

Two new species of the genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1911 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Palawan and Marinduque islands (Philippines)

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Two new species of long-horned beetles of the genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 from the Philippines are described and illustrated: *C. bumbierisi* sp. n. (Palawan) and *C. marinduquensis* sp. n. (Marinduque). The genus *Callimetopus* is now represented by 49 species.

Key words: taxonomy, new species, long-horned beetles, *Callimetopus*, Lamiinae, Pteropliini, Philippines

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Callimetopus* belongs to the subfamily Lamiinae and tribe Pteropliini. It is one of the more complicated tribe of Cerambycidae. Many genera of Pteropliini are still poorly studied and they need taxonomic revisions. In recent years, *Callimetopus* has been intensively studied. Many new species has been described by several authors: Vives (2012, 2015, 2017), dela Cruz & Adorada (2012) and Barševskis (2015a, 2015b, 2015c, 2016a, 2016b, 2018a). One species was synonymized by Chemin & Vives (2017). Barševskis (2018b) published faunistic records of twenty four species of *Callimetopus* of the Oriental Region and provided new records of eleven species which are collected for the first time after their descriptions.

The genus *Callimetopus* distributed in the Oriental region and represented by 49 species: 44 species are known from the Philippine archipelago, two species - from the Moluccan archipelago, one species from the Moluccan archipelago and peninsular Malaysia, one species from Borneo and one species from Sulawesi and peninsular Malaysia.

During the study of the material on the genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) at the Daugavpils University Beetle Collection (DUBC) the author has been discovered two new species of this genus, the descriptions of which are provided in this article.

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.

RESULTS

Callimetopus bumbierisi sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype, male: PHILIPPINES / Mt. Mantalingajan, Palawan isl. / January 2017 / G. R. Cabale leg. [white printed label]; HOLOTYPUS: / *Callimetopus bumbierisi* sp. n. / A.Barševskis descr. 2018 [red handwritten label] (DUBC).

General distribution: Philippines: Palawan Island.

Description. Body elongated, parallel-sided, black, covered with yellow-brown pubescence; middle portion of elytra with wide transverse band of white pubescence. Length: 19.0 mm, width: 6.3 mm.

Head elongated, flattened, with elongate median keel stretching from posterior to anterior margins of eyes. Head covered with dense yellow-brown pubescence and coarse, sparse punctation. Eyes bilobate, not protruded. Basal elevation of antennae not protruded. Cheeks narrow, with slightly rounded sides, with several setiferous

punctures and dark setae. Clypeus transverse, yellow-red, smooth, without pubescence. Labrum black, slightly bilobate anteriorly and weakly convex, covered with yellow-brown pubescence. Mandibles elongate, wide and sharp. Basal portion of mandible covered with yellow-brown pubescence and sparse black punctures. Basal antennomere expanded, with yellow-brown pubescence and black sparse punctures; antennomere 2 short, covered with black pubescence; antennomeres 3 and 4 elongated, covered with dense white pubescence basally, with dark pubescence apically; inner side of antennomere 3 with row of dark setae; antennomere 5 black, shiny, with very sparse, dark pubescence; remaining antennomeres black, with dense, fine dark pubescence. Labial and maxillary palps dark.

Pronotum almost cylindrical, convex, slightly widened brfot mid.black, covered with dense yellow-brown pubescence, with sparse black punctures between it and between coarse punctures with very fine micropunctation. Basal angles of pronotum acute. Lateral parts of pronotum with pair of prominent hump. Scutellum rounded apically, with pubescence and very fine micropunctures.

Elytra black, shiny, covered with dense yellow-brown pubescence in basal and apical portions, with black, often irregular small spots between them, with wide band of white pubescence in the middle portion. White, transverse band (more distinct in lateral sides) separated on both sides from yellow - brown portions by smooth area with very sparse pubescence. Basal portions of elytra with more coarse punctures than that apically. Each elytron along stria with row of black spots. Apex of elytra subtruncate, very slightly concave, with inner sharp projection and visible short triangular outer projections.

Ventral side of body in general with very dense yellow-brown pubescence and with black sparse punctures between it.

Legs short and robust, black, with white pubescence and black punctures. Forelegs distinctly



Fig. 1. *Callimetopus bumbierisi* sp. n., holotype



Fig. 2. *Callimetopus capito* (Pascoe)

longer than middle and hind legs. Sides of middle tibia with rows of dense setae.

