

New species of the genus *Filipinmulciber* Vives, 2009 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Philippines

Arvīds Barševskis

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The new species *Filipinmulciber vivesi* sp. n. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Luzon Island (Philippines) is described and illustrated. An updated check-list of the genus *Filipinmulciber* is proposed. The genus *Filipinmulciber* in the world fauna is now represented by three species.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Homonoieini, *Filipinmulciber*, new species, fauna, Philippines

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

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Filipinmulciber* Vives, 2009 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the tribe Homonoieini Thomson, 1864 of the subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825.

The genus *Filipinmulciber* was compared by Vives (2009) with the closely related genera *Metamulciber* Breuning and *Mulciber* Pascoe. The genus has been described on the basis of one new species, *F. breuningi* Vives, 2009 from Luzon Island. Later, Vives (2015) described a second species of the genus, *F. palawanus* Vives, 2015 from the Palawan Island.

In this paper a third new species of the genus (and a second known species from Luzon Island) is described and illustrated, and an updated check-list for the genus is proposed.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The new species deposited in the Beetles Collection of Coleopterological Research Center, Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Daugavpils University, Coleopterological Research Centre (Ilgas, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia) (DUBC). Both known specimens of the new species have been collected in the Philippines by a local collector.

The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using *Nikon AZ100*, *Nikon SMZ745T* and *Zeiss Stereo Lumar V12* digital stereomicroscopes, *NIS-Elements 6D* software, and *Canon 60D* and *Canon 1 Ds Mark II* cameras. The map of the Philippine archipelago (Fig. 2) have been drawn using the software *ArcGis 10*.

RESULTS

Filipinmulciber vivesi sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype: Male: Philippines: Luzon Island, Ilocos Norte, Pagudpod, 04.2016. (Fig. 1A).

Paratype: Male: the same data as the holotype. (Fig. 1B).

General distribution: Philippines: Luzon Isl. (Fig. 1E).

Description. Body elongate, black, lustrous, surface with black pubescence and numerous spots of white pubescence (Fig. 1A). Ventral side of body black, with white pubescence. Length: 9.9 - 10.9 mm, maximal width of elytra: 3.1 - 3.3 mm.

Head large and flat, transverse, slightly trapezoidal. Eyes slightly convex, prominent, with large facets. Cheeks slightly extended and covered with pale sparse pubescence. Surface of head shiny, with sparse and coarse punctation, interspaces between punctures with very thin micropunctures. Middle portion of head without visible longitudinal line. Head with two longitudinal bands of white pubescence, which begins at anterior margin of pronotum and ends at basal part of antenna. Labrum dark brown, curved, pubescent, with punctation, with sparse dark pubescence and long setae on anterior margin. Clypeus brown, curved, narrow, transverse, shiny, with delicate pubescence. Mandible shiny, massive, relatively wide and sharp. Antennae slender, black or dark, with

relatively shortpale 1st - 3rd antennomeres; relatively long 1st antennomere thickened, with very thin punctures between pubescence. Underside of head smooth.

Pronotum subsquare, smooth and shiny, with sparse and coarse dorsal punctures, with two large rounded or slightly transverse basal spots, between which with one smaller spot of white pubescence; anterior margin finely bordered; basal angles invisible; lateral parts of pronotum with doubled tooth. Scutellum very small, apically rounded.

Elytra elongate, black, glossy, with well developed shoulders, partly covered with dark pubescence, each elytron with eight or more white spots; base of elytra between shoulders and scutellum smooth and shiny; apical portion of elytra along suture with narrow flat keel-shaped elevation; apex of elytra rounded.

Legs black or red-brown, relatively short, slightly shiny, covered with pale pubescence; femora weakly dilated in medial portion; tibia broadened apically, with dense dark and pale pubescence; tarsomeres black or black-brown, covered with pale pubescence dorsally.

Aedeagus relatively long, slightly curved, with sharp lamella (Fig. 1C). *Parameras* (Fig. 1D).

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is closely related with *F. breuningi* (Fig. 2), but differs in the shape of the surface drawings: spots are on the head, at the base of pronotum and particularly on the elytra, where spots are much visible, or on the frontal portions does not forming a broad transverse band. Besides that, the surface of *F. breuningi* without white spots or forming transverse band or wide spot on basal part of elytra, and with short transverse band and some small spots in apical part. Pronotum of *F. breuningi* without white spots, while pronotum of the new species has three white spots.

