

# A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF LONG-HORNED BEETLES OF THE TRIBE APOMECYNI LACORDAIRE, 1872 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE: LAMIINAE) FROM THE PHILIPPINES

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*Lagriadoliops anichtchenkoi* sp. nov., a new genus and new species of long-horned beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Philippines archipelago is described, illustrated and compared with closely related genus *Lamprobityle* Heller, 1923. A determination key for these genera and data on the distribution of new taxa in the Philippines archipelago are provided. An additional data on the subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825 and the tribe Apomecyni Lacordaire, 1872 in the Philippine archipelago are provided.

Key words: Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Philippines, new genus, new species, fauna, taxonomy.

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## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the beetle fauna of the Philippine archipelago has been intensively investigated during active entomological expeditions; besides that, new interesting material collected due to several commercial contributors who sell beetles derived from this islands. Because of increased access to entomological material, new taxa of long-horned beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Philippines are described in recently published studies. However, long-horned beetles in the Philippines are still not well studied. The nature of this islands is extremely diverse and there are still many scantily explored places which are difficult to reach.

Over the last ten years, Spanish coleopterologist E. Vives (Terrassa, Barcelona, Spain) has published numerous papers on long-horned beetles from the Philippine archipelago and described many taxa (Vives 2005, 2009a, 2009b, 2011, 2012a, 2012b, 2013). I also published several papers on the genus *Doliops* Waterhouse, 1841 and the genus *Lamprobityle* Heller, 1923 (Barševskis 2013, 2014a, Barševskis & Jaeger 2014).

In the present study, new species from a new genus of long-horned beetles from Mindanao Island of the Philippine archipelago is described. Newly described taxa belong to subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825 and tribe Apomecynini Lacordaire, 1872. The Lamiinae is one of the

largest subfamilies in the family; there are about 21 000 species in the world. Whereas, the tribe Apomecynini is represented with approximately 2 000 species (Barševskis 2014b) that belong to approximately 230 genera, most of which are not well investigated.

The aim of this paper is to improve our knowledge about long-horned beetles of the Philippine archipelago. The newly described genus, due to its external morphology, resembles and probably mimics beetles from the subfamily Lagriinae (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type specimens of newly described taxa are deposited in the beetle collection of the Daugavpils University (Ilgas, Daugavpils District, Latvia) (DUBC). All specimens have been collected in the Philippines by local collectors.

Specimens were examined using Nikon AZ100 Multizoom, Nikon SMZ745T and Zeiss SteREO Lumar.V12 digital stereomicroscopes, NIS-Elements Advanced Research software, and



Fig. 1. The distribution map of *L. anichtchenkoi* sp. n. in the Philippines archipelago.

Canon EOS 60D and Canon EOS-1Ds Mark II digital cameras.

The distribution map of the new species in the Philippines archipelago (Fig. 1) was drawn using Esri ArcGIS 10 software.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Lagriadoliops* gen. nov.

**Type species:** *Lagriadoliops anichtchenkoi* sp. n.

**Description.** Head relatively small, slightly indrawn into pronotum. Eyes medium-large, double-lobed and they surround antennal bases. Forehead slightly trapezium-shaped and deeply sunken between strongly raised antennal bases. Head covered with silvery tomentum. Antennae relatively short, do not reach elytral apex, black, antennomere I russet at basis. Antennomere III widened at apex, but not dentiform. Antennae fully or partly covered with silvery tomentum: antennomeres I-II fully covered, almost all antennomere III covered, with exception of widest part, antennomeres IV-VII silvery at basis and/or at lower side. Residual antennomeres and separate parts in previously mentioned antennomeres covered with dark tomentum.

Pronotum longer than wide, with almost parallel sides. In direction from sides to basis, pronotum slightly compressed, therefore, not fully cylindrical. Dorsal surface black, slightly matte, with moderate metallic coppery gloss that results by strong microsculpture. Pronotum disc roughly and intensively dotted. In lateral direction, dots less rough and more diffuse. Pronotum disc russet at both sides and at base. Pronotum covered with silvery tomentum.

