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A new species of the genus *Anoplophora* Hope, 1839 (Coleoptera Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) from Cebu island, Philippines

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This article describes and illustrates a new species - *Anoplophora molodkovetsi sp. nov.*, collected on Cebu Island, Philippines. Currently, 62 species and subspecies of the genus *Anoplophora* are known in the world fauna, six of which occur in the Philippine archipelago.

Keywords: *Anoplophora*, long-horned beetles, fauna, new species, taxonomy, Cebu, Philippines.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Anoplophora* Hope, 1839 (Coleoptera Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) belongs to the tribe Monochamini and the subfamily Lamiinae. It is distributed mainly in Southeast Asia, but the ranges of some species also extend into the Eastern Palearctic. Some species have been introduced as tree pests in Europe. North America and other regions. There are 61 species and subspecies of this genus known worldwide, of which only five were previously known from the Philippine archipelago (Tavakilian & Chavillotte 2025; Roguet 2025).

Lingafelter S. W. & Hoebke R. E. (2002) published a revision of the species of the genus *Anoplophora*, which remains the most extensive study of this genus. This revision was the basis for further research on *Anoplophora* in the following decades.

In recent years, the genus Anoplophora has been actively studied in Southeast Asia, especially in China, from where many new species have been described. (Bi, Chen & Ohbayashi 2020; Wang & He 2021; Wang, Xie & Wang. 2022; Wang, He & Huang 2023; Lin & Wen 2024; Zhang, Wang, Xie. & Wang 2025).

Since there is still little current information on the distribution of the genus Anoplophora

in Southeast Asia in recent years, the author of this article has begun to publish current information on the occurrences of Cerambycidae species. New data on the distribution of the genus Anoplophora have been published (Barševskis et al. 2022). This is essential to be able to objectively assess the distribution areas of species in this genus and to encourage the inclusion of the most endangered species in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, since most species require larger tree trunks for their development, the volume of which in the jungle is decreasing throughout the region.

The aim of the present article is the description of the new species of *Anoplophora* from Cebu island, Philippines. In total in the world fauna genus *Anoplophora* represented by 62 species and subspecies, from which 6 species are distributed in the Philippino Archipelago.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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-E 65mm macro lens, using Helicon Focus auto montage and subsequently was edited with Photoshop. All measurements are given in millimeters.

The studied material (holotype) is deposited in Daugavpils University Institute of Life Sciences and Technologies, Coleopterological Research Center beetles collection (DUBC).

In the present paper I followed the taxonomic nomenclature provided by Tavakilian & Chavillotte (2025).

RESULTS

***Anoplophora molodkovetsi* sp. nov. (Fig. 1)**

Fig. 1. *Anoplophora molodkovetsi* sp. nov. (holotype)

Type material. Holotype, female: PHILIPPINES: / Cebu isl., / 04.2025 / local collector leg. [white, handwriteen]; HOLOTYPUS: / *Anoplophora* / *molodkovetsi* sp. nov. / A.Barševskis descr. 2025 [red, hand-written] (DUBC).

General distribution: Philippines; Cebu island.

Description. Body length: 48 mm, maximal body width: 17 mm. Dorsal surface of body black, shiny, laterally elytra with wide longitudinal line of dense yellow pubescence.

Head black, tramsverse, narrower than pronotum, with coarse punctures and covered with very fine yellow pubescence. Frons slightly convex, shiny. Middle portion between eyes with elongate impressed longitudinal line, which ended brfore clypeus. Eyes flattened, not extended, bilobate. Cheeks narrow, not extended, with fine, dense yellow pubescence. Clypeus yellow, narrow, shiny. Labrum black, bilobate, covered with yellow fine pubescence. Mandibles black, massive, shiny, with acute apices. Antennae slender, relatively short. First antennomere black, with relatively coarse sparse punctures, transverse microsculpture and yellow-grey pubescence. Remaining antennomeres similar, except last four; antennomeres, which are brown. Antennomere two short and dark, antennomere three elongated and widened apically. Remaining antenomeres slightly widened or not widened apically, with very fine pubescence.

Pronotum subcylindric, convex, slightly transverse, wider than head and narrower than elytra, black, shiny with very sharp and massive lateral spines. Basal part with two thin, transverse, slightly curved lines, but apical part with one impressed line. Dorsal disc of pronotum shiny, smooth in middle, with very fine reticulate microsculpture and fine, dense punctures. Lateral portion of pronotum, especially arround spines, with very dense fine yellow pubescence.

Scutellum quadrangular, slightly rounded apically, black, covered with yellowish pubescence and fine, dense punctures. Part of *pars stridens* not visible under basal margin of pronotum.

Elytra elongated, wide, slightly flattened dorsally, black, shiny. Shoulders visible, but not protruded. Lateral part of each elytron behind shoulders with wide longitudinal band of very fine yellow pubescence. Dorsal surface of elytra behind middle with two smaler circullar slightly connected spots of greenish scales. Apex of elytra with between yello band and suture in very fine dots, which not forming rows of punctures. Legs massive, black, shiny, with very fine microsculpture and yellowish tomentum. Apical part of tibia covered with dense, dark pubescence and setae. Tarsomeres dark and shiny, covered with pubescence and setae.

Ventral side of body covered with wery dense, fine yellow pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. This species differs from all other currently known species of the genus *Anoplophora* in the coloration of the elytra, which has a broad longitudinal band of yellow, very fine pubescence starting behind the shoulders and ending before the apex of the elytra. In other species, the elytra are spotted, with spots and confluend bands, with transverse bands, or unpatterned.

Etymology. This species is named in honor of my photography teacher and good friend, the world-famous Russian photographer Yuri Molodkovets, in gratitude for the excellent cooperation, knowledge, and experience in photography that I have gained from him.

Note. This rather impressive (5 cm long) cerambycid species, which develops in wood, is probably critically endangered, because, judging by the biology of other species of this genus, its development also probably requires large tree trunks, which are becoming rare in the Philippine jungle due to deforestation. There is currently no

information on the biology and ecology of this species, but the possibility of including this species in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species should be considered.

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