size, the rounded hind angles of pronotum, a longitudinally keeled head, the shape of prosternum and the distribution of elytral maculae, generally oblong. The species of *Mimacronia* gen. nov. are endemic to the Philippines.

**The new genus includes six taxa previously ascribed to *Acronia* Westwood :**

*Mimacronia alboplagiata* (Schultze, 1922) **nov. comb.**

*Mimacronia arnaudi* (Hüdepohl, 1983) **nov. comb.**

*Mimacronia decimaculata* (Schultze, 1919) **nov. comb.**

*Mimacronia dignatensis* (Hüdepohl, 1995) **nov. comb.**

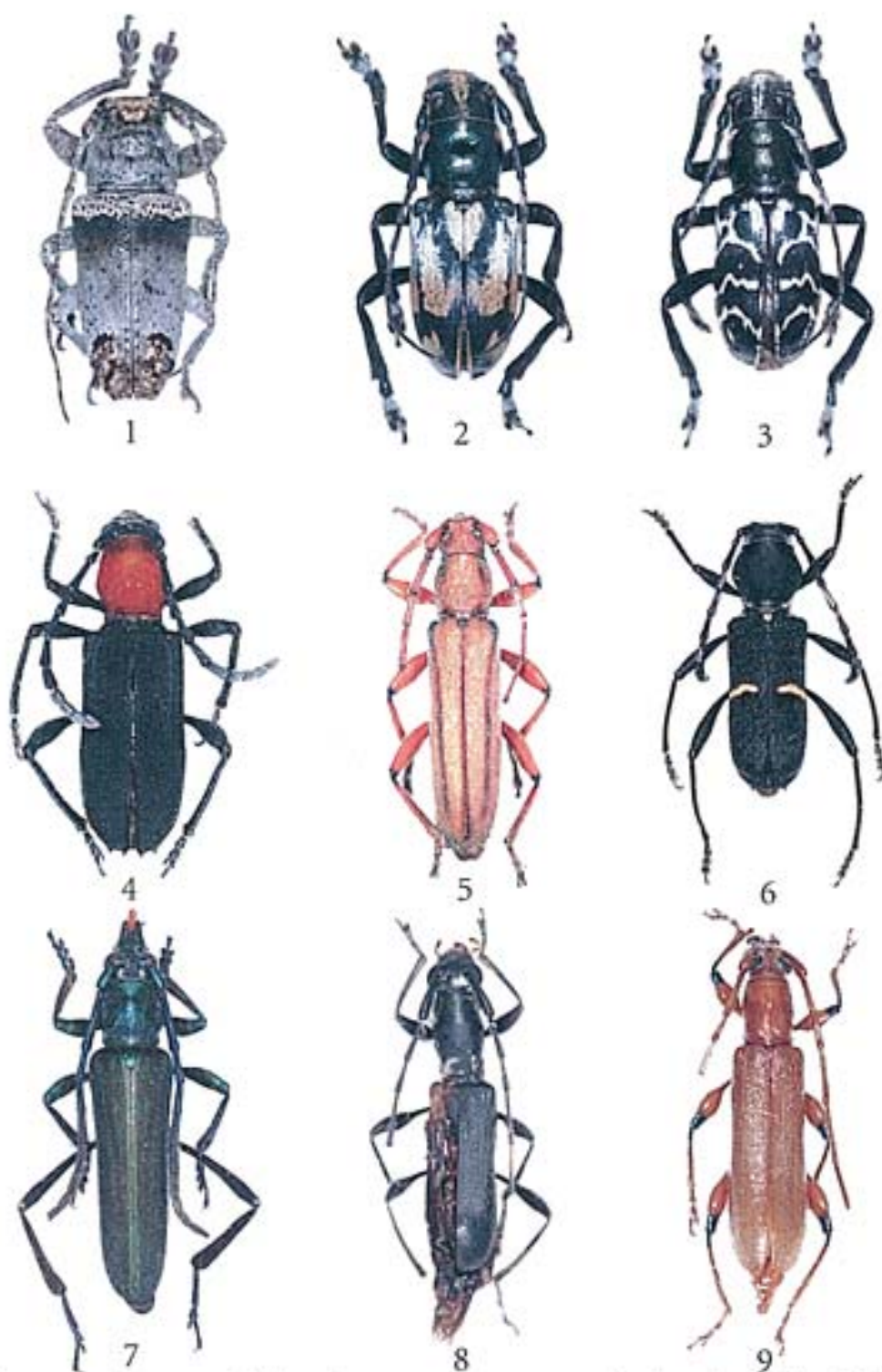
*Mimacronia novemmaculata* (Hüdepohl, 1995) **nov. comb.**

*Mimacronia viridimaculatoides* (Breuning, 1980) **nov. comb.**

***Acronia* Westwood, 1863**

*Type species.* – *Acronia perelegans* Westwood, 1863 (by monotypy).