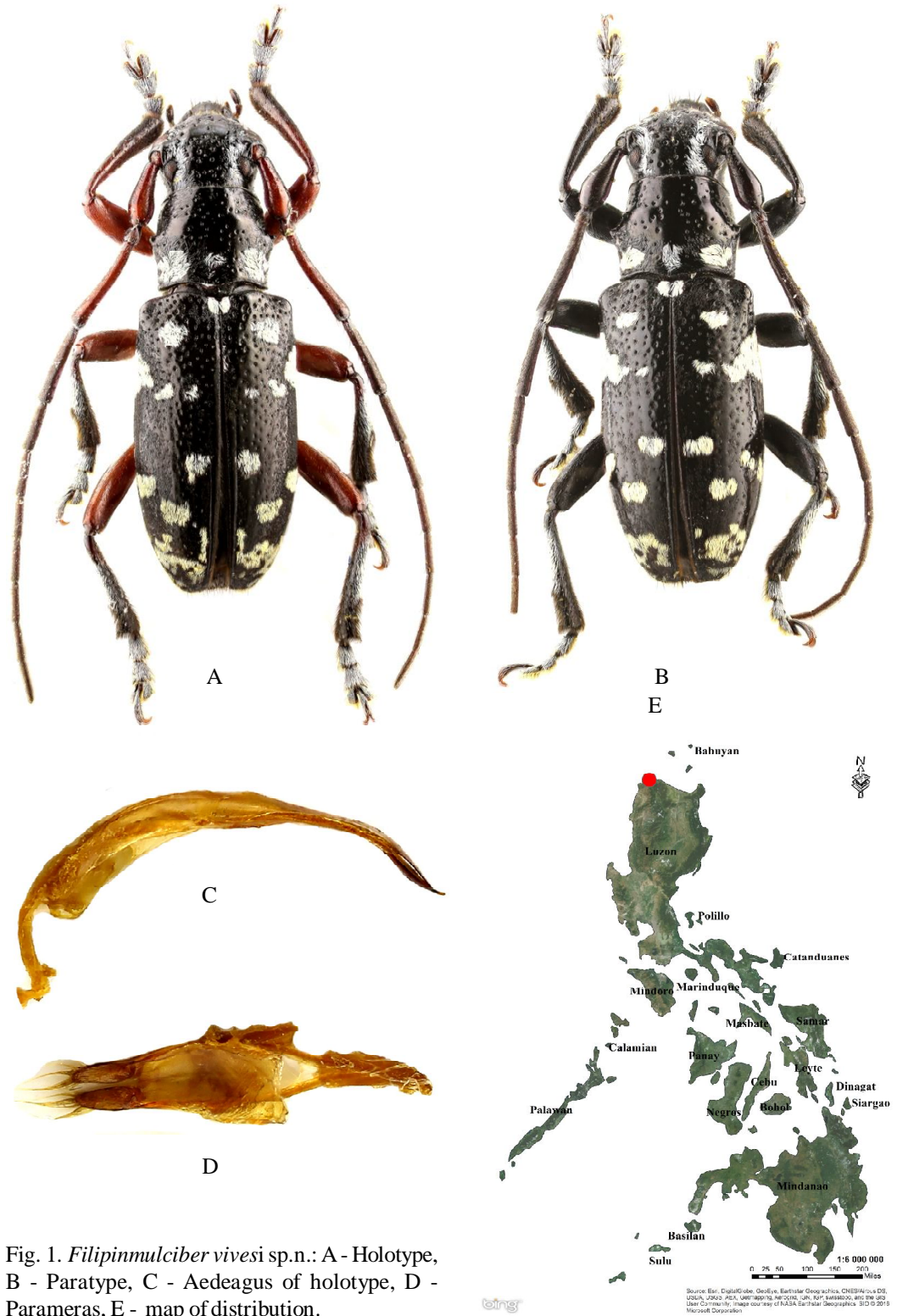


Fig. 1. *Filipinmulciber vivesi* sp.n.: A - Holotype, B - Paratype, C - Aedeagus of holotype, D - Parameras, E - map of distribution.