Coxae and femora russet. Femora slightly darker at apical parts. Tibiae mostly dark, but russet colour also visible. Darker places with metallic coppery gloss. Legs covered with intense, silvery pubescence, with black setae in both sides and at apex. Protibiae almost cylindrical, not strongly widened as in related genus *Lamprobityle* Heller. Scutellum relatively small, triangularly narrowed

and broadly rounded at end, covered with silvery tomentum.

Elytra elongated, not parallel sided, slightly narrowed behind humeri, widened before apex. Elytral discs behind humeri fully smooth, without strongly raised convex humps at basal third and without wide, transversal dent. Elytral surface intensively and evenly dotted, covered with reticulate microsculpture, with matte metallic gloss and intense, silvery tomentum.

Ventral side of body russet, dotted in many places and covered with silvery tomentum.

**Comparative notes.** A new genus is morphologically similar to the genus *Lamprobityle* Heller, but differ from it by some morphological characters: 1) protibiae are almost cylindrical and not widened at apex, 2) elytra are without strongly raised convex humps and transversal impression, fully smooth in the first third behind humeri, 3) elytra are covered with intense, even and silvery tomentum. The new genus has also different shape of antennomere III: it is widened, but not typically dentiform as in the *Lamprobityle*. The new genus characterized by the relatively smaller eyes, different dot patterns and by the coloration of certain parts of the body.

**Etymology.** The name of the new genus *Lagriadoliops* gen. nov. is derived from genus *Lagria* Fabricius, 1775 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) and *Doliops* Waterhouse (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae), highlighting its similarity to these genera, especially with the genus *Stenodoliops* Vives that is now the synonym of the genus *Lamprobityle* Heller (Barševskis & Jaeger 2014). Possibly that *Lagriadoliops* gen. nov. mimics some of the Lagriinae representatives due to their similarity.

### *Lagriadoliops anichtchenkoi* sp. n. (Fig. 2)

**Type material. Holotype.** Female: Philippines: Bukidnon, Cabanglasan, 04.2014, local collector leg. **Paratypes.** 2 Females: Bukidnon, 11.2013,

local collector leg.; Mindoro Isl., Pinamalayan, 11.2013, local collector leg.

**Description.** Body elongated, grey, slightly matte with metallic gloss. Body surface covered with even and intense tomentum. All specimens with long, thin antennes that not reaching apex of elytra. Antennomere III widened at apex but not typically dentiform. Head indrawn into pronotum and with comparatively small eyes. Ventral surface of body russet, covered with tomentum and dotted in many places. Legs robust, russet, darkened in many places, covered with intense silvery tomentum. Protibiae almost cylindrical, not widened. Elytral surface smooth, without strongly raised convex humps at basal third and without wide, transversal dent. Elytral surface covered with silvery and even tomentum. Body length: 10.5 – 12.5 mm.

**Remarks.** *L. anichtchenkoi* sp. n. is described as monotypic in the genus *Lagriadoliops* gen. nov. Therefore, all morphological characters that are included in the description of a new genus can be referred to this species. Further, the determination key with specific characters that can be used to distinguish between *L. anichtchenkoi* sp. nov. and habitually similar species from the genus *Lamprobityle* Heller, 1923 (Fig. 3: *Lamprobityle rugulata* (Vives, 2009)) is provided in the following text.

#### Determination key

1(2) Protibiae almost cylindrical, not widened at apex. Antennomere III widened at apex widening not dentiform. Elytral surface smooth, without strongly raised convex humps at basal third and without wide transversal impression. Eyes moderately smaller .....

.....*Lagriadoliops* gen. nov.



Fig. 2. Holotype of *L. anichtchenkoi* sp. n.



Fig. 3. Genus *Lamprobityle* Heller, 1923: *L. rugulata* (Vives, 2009)

2(1) Protibiae strongly widened at apex. Antennomere III strongly widened at apex, dentiform shape. Elytral surface behind humeri with strongly raised convex humps at basal third and wide transversal dent. Eyes moderately larger  
..... **Lamprobityle** Heller

**General distribution.** Philippines: Mindanao Isl., Mindoro Isl. (Fig. 1).

**Etymology.** The species is named in honour of my colleague and friend Alexander Anichtchenko (Daugavpils, Latvia), in gratitude for collaboration in research.

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