*Description.* – Head large, transverse, with flat frons and square, projecting genae. Antennae short, thick, reaching middle of elytra in males; third segment twice as long as first, fourth half as long as third, and remaining segments very short, compressed as a short club. Pronotum subsquare in males, slightly transverse in females; disc very convex, smooth and shiny; posterior margin bisinuated, bordered and forming large, acute, protruding hind angles, generally inserted in a basal emmargination of elytra. Prosternal process wide, margined and vertically sloping at apex. Scutellum square, smooth, with curved apical margin.



1. *Abryna copei* sp. nov.; 2. *Aprophata aurorana* sp. nov.; 3. *Aprophata hieroglyphica* (Schultze 1934); 4. *Bicon luzonensis* Schultze, 1920; 5. *Christaphanes filipinus* sp. nov.; 6. *Epipedocera lunata* Newman; 7. *Polyzonus bentanachsi* sp. nov.; 8. *Pseudiphra lumawigi* sp. nov.; 9. *Stenodryas filipinus* sp. nov.



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10. *Doliops emmanueli* sp. nov.; 11. *Pachyrrhynchus roseamaculatus* Waterhouse, 1841; 12. *Acronia vizcayana* sp. nov.; 13. *Poilycatus* sp.; 14. *Doliops helleri* sp. nov.; 15. *Pachyrrhynchus dohrni* Behrens, 1887; 16. *Parazosne estanleyi* sp. nov.; 17. *Falsepilista olivacea* (Schwarze, 1931); 18. *Stenodoliops mariae* sp. nov.,

Elytra very convex, almost parallel-sided, broadly round at apex; humeri rounded and base of elytra with large convex hump, slightly depressed towards suture. Legs short, robust, with wide tibiae and short tarsi, strongly dilated in males. Body underneath smooth and shiny, generally with metallic reflections; abdominal segments short and narrow.

This genus includes six species in the Philippines and five other species previously placed in the genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard : *A. gloriosa* (Schultze, 1922) nov. comb., *A. pulchella* (Schultze, 1922) nov. comb., *A. principalis* (Heller, 1924) nov. comb., *A. superba* (Breuning, 1947) nov. comb., and *A. multialbosignata* (Breuning, 1960) nov. comb.

***Acronia vizcayana* sp. nov. (Fig. 12)**

*Material examined.* – HOLOTYPE : one female, 18mm long, 6mm wide, from Philippines, North Luzón, Nueva Vizcaya, V-2008, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

*Description.* – Ground colour black with metallic sheen, with bluish reflections, purplish on elytral humps. Head with four small white spots. Pronotum with two anterior and two posterior transverse stripes at both sides. Scutellum metallic blue, smooth, shiny. Elytra with stripes of ivory white pubescence, one median and one at posterior third, both zigzagging and reaching epipleura, and region between stripes with areas of brownish tomentum; basal quarter of elytra covered by yellowish pubescence at both sides of basal humps and isolated spot at side of humerus; small wedge-shaped markings of white tomentum on apical area; margin of epipleura covered by white tomentum.

Body underneath smooth, with metallic sheen; yellowish pubescence covering coxae, metaepimera (except rounded area medially on disc, glabrous, metallic); ventrites with pale tomentum at both sides. Spot of white tomentum underneath every femur.

This species is reminiscent of *A. perelegans* Schwarze, but it is smaller, coloured differently and its elytra are almost smooth, whereas *A. perelegans* shows entirely punctured elytra.

***Agnia molitor* (Aurivillius, 1927)**

*Euthyastus molitor* Aurivillius, 1927

*Material examined.* – One female, from Mindanao, 2-V-2008, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

This species was described from Sulawesi and ours is the first record for the Philippines, adding to the six species of *Agnia* already known from the archipelago. The specimens from Mindanao are identical to the type, but smaller. *A. molitor* is divergent from the other *Agnia* in the lack of longitudinal ribs on elytra.

