

New species of the genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from Luzon island, the Philippines

Arvīds Barševskis

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Callimetopus zhantievi sp. n. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Philippines (Luzon) is described and illustrated. The genus now includes 39 described species, which are distributed in the Philippine archipelago, Moluccan archipelago, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Callimetopus*, new species, taxonomy, Philippines

Arvīds Barševskis. Daugavpils University, Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Coleopterological Re-search Center, Vienības Str. 13, Daugavpils, LV-5401, Latvia; e-mail: arvids.barsevskis@du.lv

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the tribe Pteropliini (Lamiinae), which is one of the very complicated and poorly studied tribe of the sub-family. Members of this genus are distributed in the Oriental region and currently represented by 39 species: 34 species are known from the Philippine archipelago, 3 species from the Moluccan archipelago and 2 species from Malaysian and Indonesian islands.

Last five years the genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 is intensively studied, especially in the Philippine archipelago, where the most described species are concentrated (de la Cruz & Adorada 2012; Vives 2012a, 2012b, 2015; Barševskis, 2015, 2015b).

The present study is my third contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Callimetopus*: a new species from the Philippines (Luzon Island) is described and illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studied material is deposited in the beetles collection of Daugavpils University, Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Coleopterological Research Centre (DUBC - Ilgas, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia).

The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using *Nikon AZ100*, *Nikon SMZ745T* and *Zeiss Stereo Lumar V12* digital stereomicroscopes, NIS-Elements 6D software. The habitus photograph was obtained with a

digital camera Canon EOS 6D with Canon MP-E 65 mm macro lens, using Helicon Focus auto montage and subsequently was edited with Photoshop. The maps of the Philippine archipelago have been drawn using the software *ArcGis 10*. All measurements are given in millimeters.

RESULTS

Callimetopus zhantievi sp. n. (Fig. 1A, B)

Type material. **Holotype**, male: Philippines: Luzon Isl., Cagayan, Sta. Ana, 04.2014, local collector leg. (DUBC). **Paratypes**: male: Philippines: Luzon Isl., Cagayan, Sta. Ana, 03.2014, local collector leg. (DUBC); male: Philippines: Luzon Isl., Cagayan, Sta. Ana, 05.2014, local collector leg. (DUBC).

Description. Body black or dark brown, with very light luster and yellow-brown pubescence consist of many irregular spots. Length: 13.7 - 14.5, width: 4.1 - 4.3.

Head flat and trapezoidal, wide, with moderately convex eyes and slightly extended cheeks, with thin longitudinal keel between eyes and antennal bases. Surface of head evenly covered with yellow-brown pubescence and sparse black dots. Labrum shiny, black or dark brown, with subtle pubescence. Clypeus transverse, dark brown, with light luster and long yellow-brown pubescence. Mandibles slender and sharp, glossy. Antennae dark, with very sparse pubescence: 1st antennomere thickened, black, glossy, rugosae; 3rd antennomere longer than 4th and 5th antennomeres together; internal sides of 2nd - 5th antennomere with very dense pale pubescence.

Pronotum black or dark-brown, with yellow-brown pubescence and very dense punctation. Pronotum rounded laterally and slightly flattened dorsally, with very small and distinct smooth middle area, with not developed anterior ventro-

lateral pair of spine, lateral humps and basal angles. Anterior and basal margins of pronotum almost straight, not curved. Frontal margin of pronotum not emarginated, basal edge with thin elevated margin.

Scutellum small, widely rounded apically. *Pars stridens* bilobate, with transverse microsculpture.

Elytra black or dark brown, glossy, with very dense punctation and yellow red pubescence consists of many small spots. Elytra with anterior part slightly flattened dorsally, not concaved at shoulders and without visible humps behind them. Elytra of one paratype with four smooth spots without pubescence (see Fig. 1B). Apical part of elytra along suture with narrow and flattened keel-shaped elevation. Apex of elytra rounded, without visible projections, with many long hairs.

Underside of body covered with dense yellow-brown pubescence, between which with coarse black punctures. Legs dark-brown, slightly glossy, covered with red-brown and brown dense pubescence. Tarsomeres black, with pale pubescence.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from all known species by the shape of pronotum, that does not have acute basal angles and anterior ventro-lateral pair of spine and humps (Fig. 2A,B).

General distribution: Philippines: Luzon Isl. (Fig. 3).

Etymology. The new species is named after my doctoral supervisor (1989–1991), professor emeritus of M. Lomonosov Moscow State University, eminent Russian entomologist Rustem D. Zhantiev (Moscow, Russia) in gratitude for all that he once gave me towards coleopterology.



Fig. 1. *Callimetopus zhantievi* sp. n. (A – holotype, B – paratype)

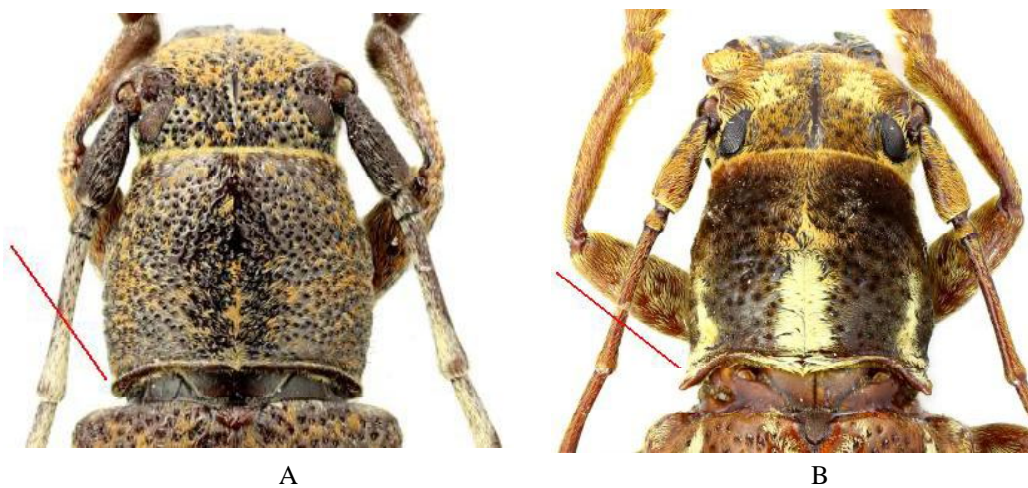


Fig. 2. Basal angles of pronotum (A – *Callimetopus zhantievi* sp. n., B – *Callimetopus lazarevi* Barševskis, 2015)



Fig. 2. Distribution of *Callimetopus zhantievi* sp. n.

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