A new species of the genus *Aphrodisium* Thomson, 1864 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Philippines

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The Oriental genus *Aphrodisium* Thompson, 1864 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) contains 37 species and 5 of them are known from Philippines. The sixth species *A. nikitai* sp.n. from the Philippines is described and illustrated.

Keywords: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Aphrodisium, new species, Philippines, Luzon.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus of longhorn beetles Aphrodisium Thomson, 1864 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802 and the tribe Callichromatini Blanchard, 1845. Until now, thirty-seven species of the genus Aphrodisium were known from the Oriental Region including five species the Philippines: Aphrodisium semiignitum (Chevrolat, 1841) (Luzon island); A. luzonicum Schultze, 1920 (Luzon); A. panayarum Schltze, 1920 (Negros, Panay); A. ohkurai Hayashi, 1992 (Palawan) and A. viridiaeneum Hayashi, 1992 (Mindanao). In this paper, a new species of the genus Aphrodisium from Luzon Island (Philippines) is described and illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The single specimen of a new species has been collected in the Philippines by a local collector and deposited in the author's collection. The holotype specimen was examined in the laboratory of the Tomsk branch of FGBU "VNIIKR" using a Carl Zeiss Stemi 305 stereomicroscope and a Canon EOS 5D digital camera with Zerene Stacker software. The reference material from OMNH collection (Osaka, Japan) was used for comparison.

Aphrodisium nikitai sp.n. Fig. 1-3.

Type material. Holotype: male: Philippines, Luzon Isl., Aurora prov., Sierra Madre Mt. 05.2014, local collector leg. Deposited in the author's collection.

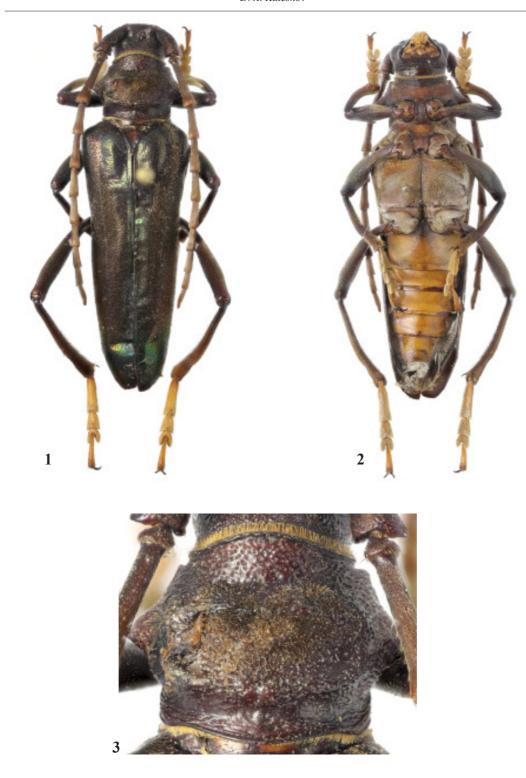


Fig. 1-3. Aphrodisium nikitai sp.n.: 1 - dorsal view, 2 - lateral view, 3 - pronotum

Description. Body length 29.7 mm, max width 8.7 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum, legs and first antennal segment are brown without metallic tint. Elytra brown with weak dark green tint. Antennae light brown, densely covered with light bristles. Pro-, meso- and metathorax light brown. Abdomen and tarsi yellow.

First antennal segment with coarse wide but weak impressions. Antenomeres 3-10 densely covered with short golden setae. Frons with deep axial stripe and relatively sparse moderately regular punctuation, covered with short semi-adjacent setae. Labrum smooth and yellow. Occiput with dense irregular shallow punctuation. Temples wrinkled.

Basal part of pronotum with weak wrinkles. Mesial part wrinkled with sparse impressions and dense yellow setae. Apical part of pronotum with deep sparse punctuation and thin outstanding bristles.

Elytra near scutellum with sparse deep punctuation, from shoulders to tips with dense irregular punctuation and light setae. Elytra along joint and near apex with sparse rounded punctuation.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is easily distinguishable from other congeners from the Philippines by dull, almost nonmetallic body and yellow abdomen. Pronotum is similar by shape to *Aphrodisium semiignitum* (Chevrolat, 1841) but has coarse wrinkles in apical part and is more densely covered by yellow setae.

Etymology. The species is named in honor to my son Nikita Kuleshov who is showing great interest to longhorn beetles.

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