***Aprophata aurorana* sp. nov.** (Fig. 2)

Material examined. – HOLOTYPE : one female, 16mm long, 5mm wide, from Philippines, Luzón, Sierra Madre, Aurora, V-2008, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

*Description.* – Ground colour shiny black, except at pronotum, legs, and first antennal segment, with bluish metallic reflections. Head with broad longitudinal stripe of white tomentum. Pronotum with small lateral spots anteriorly at both sides of disc, and lateral spots underneath, reaching prosternum; prosternum completely covered by ochreous tomentum. Elytra with short sutural stripe behind scutellum and broad discal stripe of white pubescence anteriorly and brownish posteriorly; sides of elytra with white humeral and lateral spots; apex with whitish zigzag stripe. Meso- and metasternum covered by scaly brownish tomentum; coxae covered by white tomentum; femora sparsely pubescent at basal half and tibiae with long fine brownish setae; tarsi with gray tomentum.

Head large, furrowed longitudinally; eyes weakly protruding; mandibles large and robust; antennae long, almost reaching apex of elytra, with pear-shaped scape and third segment twice as long as fourth. Pronotum convex, finely sparsely punctured as on head; sides curved; strongly margined posteriorly. Scutellum transverse, smooth, shiny. Elytra long, subparallel, strongly convex, with broadly rounded, finely margined apex; humeri rounded, salient; disc finely sparsely punctured at basal half. Abdominal ventrites short, covered by brownish and gray pubescence. Legs short, robust; femora weakly dilated; mid tibiae lacking transverse furrow; tarsi short, enlarged.

Species belonging in the group of *A. semperi* Westwood, but distinguishable by its smaller size and different puncturation and pubescence designs on elytra. It resembles *Acronia perelegans* Westwood in its design of pronotal and elytral spots, and could represent a case of mimicry between species of separate genera, as has been reported for other species in the genera *Faustabryna* Breuning and *Pseudabryna* Schultze.

***Aprophata hieroglyphica* (Schultze, 1934) nov. comb.** (Fig. 3)

*Material examined.* – One male, Luzón, Nueva Vizcaya, V-2008, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain). One female, Luzón, Nueva Vizcaya, Mt. Imugan, V-2008, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

*Description.* – Ground colour shiny black, with very slight greenish reflections on pronotum, scape and legs. White tomentum forming stripe on frons, two anterior small spots on pronotum, three narrow wavy transverse stripes on elytra (one on basal third, one median and one on apical quarter), small stripes at both sides of scutellum and some sparse subhumeral and apical spots on elytra. Antennae covered by gray tomentum beyond third segment. Sparse gray tomentum on femora, brown on tibiae, white on tarsi.

Large, very sloping, with eyes weakly protruding, bilobed; antennae long, surpassing elytral apex in males, reaching apical third in females; scape conspicuously pear-shaped, punctured, third segment twice as long as fourth. Pronotum subsquare, parallel-sided, very convex on disc; coarsely punctured on anterior margin, finely punctured elsewhere.

Scutellum transverse, smooth, shiny. Elytra longer than wide ( $5/4$ ), convex on disc, broadly rounded at apex; suture finely margined; humeri rounded, salient; coarsely punctured at anterior half, very finely punctured elsewhere. Legs short and thick; femora weakly dilated, tibiae enlarged at apex, and tarsi short and expanded laterally.

This species belongs in the group of *A. semperi* Westwood, but it is smaller, with a different elytral design, head and pronotum more finely punctured, and with narrower and more convex pronotum.

***Abryna copei* sp. nov.** (Fig. 1)

*Material examined.* – HOLOTYPE : one male, 12mm long, 5.5mm wide, from Philippines, Palawan, Brookes Point, IX-2004, local collector (J. Cope Coll., San José, California).

*Description.* – Ground colour dark brown; body entirely covered by golden or brownish gray tomentum, with basal stripe of white tomentum on elytra and several speckled brownish spots on apical quarter of elytra. Frons with white pubescence and large round darker median spot. Antennae and legs covered by gray pubescence and sparse brownish spots. Body underneath covered by dense gray tomentum, with sparse small brownish spots. Pygidium with dark brown pubescence.

