

A new species of the genus *Synixais* Aurivillius, 1911 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Philippines

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Synixais anichtchenkoi sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Luzon island (Philippines) is described and illustrated. The genus *Synixais* Aurivillius, 1911 now contains twelve species distributed in the Oriental Region (three species are known from Luzon island, two from Borneo, two from Laos, two from Mindanao, one from Mindoro, one from Pahang, Malaysia, and one from Sumatra).

Key words: *Synixais*, long-horned beetles, taxonomy, new species, Philippines, Oriental Region.

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INTRODUCTION

The Oriental fauna of the long-horned beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) is being actively studied. Many new species from Oriental Region are discovered every year by several authors (Medina et al. 2021a, 2021b; Medina et al. 2021, 2022; Skale, Vitali 2021; Vitali 2022; Vives 2015, 2017, 2020, 2022a, 2022b; Kuleshov 2017; Vives, Heffern 2021; Yamasako et al. 2021, etc.).

The genus *Synixais* Aurivillius, 1911 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belong to the tribe Pteropliini and represented in the world's fauna by twelve species, distributed in the Oriental Region, six of them are known from the Philippine Archipelago (Tavakilian, Chevillotte 2021; Roguet 2004–2021). Vives (2015) described *S. apoensis* Vives, 2015, the first species of this genus from the Philippines. Later, Barševskis (2018a, 2018b, 2019a, 2019b, 2020) published new faunistic

data for this species in Mindanao. Besides that, Barševskis (2018b) described *S. willietorresi* Barševskis, 2018 from Mindanao, Zamboanga del Norte. Later, the same author (Barševskis 2019b) described two additional species: *S. mindoroensis* Barševskis, 2019 from Mindoro and *S. luzonica* Barševskis, 2019 from Luzon. Barševskis (2021) described *S. fantii* Barševskis 2021, also from Luzon.

This article present the description of a new species from Luzon. This is the third species from Luzon and the sixth species from the Philippine Archipelago.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studied material is deposited in the beetles collection of Daugavpils University, Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Coleopterological Research Centre (DUBC; Ilgas, Daugav-

pils Distr., Latvia). The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using Nikon AZ100, Nikon SMZ745T and Zeiss Stereo Lumar V12 digital stereo microscopes, 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 and subsequently was edited with Photoshop. All measurements are given in millimeters.

In the present paper I followed the taxonomic nomenclature provided by Tavakilian, Chavilotte (2021) and Berzak (2021).

RESULTS

Synixais anichtchenkoi sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type material. HOLOTYPE, male: Philippines: / Luzon Isl., / Tapsoy, Nagtipunan, / Quirino, 01.2020./ local collector leg. [handwritten]; // HOLOTYPE: / Synixais / anichtchenkoi sp. nov. / A. Barševskis descr. 2022 [red label, handwritten] (DUBC).

General distribution: Philippines: Luzon island.

Description. Body length: 7.4 mm, body width: 2.5 mm. Dorsal surface of body with grey pubescence, with coarse and moderately sparse rows of brown dots. Lateral portions of elytra with three oblique, smooth, dark-brown smooth spots and covered with long hairs.

Head quadrangular, transverse, flattened, with fine grey pubescence, wrinkled microsculpture and sparse punctation, except dark, shiny, relatively narrow transverse band without pubescence. Eyes relatively small, not extended, markedly bilobate, dorsal and ventral lobes connected with very thin line, poorly visible from above and therefore each lobe seems like separate eye. Cheeks narrow, not extended, with grey pubescence, with elongated hairs near lateral margins of eyes. Clypeus very narrow, shiny, covered with yellow-grey pubescence frontally.



Fig. 1. *Synixais anichtchenkoi* sp. nov. (holotype)

Labrum brown, shiny, with yellow-grey pubescence and long setae. Mandibles brown, wide, shiny, with acute apices. Antennae dark-brown, with inner sides densely covered by numerous long setae; basal antennomere elongate, thickened, with fine microsculpture and relatively long hairs; antennomere 2 short, covered with long setae; antennomeres 3–4 with grey pubescence in basal portions, remaining antennomeres unicolor, dark-brown.

Pronotum narrower than elytra, with transverse basal impression, covered with grey pubescence and sparse, coarse dark punctures. Basal angles of pronotum rounded, not visible. Legs yellow-

brown, covered with grey fine pubescence, with numerous long hairs. Tarsomeres dark, without sparse and grey pubescence on dorsal side. Scutellum widely rounded apically, covered with dense grey pubescence. Pars stridens not visible under basal margin of pronotum.

Elytra covered with grey pubescence and dark-brown, sparse and coarse punctures, transversely impressed in mediolateral portions. Lateral sides of each elytron with three oblique, smooth, dark-brown spots. Elytra covered with sparse, coarse, setiferous punctures, with one long dark setain each puncture. Lateral sides of elytra slightly curved. Ventral side of body covered with dense and grey pubescence.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Synixais anichtchenkoi* sp. nov. differs from other species known from Luzon by the different body shape, coloration and pattern. Pronotum of *S. luzonica* Barševskis, 2019 narrowed in frontal portion (frontal portion of pronotum of a new species is moderately wide). The dorsal surface of body of *S. luzonica* is covered with bicoloured pubescence, with the domination of yellow-brown tone (the pubescence of a new species is grey). The smooth lateral spots of *S. luzonica* are differently arranged, the antennae are brown (antennae of a new species are darker). *Synixais fantii* Barševskis 2021 can be distinguished from *S. anichtchenkoi* sp. nov. by the different location of lateral and dorsal spots of elytra, distinctly finer in a new species and located only on lateral portions of elytra. The new species can be distinguished from all species listed above by the distinctly smaller body (the body of both other species > 10 mm).

Etymology. This species is named after my friend and excellent colleague, carabidologist Dr. Alexander Anichtchenko (Daugavpils University, Latvia) in appreciation of friendship, excellent cooperation, and in gratitude for his contribution to the studies of Carabidae in the Philippines.

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