

New species of the genus *Doliops* Westwood, 1841 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Mindanao

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Doliops marinae sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Mt. Balatukan (Misamis Oriental, Mindanao island, Philippines) is described and illustrated. The genus *Doliops* Waterhouse, 1841 in the world fauna is now represented by 76 species and subspecies. There are currently 28 species of this genus found on the Mindanao island.

Keywords: *Doliops*, long-horned beetles, fauna, new species, taxonomy, Mindanao, Philippines.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Doliops* Waterhouse, 1841 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) is endemic to the Philippine and Taiwanese archipelagos. Most species have very narrow distribution ranges, often confined to a single mountain range or one of the islands of the archipelago. Most of the species are endangered, some even critically endangered, due to intensive deforestation. There is practically no published information on their biology and ecology.

In the systematics of the beetle family Cerambycidae, this genus belongs to the tribe Apomecynini, subfamily Lamiinae.

Species of the genus *Doliops* form characteristic mimicry complexes with weevils of the genera *Pachyrrhynchus*,

Metapocyrtus, *Polycatus*, etc. genera. Due to *Doliops*/*Pachyrrhynchus* mimicry complexes, Van Dam et al. (2024) indicates coevolutionary interactions arise from community assembly events, not host tracking structural colors in model and mimetic systems use different nano-level mechanisms. About the same Chen (2022) writes that although those color patterns of *Pachyrrhynchus* weevils are known to function as an aposematic signal or camouflage, the evolutionary history of color patterns on *Pachyrrhynchus* weevils remain unclear. The species composition of the genera *Doliops* and *Pachyrrhynchus* is not sufficiently well studied. Almost every year, new species are discovered and described, adding information about new mimicry complexes Barševskis & Kairišs (2019), Barševskis (2021, 2024), Rukmane - Bārbale (2020a, 2020b, 2022), Rukmane

(2019). Further research on this mimicry complex is needed.

/ A.Barševskis desc. 2025 [red, handwritten] (DUBC).

The aim of the present article is the description of the new species of *Doliops* from Mt. Balatukan, Misamis Oriental, Mindanao island, Philippines. In total in the world fauna genus *Doliops* represented by 76 species and subspecies, but in Mindanao island - 28 species and subspecies.

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

Doliops marinae sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype, female: PHILIPPINES : Mindanao isl., / Misamis Oriental/ ~1000 m, Mt. Balatukan, / 06.12.2003/ [white, handwritten]; HOLOTYPE: / *Doliops marinae* sp. nov.



Fig. 1. *Doliops marinae* sp. nov. (holotype)

General distribution: Philippines; Mindanao Island.

Description. Body length: 13.5 mm, body width: 5.5 mm. Dorsal surface of body black, shiny, with circular spots of greenish scales.

Head black, elongate, narrower than pronotum, shiny, with very fine dorsal

microsculpture and dense very fine punctures. Frons slightly convex, shiny. Middle portion between eyes with elongate band of greenish scales, widened after antennal bases of antennae and in the middle with longitudinal very thin and shiny line, which ended before clypeus. Eyes flattened, not extended, bilobate. Cheeks narrow, not extended, shiny, spot of greenish scales. Clypeus dark brown, narrow, shiny. Labrum black, shiny, covered with dark sparse pubescence. Mandibles black, massive, shiny, with acute apices. Antennae slender, relatively short. First antennomere black, with very fine dense punctures and dark pubescence. Remaining antennomeres dark brown, with row of black setae and very fine pubescence; antennomere 2 short, and dark, antennomere 3 elongated and darkened apically, antennomeres 4 darkened and slightly widened apically. Remaining antennomeres apically not widened, with very fine pubescence in basal portions.

Pronotum subcylindric, convex, slightly transverse, wider than head and narrower than elytra, black. Basal part with two thin, transverse, parallel and slightly curved lines, but apical part with one impressed line. Dorsal disc of pronotum between apical and basal lines shiny, smooth in middle, with some very sparse punctures and very fine reticulate microsculpture. Lateral portion of pronotum with two circular spots of greenish scales. Lateral sides of pronotum rounded, without visible angles.

Scutellum rounded apically, black, covered with very sparse and dark pubescence. Part of *pars stridens* visible under basal margin of pronotum.

Elytra wide, convex, black, shiny. Shoulders visible, but not protruded. Lateral and dorsal parts of each elytron behind shoulders with two circular spots of greenish scales. Surface of elytra behind middle with two smaller circular slightly connected spots of greenish

scales. Apex of elytra with semitriangular spot of greenish scales. Legs black, shiny, with very fine microsculpture. Apical part of tibia covered with dense, dark pubescence and setae. Tarsomeres metallic, dark and shiny, covered with dark pubescence and setae.

Ventral side of body metallic, shiny, mostly covered with greenish scales.

Differential diagnosis. Based on the coloration of the body, the new species is similar to *D. daugavpils* Barševskis, 2013, but differs from it by the different pattern of pronotum and elytra. Pronotum and head of new species black, shiny, with smaller circular spot, but dorsal part of body, with circular spots which do not merge, are smaller. Two longitudinal oval circular spots before apical subtriangular spot much smaller.

Etymology. A new species is named in honor of my good friend, young and talented fashion designer and art lover Marina Glagoleva (St. Petersburg, Russia), remembering our joint photo sessions in Morocco and Provence (South of France).

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