Head large, round, deeply inserted in pronotum. Eyes small, with strongly reduced upper lobe; frons punctured; occiput entirely finely furrowed longitudinally; antennae long and slender, slightly surpassing elytral apex; scape ovoid, third segment longer than fourth, slightly sinuose, remaining segments gradually shorter. Pronotum much wider than long; sides arched, slightly hunched, with a small anterolateral tubercle; disc slightly gibbose with short median glabrous line; anteriorly without margin and strongly punctured, posteriorly doubly margined, with row of deep punctures. Prosternum enlarged, margined. Scutellum very short, transverse.

Elytra short ( $6/3.5$ ), subparallel, slightly narrowed beyond midpoint, with strongly protruding round humeri; suture flat, margined at apical third; disc flattened, with small basal humps; apex emarginated with small blunt tooth externally; surface covered by large, very sparse punctures, denser basally. Legs short, thick; femora enlarged, tibiae almost straight, anterior tarsi strongly dilated, more so than mid and hind tarsi. Posterior margin of pygidium sinuate.

*Etymology.* – This species is named after our colleague and friend, Mr. James Cope (San José, California) for his constant contribution to our studies on Asian Cerambycidae.



***Faustabrina* Breuning, 1961 stat. nov.**

*Abryna* subgen. *Faustabryna* Breuning, 1961 : 539.

*Type species.* – *Abryna fausta* Newman, 1842

Breuning described the subgenus *Faustabryna* to include the species of *Abryna* with shiny metallic tegument. In our opinion, this taxon should be elevated to generic level since, besides teguments smooth, metallic and shiny, it is characterised by antennae conspicuously shorter and barely protruding genae, which are features typical of the genus *Pseudabryna* Schulze, 1916, not of *Abryna* Newman.

***Faustabrina vivesi* (Breuning, 1981), n. comb.**

*Callimetopus vivesi* Breuning, 1981

*Material examined.* – HOLOTYPE, one male, 16mm long, 5.5mm wide, from Philippines, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain). One male and female, Philippines, Mindanao, Tandag, Surigao, 22-VII-2009, (E. Vives coll., Terrassa, Spain).

Breuning (1981) described this species based on a single male specimen in the author's collection. A reanalysis of the several specimens revealed it belongs into the new genus *Faustabrina* Breuning, and it is very similar to *F. mindanaona* (Breuning) . comb., although it can be distinguished from the latter by its smaller size, the lack of metallic reflection on elytra, very fine puncturation on head, pronotum and elytra, its longer pronotum, and shorter antennae, similar to those found in the species of *Pseudaprophata* Schultze.

***Doliops helleri* sp. nov.** (Fig. 14)

*Material examined.* – HOLOTYPE : one female, 15mm long, 6mm wide, from Philippines, Luzón, Sierra Madre, Aurora, VI-2007, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain). Paratypes: one male, same locality, V-2008; one female, same locality, VI- 2008, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

*Description.* – Ground colour shiny black, with metallic reflections on head, disc of pronotum and legs. Head with oval spot of scalish golden tomentum between antennal bases; scape metallic purple; three basal segments of antennae black, fourth with white pubescence basally; remaining segments testaceous. Pronotum with ventral roundish spots of golden tomentum next to prosternum. Elytra with four large spots of ochreous scales with pink reflections, one basal, one premedian, one median and one apical; two lateral spots present, one subhumeral, one subapical; elytra with large median transverse stripe of greenish blue scales interrupted before suture and generally by bare longitudinal, dull line. Femora covered by brownish tomentum, with

small roundish white scale spots at both sides of femoral club; tarsi covered by gray tomentum. Meso- and metaepimera covered by pinkish scales, also present as rounded spots at both sides of ventrites.

Head small, narrow; eyes weakly protruding; antennae long and slender, almost reaching elytral apex in males. Pronotum strongly convex, smooth, shiny, with double margin posteriorly. Sides of elytra slightly curved, disc convex and apex markedly rounded; base coarsely granulated, except at rounded, glossy humeri, and smooth from basal third to apex. Legs short, thick; femora club-shaped; tibiae straight, sharp externally; tarsi short and dilated in males. Body finely and sparsely punctured underneath.

Species in the *D. curculionoides* Waterhouse group, characterised by six elytral markings, which are concealed in the new species because of the large transverse stripe of greenish blue scales. *D. helleri* sp. nov. mimics the weevil *Pachyrrhynchus dohrni* Behrens, 1887 (Fig. 15) with which it coexists. The same trees where both species dwell yield another species mimicking *P. dohrni*, in this occasion another curculionid in the subfamily Brachyderinae, *Polycatus* sp., (Fig. 13).

