Additions to reviewing the genus Clytellus Westwood, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). 2

Дополнения к обзору рода Clytellus Westwood, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). 2

A. I. Miroshnikov¹,², T. Tichý³
A. I. Мирошников¹,², Т. Тихий³

¹Russian Entomological Society, Krasnodar, Russia. E-mail: miroshnikov-ai@yandex.ru
²Sochi National Park, Moskovskaya str., 21, Sochi, Krasnodar Region 354002 Russia
³Technical University of Ostrava, Sokolska str., 33, Ostrava 70121 Czech Republic

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Clytellina, Clytellus, new species, new records, Philippines, Malaysia.
Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Clytellina, Clytellus, новый вид, новые находки, Филиппины, Малайзия.


The present paper replenishes the composition of the genus Clytellus Westwood, 1853, through the description of a new species from the Philippines. It seems noteworthy that only 3 members of the genus have hitherto been known from that archipelago [Miroshnikov, 2014, 2015].

In addition, new data on the distribution of some species are given, the underlying specimens of which have been restudied by one of the authors (T. Tichý) in the collection of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington D.C., USA) during a visit to that museum. The other author has examined pictures of these specimens.

The material treated in this paper belongs to the following institutional and private collections:
Clytellus philippinus Miroshnikov et Tichý, sp. n. (Color plate 9: 1–4; Color plate 10: 10, 11)

Material. Holotype, ♀ (cTT): Philippines, Negros, Central Visayas, ~10°19′N / 123°52′E, 05.2013 (native collector). Paratype: 1♂ (USNM), [Philippines] Island of Basilan ~6°34′N / 122°02′E, Baker”.

Comparative material. Clytellus tatianae Miroshnikov, 2014 holotype, ♀ (cLD), W Malaysia, Johor, 15 km NW Kota Tinggi, Muntahak Mt., 200 m, 7–13.03.2002 (leg. P. Čechovský); 2♂ (USNM), “Brunei, Waterstradt”, “Tippmann Coll. 57 213112”, 1♀ (cAM ex USNM), same labels.

Clytellus jenisi Miroshnikov, 2015: holotype, ♀ (cLD), E Malaysia, Sabah, Bajnaran Maitland, Sapulut, 4°42′N / 116°29′E, 22–24.05.1995 (leg. Ivo Jenis).

Diagnosis. The new species is very similar to C. tatianae Miroshnikov, 2014 (Color plate 9: 5–9; Color plate 10: 12–14), but differs by the somewhat special structure of the elytra, in particular, the clearly more abundant erect, coarse, light setae at their apex (this is especially noticeable in the holotype with such setae being entirely preserved), the longitudinal row of coarse or rough, oblong-oval, coalescing or convinent punctures in the form of a groove on the sides being less strongly developed and less proximate to the base of the elytra, as well as by the special structure of the pronotum, in particular, the less strongly developed fascia of dense, recumbent, light setae at its base, the relatively uniform sculpture on the disk (without clear, longitudinal, oval, dull spot of microsculpture), its less strongly convex shape, the shorter and, partly, less coarse longitudinal grooves in the area of constriction in front of the base, the generally darker antennae and legs, obviously on the average a larger body. Clytellus philippinus sp. n. can also be compared to C. jenisi Miroshnikov, 2015, but differs clearly at least in the structure of the elytra, including the less coarse punctuation in their basal half, the apical one-third being less strongly narrowed towards apex, the particularity of the distribution of erect, coarse setae in the apical part, as well as by the structure of the pronotum, in particular, the less strongly developed fascia of dense, recumbent, white setae at its base, the shorter and, partly, less coarse,
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Figs 1–9. Clytellus Westwood, 1853.
1, 2, 4 – C. philippinus sp. n., female, holotype; 3 – C. philippinus sp. n., female, paratype; 5–9 – C. tatianae Miroshnikov, 2014, males (5, 7, 9 – USNM; 6, 8 – cAM). 1 – habitus; 2, 3, 5–7 – pronotum; 4, 8, 9 – apical part of elytra.

Рис. 1–9. Clytellus Westwood, 1853.
1, 2, 4 – C. philippinus sp. n., самка, голотип; 3 – C. philippinus sp. n., самка, парадипти; 5–9 – C. tatianae Miroshnikov, 2014, самцы (5, 7, 9 – USNM; 6, 8 – cAM). 1 – общий вид; 2, 3, 5–7 – переднеспинка; 4, 8, 9 – вершинная часть надкрылья.
10 – *C. philippinus* sp. n., female, holotype; 11 – *C. philippinus* sp. n., female, paratype; 12–14 – *C. tatianae* Miroshnikov, 2014, males (12 – cAM; 13, 14 – USNM).

10 – *C. philippinus* sp. n., самка, голотип; 11 – *C. philippinus* sp. n., самка, парагейп; 12–14 – *C. tatianae* Miroshnikov, 2014, самцы (12 – cAM; 13, 14 – USNM).
longitudinal grooves in the area of constriction in front of the base.

**Description.** Female. Body length 4.8–6.3 mm, humeral width 1.2–1.6 mm. Almost entirely black with lighter tarsi partly antenneae mostly and legs partly dark reddish-brown, apex of elytra reddish; pronotum and elytra shiny; elytra with a clear, metallic, greenish-cupreous or mostly blue lustre.

Head with a flat frons; antennomere 2, 1.18–1.33 times as long as isthmus between antenial cavities; antenneae extended noticeably behind middle of elytra; antenneae 1, 1.2–1.23 , 1.08–1.1, 1.05–1.13 or 1.02–1.04 times as long as 3°, 4°, 5° and 6°, respectively; antenneae 2, 1.54–1.57 times as long as wide; last antenneae 1.52–1.61 times as long as penultimate one.

Pronotum 1.6–1.62 times as long as wide at apex, 2.1–2.13 times as long as width at base; apex 1.29–1.33 times as broad as base, the very base 1.19–1.26 times as broad as constriction in front of base; moderately convex; area of constriction in front of base with longitudinal grooves, these being more sharp and longer mainly on sides; longitudinal groove at bottom of this constriction well- expressed; remaining surface with individual, very small, mostly unclear punctures.

Elytra 2.46–2.49 times as long as wide at humeral width, in apical half 1.09–1.11 times as broad as humeral width; a strong depression before middle, a moderately convex surface behind; basal part with coarse or rough, heterogeneous, punctures, densest ones on either side lateral to suture, as well as on sides, including area of depression, with longitudinal row of coarse or rough, oblong-oval, confluent or connivent punctures in the form of groove; apical half with small punctures forming on each elytron more or less clear, longitudinal, long rows.

Prosternum with an obliterated sculpture; its profile straight (Figs 10, 11); prosternal process at apex noticeably wider than between coxae; metepisterna first antennomere 

**Remarks.** The holotype lacks the right anterior leg, while the paratype lacks the left metatarsus.

**Etymology.** The name of the new species is derived from the Philippine Archipelago, the terra typica.