Differential diagnosis. Based on the similar shape of elytra, the new species is similar to *C. capito* (Pascoe, 1865) (Fig. 2), but differs from this species by following characters: 1) new species with basal portions of antennomeres 3 and 4 with densely covered white pubescence (only basal portion of antennomere 3 of *C. capito* covered with dense white pubescence); 2) elytra of the new species along the suture with a row of black

spots (elytra of *C. capito* along suture with three or more rows of black spots); 3) basal and apical portions of elytra of new species covered with yellow - brown pubescence, and in the middle with wide band of white pubescence separated on both sides from yellow-brown portions with smooth area (coloration of elytra of *C. capito* is different: wide white transverse band is interrupted, but separation from yellow - brown portion of elytra not so distinct as that in *C. bumbierisi* sp. n.).

Etymology. Patronymic, this species is named after young and talented Latvian singer Ainārs Bumbieris, in appreciation of our cooperation and the great respect for his creative activity.

***Callimetopus marinduquesis* sp. n.**
(Fig. 3)

Type material. Holotype, female: PHILIPPINES: Marinduque isl. / Buenavista, 06.2018. / Local collector leg. [white printed label]; HOLOTYPE: / *Callimetopus marinduquesis* sp. n. / A.Barševskis descr. 2018 [red handwritten label] (DUBC).

General distribution: Philippines: Marinduque Island.

Description. Body elongated, parallel-sided, black, covered with yellow-brown pubescence; elytra with small spots of yellow-brown pubescence. Length: 22.0 mm, width: 6.2 mm.

Head elongated, flattened, with parallel sides and with three elongate keels: median keel between eyes stretching from levels of posterior margin of eyes to apical portion of head; dorsolateral sides of head with two keels stretching from base of antennae to base of mandibles, curved laterally and forming deep furrow. Head covered with dense yellow-brown pubescence and coarse, sparse punctation. Eyes bilobate, not protruded. Basal elevation of antennae not protruded. Cheeks narrow, with dense yellow-brown pubescence and several setiferous punctures and dark setae. Clypeus transverse, narrow, yellow-red, smooth, without pubescence. Labrum brown, slightly bilobate in apical margin, weakly convex, covered with yellow-brown pubescence. Mandibles massive, wide and sharp. Laterobasal portions of mandibles covered with yellow-brown pubescence, with dark pubescence with sparse punctures in dorsal portions. Antennomeres 1-3 black, shiny, with dark pubescence and several small spots of white pubescence; basal part of antennomere 4 covered with dense white pubescence, apical part of this seg-

ment black; inner side of antennomere 3 with row of dark setae; antennomere 5 black, shiny, with very sparse dark pubescence; remaining antennomeres black, with dense, fine and dark pubescence. Labial and maxillary palps dark-brown.

Prothorax almost cylindrical, slightly widened before middle, black, covered by irregular spots of dense yellow-brown pubescence, with sparse, coarse punctures and visible wrinkles between it. Pronotum convex, with very fine micropunctation between coarse punctures. Basal angles of pronotum acute, triangular, sharp. Scutellum rounded apically, with pubescence and very fine micropunctures. *Pars stridens* visible under basal margin of prothorax, bilobate apically, with very fine transverse microsculpture.

Elytra black, shiny, with lead color glare, covered with small spots of dense yellow-brown pubescence. Punctures at the base of elytra more coarse as below. Behind the middle elytra with thin wave-shaped line of yellow-brown pubescence. Apex of elytra truncate, without sharp projections.

Ventral side of body with very dense yellow-brown pubescence, with black sparse punctures between it.

Legs short and robust, black, covered with dense yellow-brown pubescence and black punctures. The forelegs longer than middle legs and hind legs. Lateral sides of tibia of middle legs with rows of dense yellow-brown setae.

Differential diagnosis. Based on the similar shape of elytra, the new species is similar to *Callimetopus mindorensis* dela Cruz, Adorada, 2012 (Fig. 4), but differs by following characters: 1) apical margins of elytra of a new species truncate, without sharp projections (apical margins of elytra of *C. mindorensis* subtruncate, with two visible projections); 2) elytra of a new species covered with small irregular spots of yellow-brown pubescence (elytra of *C. mindorensis* covered with sparse or very sparse small spots of



Fig. 3. *Callimetopus marinduquensis* sp. n., holotype

white pubescence, and white and yellow-brown pubescence in apical portion).

Etymology. Toponymic. The name of species is derived from the name of island, where it was collected: Marinduque (Philippines) – *marinduquensis*.



Fig. 4. *Callimetopus mindorensis* delo Cruz, Adorada, 2012

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