*Etymology.* – This species is named after the German entomologist, Karl M. Heller (1864-1945), curator at the Königlich Zoologischen Museum zu Dresden. He studied in great detail the beetles from the Philippines and described several species in the genus *Doliops* Waterhouse.

***Doliops emmanueli* sp. nov.** (Fig. 10)

Material examined. – HOLOTYPE : one female, 14mm long, 5mm wide, from Philippines, Luzón, Nueva Vizcaya, Kasibu, V-2008, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain). PARATYPES : one male, same locality, VIII-2008, local collector; one male, from Nueva Vizcaya, Mt. Imugao, IX-2008, local collector; one female, from Kasibu, V-2008, local collector, (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

*Description.* – Ground colour shiny black with faint metallic greenish reflections. Head with longitudinal pale blue spot. Pronotum with large markings of cyan scales at both sides of glabrous disc, reaching prosternum laterally. Two basal segments of antennae black, with hint of green; remaining segments testaceous, covered by gray tomentum, except third and fourth, black at apex. Elytra with five rounded spots of purplish scales with golden reflections on males, six on females; first spot at base, not reaching scutellum or humeri; second very small, only present in females, at basal third of elytra; third large, slightly oblong, submedially on disc; fourth apical; laterally on elytra, one subhumeral and one postmedian spot. Meso- and metaepimera covered by the same kind of scaly tomentum of pronotum and elytra, respectively. Abdominal ventrites with roundish spots at sides. Femora with small bluish spot at apex and surface covered by brownish and golden pubescence; second tarsomere covered by gray tomentum.

The new species belongs in the *D. curculionoides* Waterhouse group, but can be distinguished from other species by the strongly granulose base of elytra, as well as the different disposition and colouration of pubescent spots, the pronotum more convex and glossy on disc, and the elytra strongly depressed basally. *D. emmanueli* sp. nov. conspicuously mimics the weevil *Pachyrrhynchus roseomaculatus* Waterhouse, 1841, (Fig. 11) sympatric in Nueva Vizcaya.

*Etymology.* – This species is dedicated to Mr. Manuel Vives Noguera, for his constant help to the study of Cerambycidae from the Philippines.

***Stenodoliops* gen. nov.**

*Type species.* – *Stenodoliops mariae* sp. nov.

*Description.* – Head very small, almost entirely inserted in pronotum; eyes very large, occupying most of genae, with upper lobe very reduced; base of antennae very close and weakly raised; frons trapezoidal, rugulose, furrowed longitudinally; anterior margin of clypeus with long brown setae; labrum subsquare, convex, covered by long bent setae; antennae short and slender, reaching apical third of elytra in males and half of elytra in females, with scape narrow, long, slightly arched, and third segment long, strongly dilated apically, with a brush of black setae on internal margin.

Pronotum long and narrow, almost cylindrical, rugose on its entire surface; posterior margin straight, strongly margined; sides almost parallel, without lateral humps. Prosternum rugose; process wide and rugose; procoxal cavities closed behind. Scutellum short and rounded apically.

Elytra broad, subparallel, very convex on disc and slightly dehiscent at apical quarter; sutural margin narrow, dull; base of elytra very rugose, strongly punctured elsewhere; disc flattened, with weak humps at basal third; humeri straight, protruding. Legs short and thick; femora club-shaped; tibiae broad, with sharp anterior margin. Body finely punctured underneath, with sparse tomentum; abdominal ventrites (except first) short.

This new genus reminds of *Doliops* Waterhouse, but can be distinguished by its rugose appearance and flattened body, particularly on disc of elytra, the narrow cylindrical pronotum, and the small head. *Doliops conspersa* Aurivillius, 1927 belongs into the new genus as *Stenodoliops conspersa* (Aurivillius, 1927) nov. comb. The species of *Stenodoliops* gen. nov. also recall of some species of Lagriidae (Coleoptera) in their narrow pronotum and flattened, rugose elytra.

***Stenodoliops mariae* sp. nov.** (Fig. 18)

Material examined. – HOLOTYPE : one male, 10mm long, 4.5mm wide, from the Philippines, N. Luzón, Imugan, VI-2008, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

*Description.* – Body generally coloured shiny metallic black, with bluish reflections on disc of elytra; head with broad longitudinal stripe of white scaly tomentum, also present on genae; pronotum shiny with two basal spots of white tomentum on disc; white tomentum also present on mesoepimera, mesoepisterna and posterior margin of each ventrite; antennae shiny black, with sparse white pubescence and an internal fringe of long black setae from second to fifth segment. Antennae with third segment long and slender, enlarged apically, bearing a dense fringe of black setae on internal margin.