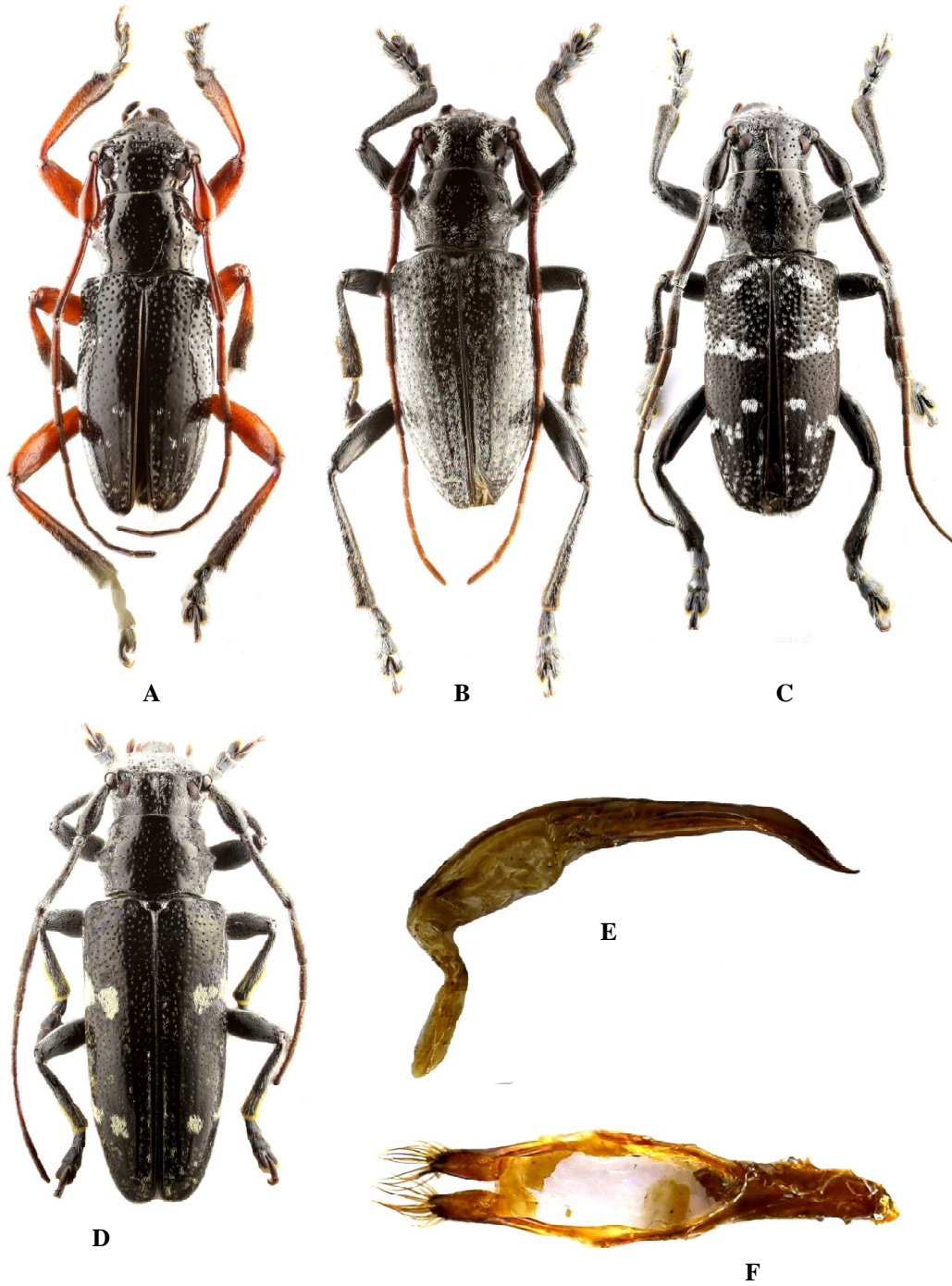


Fig. 2. *Filipinmulciber breuningi* Vives, 2009: A - D - four colour forms of imago, E - aedeagus, F - paramera

Aedeagus of the new species more curved, thinner and slender than *F. breuningi*.

Etymology. The new species is named after the prominent Spanish entomologist Eduard Vives, specialist on the fauna of Cerambycidae of the Philippines and East Asian Region.

Check-list of the genus *Filipinmulciber*

Filipinmulciber Vives, 2009

1. *Filipinmulciber breuningi* Vives, 2009 - Philippines: Luzon Island
2. *Filipinmulciber palawanus* Vives, 2015 - Philippines: Palawan Island
3. *Filipinmulciber vivesi* sp.n. Barševskis, 2016 - Philippines: Luzon Island

Determination key of the genus *Filipinmulciber*

- 1(2) Body covered by golden pubescence. Each elytron with two longitudinal ribs. Head triangular. *F. palawanus* Vives
- 2 (1) Body covered by dark pubescence, often with spots of white pubescence. Head quadrangular.
- 3(4) Pronotum at the base with three white spots..... *F. vivesi* Barševskis, sp. n.
- 4(3) Pronotum at the base without white spots..... *F. breuningi* Vives

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Fig. 3. *Filipinmulciber palawanus* Vives, 2015 (Vives 2015)

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