

## A new species of *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Mindanao Island, Philippines

Arvīds Barševskis

Barševskis A. 2024. A new species of *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Mindanao Island, Philippines. *Baltic Journal of Coleopterology*, 24(1): 99-102.

*Callimetopus torrejosa* sp. nov. from Mindanao Island (Philippines) described, illustrated, and compared with related species. The genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 in the world fauna is now represented by 50 described species.

Key words: *Callimetopus*, Lamiinae, Cerambycidae, new species, Philippines.

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

*Coleoptera Research Center, Institute of Biodiversity and Environment, University of Mindanao, Davao City, 8000, Philippines.*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9703-0115>

### INTRODUCTION

In recent years, studies of beetle fauna have been intensively carried out in the hotspots of global biodiversity. The Philippines is one of the most mega-biodiverse places in the world, with many endemic species. At the same time, the Philippines is one of the world's biodiversity hotspots, where biodiversity protection is of international importance. Forests are cut down and replaced by palm and other crop plantations. Therefore, the study of the fauna and flora of the Philippines is a very important task. The author has been conducting studies of beetle fauna in the Philippines for many years. This article is dedicated to the study of the fauna of the long-horned beetle genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae).

The genus *Callimetopus* belongs to the subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825 and the tribe Pteropliini Thomson, 1861. In the world fauna, the genus *Callimetopus* is represented by 50 species and distributed in three countries of the Oriental Region: 44 species in the Philippines, four species in Indonesia, two species in Indonesia and Malaysia, and one species in Papua New Guinea. Recently, in last five years several *Callimetopus* species had been described by Barševskis (2019, 2020), Barševskis et al. (2022), and Roguet (2023), Medina et al. (2024). Most of the species are local endemics with a narrow distribution range.

This paper presents the description of a new species of the genus *Callimetopus* from Wao, Lanao del Sur, Mindanao island, Philippines.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the collection of the Daugavpils University, Coleopterological Research Centre, Ilgas, Daugavpils District, Latvia (DUBC). Both type specimens have been collected in the Philippines by local collectors.

The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using Nikon AZ 100, Nikon SMZ 745T 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-E65 mm macro lens, using Helicon Focus automontage and subsequently was edited with Photoshop.

In the present paper I follow the taxonomic nomenclature provided by Tavakilian & Chavillotte (2024).

## RESULTS

### *Callimetopus torrejosa* sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

**Type material: Holotype:** male. White handwritten labels: Philippines, Mindanao / Lanao del Sur, Wao, 07.2017, local collector leg. // Red handwritten label: HOLOTYPUS: / *Callimetopus* / *torrejosa* sp. nov. / A.Barševskis, des. 2024. (DUBC).

**Paratype:** male. White handwritten labels: Philippines, Mindanao / Lanao del Sur, Wao, 08.2017, local collector leg. // Red handwritten label: PARATYPUS: / *Callimetopus* / *torrejosa* sp. nov. / A.Barševskis, des. 2024. (DUBC).

**Distribution:** Philippines, Mindanao.



Fig. 1. *Callimetopus torrejosa* sp. nov.

**Description.** Body elongate, brown, surface covered with yellowish pubescence (Fig. 1). Body length: 11.8-12.6 mm, maximal width of elytra: 4.2-4.5 mm.

Head flattened, wide, with almost parallel sides, with small, slightly convex eyes. Cheeks not extended, parallel-sided, covered with yellowish pubescence. Surface of head with sparse and coarse punctation and covered with yellowish pubescence. Middle portion of head with very thin longitudinal and slightly raised median line. Labrum dark brown, pubescent, with punctures and yellowish pubescence; apical part of labrum with long hairs. Clypeus dark-brown, narrow, transverse, shiny. Mandibles dark-brown, shiny, massive, relatively wide and

sharp, with very fine, sparse punctures in basal part, covered with very sparse yellowish pubescence.

Antennae dark-brown, relatively short, covered with dense yellowish pubescence; first antennomere thickened, with sparse fine punctures and covered with yellowish pubescence, remaining antennomeres also covered with similar pubescence.

Pronotum almost cylindrical, convex and glossy, dark-brown. Lateral sides of pronotal disc with dense yellowish pubescence, basal angles not visible. Lateral denticles well developed and visible in frontal portion. Dorsal disc of pronotum with indistinct median line, smooth and shiny. Lateral portions of pronotum with coarse punctures. Scutellum small, widely rounded apically and with brown pubescence. Pars stridens under basal margin of pronotum indistinctly visible.

Elytra dark-brown, glossy, with coarse punctures and reticulate microsculpture, covered with yellowish pubescence. Dorsal part of elytra behind scutellum with visible elongate impression along suture. Shoulders not extended, small. Apical part of elytra along suture with narrow flattened keel-shaped elevation. Apex of elytra rounded, without distinct projections. Ventral surface of body dark-brown, with yellowish pubescence.

Legs relatively short, slightly shiny, covered with yellowish pubescence. Tibia covered with very dense yellow pubescence and longer hairs. Femora covered with dense yellow pubescence. Tarsomeres covered with very dense yellow pubescence and longer hairs

Female unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Callimetopus torrejosa* sp. nov. can be distinguished

from other species from Mindanao by the pubescence (yellowish) and the coloration (missing of spots) of the body, and the shape of the lateroapical part of the pronotum with well-developed, extended and sharp denticles.

**Etymology.** This species is named after my PhD student and colleague, Philippine entomologist Chrestine Torrejos in appreciation of cooperation, and in gratitude for his great contributions to the knowledge of Coleoptera of the Philippines.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my gratitude to Alexey Shavrin for editorial comments and Alexander Anichtchenko (both from Daugavpils University, Latvia) for help in preparation of photographs of holotype.

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*Received: 12.09.2024.*

*Accepted: 01.11.2024.*