Elytra with four transverse stripes of scaly white tomentum, from epipleura ending near but not reaching suture, one on basal fifth, one between basal fourth and middle of elytra, one postmedian and one on apical fifth. Legs black, covered by sparse brownish black pubescence, denser on tibiae; protibiae flattened, sharp on external margin, cut obliquely at apex; tarsi short, weakly enlarged.

*Etymology.* – This species is named after our dear friend, Ms. Marie de Ocampo, wife of our colleague, Mr. Ismael Lumawig (Manila).

***Falsepiliste olivacea* (Schwarze, 1931) (Fig. 17)**

*Material examined.* – One male, from Luzón, Nueva Vizcaya, IX-2008, local collector (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

The species was described from Montalban (N. Luzón) and it is very characteristic because of its shiny olive green teguments with small pink marks. It seems to be a rare species.

***Falsepiliste roseolata* (Heller, 1924)**

*Material examined.* – One male and one female, from Mindoro, Mt. Halcon, 27-IV-2008, E. Vives leg. (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain).

Species described in the genus *Atelais* (*Sybra* ?) by Heller (1924) on specimens from Mt. Makiling (N. Luzón) which, according to Breuning (1962) would only be a chromatic variety of *Falsepiliste guttata* (Aurivillius), described from Mt. Banaho (Luzón).

***Parazosne stanleyi* sp. nov. (Fig. 16)**

*Material examined.* – HOLOTYPE : one female, 20mm long, 6.5mm wide, Philippines, Mindanao, Bukidnon, 11-V-2002, E. Cabigas leg. (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain). PARATYPE : one female, 22mm long, 7mm wide, same locality, 31-V/2-VI-2003 (E. Vives Coll., Terrassa, Spain). One female, Mindanao, Davao City, 8-VII-2000, E. Cabigas leg. (E. Cabigas, coll. Manila).

*Description.* – Body dark metallic blue, with antennae and legs almost black, with blackish pubescence; head with two stripes of white pubescence on frons; epistome brownish; disc of pronotum with blackish pubescence at anterior half, white pubescent spots at both sides of disc, medially at posterior margin and underneath at both sides of pronotum; scutellum with spot of white pubescence; elytra glossy at anterior half with two rounded white pubescence spots on basal third, two median transversal stripes and two postmedian irregular spots with two smaller spots laterally; apex of elytra smooth and glossy, surrounded by white tomentum; mesosternum entirely covered by scaly white pubescence and metasternum only at anterior margin; metaepisterna with pale pubescence at posterior half; sterna with brownish pubescence except at posterior white margin.

Head large, subsquare, with thick mandibles, wide, largely protruding; labrum with twelve setae at anterior margin; epistome free; eyes large, with reduced dorsal ocellus; antennae reaching apical quarter of elytra, with eleven cylindrical segments, third twice as long as fourth, remaining segments subequal. Pronotum subsquare, slightly wider than long, subparallel-sided and finely margined anteriorly; disc slightly gibbose, with sparse large punctures. Scutellum subsquare. Elytra long, parallel, very weakly narrowing at apical quarter, independently rounded apically, with a strong tooth externally; anterior half with coarse punctures, almost reaching apical third on disc; humera straight, strongly protruding and forming a double lateral carina reaching apical third of elytra. Metaepisterna triangular. Body finely punctured underneath, somewhat glossy. Legs short and thick; femora widened and tibiae enlarged apically; tarsi dilated.

This species is similar to *P. leucosticta* (Westwood), but can be distinguished by its slenderer shape, its occiput not furrowed, the elytral apex with an external tooth, the square scutellum covered by scaly whitish pubescence, and a different disposition of white maculae on pronotum and elytra. Precisely these maculae are quite similar to those of *Acronioglenea besucheti* Breuning, but both species can be told apart by the narrower shape of *P. estanleyi* sp. nov. and the two lateral keels on the elytra of the latter, only one in *A. besucheti*.

*Etymology.* – This species is named after its discoverer, our friend, the Philippine entomologist Mr. Estanley Cabigas (Makati).

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