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A new species of *Parazosmotes* Breuning, 1959 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Philippines

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Parazosmotes shavrini sp. nov. from Mindanao Island, Philippines is described and illustrated. The catalogue of three species of the genus *Parazosmotes* Breuning, 1959 is provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Pteropliini, *Parazosmotes*, fauna, new species, taxonomy, Philippines

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Parazosmotes* Breuning, 1959 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825 and tribe Pteropliini Thomson, 1860. Two species of *Parazosmotes* were described from Borneo, Malaysia (Tavakilian, Chevillotte 2020). Breuning (1959) described the genus *Parazosmotes* Breuning, 1959 for *Parazosmotes borneensis* Breuning, 1959 from Borneo. Holzschuh (2009) synonymized *P. borneensis* and transfer *S. scincus* Pascoe, 1865, originally described from Sarawak, Borneo (Pascoe 1865), to *Parazosmotes*, and, besides that, described additional species, *P. deceptor* Holzschuh, 2009 from Trus Madi Mt., Sabah, Borneo, Malaysia. Barševskis (2019) recorded this species from Mt. Bawang, West Kalimantan, Borneo.

This study presents the description of a new species of *Parazosmotes* from the Philippines, the first representative of this genus in the archipelago. The catalogue of *Parazosmotes* is presented. Thus, three species of the genus is currently known in the world.

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, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia).

The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using *Nikon* AZ100, *Nikon* SMZ745T 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 65 mm macro lens, using Helicon Focus auto montage and subsequently was edited with Photoshop. All measurements are given in millimeters. The systematics used in the catalog

is according to Tavakilian, Chavillotte (2020) and Berzak (2020).

Abbreviations of collections:
BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, UK
CCH - CCH – Carolus Holzschuh private collection, Villach, Austria
DUBC - Daugavpils University, Coleopterological Research Centre, Ilgas, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia
NMB – Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Basel, Switzerland

RESULTS

***Parazosmotes shavrini* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1)

Type material. HOLOTYPUS, female: Philippines: Mindanao isl. / Bukidnon, Kabanglasan, / 09. 2014 / local collector leg. [printed label]; HOLOTYPUS: / Parazosmotes / shavrini sp. nov. / A.Barševskis descr. 2020 [red handwritten label] (DUBC).

General distribution: Mindanao Isl., Philippines.

Description. Body dark–brown, elongated, with very coarse punctures and wrinkles. Length: 15.2 mm, maximal width: 6.3 mm.

Head flattened, with rectangular apical portion and convex, bilobate eyes. Dorsal surface of head with coarse punctures and dense, yellow-brown tomentum, arranged in dense and transverse bands. Head between slightly extended antennal bases with thin longitudinal line. Labrum brown, slightly pubescent, shiny. Clypeus brown, transverse, shiny. Cheeks with dense yellow-brown pubescence. Antennae short and relatively massive, reaching behind middle of elytra, with relatively long row of apical hairs on inner side, resembling a brush. Basal antennomere massive, with coarse punctures and pubescence, antennomeres 3-5 with white basal pubescence.

Pronotum dark-brown, subcylindrical, covered with small irregular spots of yellow-brown pubescence. Lateral disc with very coarse punctation and transverse, irregular, coarse wrinkles. Basal angles of pronotum are not visible from above.

Scutellum small, with rounded apex and impressed, long, middle line. *Pars stridens* almost completely covered with pronotum.

Elytra almost parallel-sided, convex dorsally, with distinct, slightly raised shoulders hump. Elytra dark-brown. Punctation very coarse and dense, with short wrinkles, not arranged in longitudinal rows. Apex of each elytron rounded.

Ventral surface of body covered with dense, grey and yellow-brown lateral pubescence. Legs relatively short and massive, covered with small spots of yellow-brown pubescence.

Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Regarding the shape of the body, the new species is similar to other two species, distributed in Borneo, *P. scincus* (Fig. 2) and *P. deceptor* (Fig. 3), but differs from them by the presence of two large irregular transverse bands on the elytra.

Etymology. This species is named after my friend and colleague Alexey Shavrin (Daugavpils, Latvia).

A Catalog of *Parazosmotes* of the World fauna

1. *Parazosmotes deceptor* Holzschuh, 2009

References:
Parazosmotes deceptor - Holzschuh, 2009: 355

General distribution: Malaysia: Borneo isl.

Type deposited: CCH

***2. Parazosmotes scincus* (Pascoe, 1865)**
References:
Synelasma scincus - Pascoe, 1865: 145
Synelasma scincus - Gemminger & Harold, 1873: 3083
Synelasma scincus - Aurivillius, 1922: 259
Parazosmotes borneensis - Breuning, 1959: 172
Synelasma scincus, Parazosmotes borneensis - Breuning, 1961: 278
Parazosmotes scincus - Holzschuh, 2009: 355
Parazosmotes scincus - Barševskis, 2019: 294

General distribution: Malaysia & Indonesia: Borneo isl.
Type deposited: BMNH - *Synelasma scincus*
NMB - *Parazosmotes borneensis*

3. *Parazosmotes shavrini* Barševskis, sp.nov.

General distribution: Philippines: Mindanao isl.

Type deposited: DUBC

Fig. 1. *Parazosmotes shavrini* sp. nov. (holotype, photographer: Alexandre Anichtchenko)

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Fig. 2. *Parazosmotes scincus* (Pascoe, 1865) (holotype, photographer: Gino Nearns (Berzak 2000)

Fig. 3. *Parazosmotes deceptor* Holzschuh, 2009 (paratype, photographer: Luboš Dembický (Berzak 2000))

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