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

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Synixais willietorresi sp. n. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Mindanao (Philippines) is described and illustrated. A catalogue of the genus *Synixais* is proposed. The genus *Synixais* Aurivillius, 1911 in the world fauna is now represented by eight species.

Key words: taxonomy, new species, long-horned beetles, Synixais, Lamiinae, Pteropliini, Philippines, Mindanao

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Synixais* Aurivillius, 1911 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) is an insufficiently studied genus from the subfamily Lamiinae and tribe Pteropliini, with seven described species from the Oriental Region: two species are known from Borneo, two from Laos, one from Sumatra, one from Pahang (Malaysia) and one from Philippines. Recently, Vives (2015) described the first species of this genus, *Synixais apoensis* Vives, 2015, from Mindanao (Philippines).

This article presents description of new species of the genus *Synixais* from Mindanao Island, Gutalac vicinity (Zamboanga, Philippines). So, this is the second *Synixais* species known from Mindanao Island and the Philippine archipelago. In the world fauna this genus is now represented by eight species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The following abbreviations of museum collections were used in the article:

BMNH - The Natural History Museum, London, UK;

CEV - Private Collection of Eduard Vives, Barcelona, Spain;

DUBC - Daugavpils University Beetles Collection, Ilgas, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia;

MNHN - Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;

NMNH - United States National Museum, Washington, USA;

NRS - Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden;

UNIMAS - University of Malaysia, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Examination of the specimen were made under a *Nicon SMZ745T* binocular stereomicroscope, *NIS-Elements 6D* software. Photographs were taken with a *Canon EOS 6D* camera and *Canon MP-E 65mm* macro lens, and processed using *Helicon Focus* auto montage computer software and subsequently was edited with *Photoshop CS6 Extended*. Measured were maximum body length from anterior margin of labrum to apex of elytra, but maximum body width at the basal part of elytra between schoulders.

Holotype deposited in DUBC, Daugavpils University Coleopterological Research Center "ILGAS", Daugavpils Distr., Latvia.

RESULTS

Synixais willietorresi sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype: Male. /PHILIPPINES: Mindanao isl., /Zamboanga, Gutalac,/, 10.2018. local collector leg./ [handwrited on white label]; HOLOTYPUS: /*Synixais willietorresi* sp. n., / A.Barševskis descr. 2018/ [handwrited on red label] (DUBC).

General distribution: Philippines, Mindanao Island.

Description of holotype. Body length: 11.2 mm, body width: 4.2 mm. Dorsal surface grey, with black spots of different shape.

Head quadrangular, transverse, flat, with fine dorsal punctures, reticulate microsculpture and long yellow-grey tomentum. Middle portion of head between eyes with black smooth transverse band, without yellow-grey tomentum. Eyes not extended, conditionally bilobate, upper and lower lobes connected with very thin line, which with poor visibility and therefore each lobe appears to be a separate eye. Cheeks narrow, not extended, covered with yellow-grey tomentum and separated from frons by black elongated narrow band. Clypeus yellow, narrow, shiny, covered with yellow-grey pubescence. Labrum dark, covered with yellow-grey pubescence and long setae. Mandibles fine, shiny, sharp apically, laterobasal parts with yellow-grey tomentum and some setae and dorsally on basal part with thin elongated line-shaped microsculpture. Antennae relatively short, with black antennomeres, with white tomentum basally, except of thick antennomere 1; inner side of all antennomeres with numerous long setae.

Pronotum narrower than elytra, with transverse basal impressions, covered with yellow-grey tomentum mixed with nummerous small black spots. Basal angles of pronotum rounded, without visible angles.

Legs dark, with femora black, tibia and tarsus dark-brown; legs covered with grey fine tomentum and nummerous long hairs. Tarsomeres dark, with sparse grey tomentum and setae; apical tarsomere with row of very dense golden setae.

Scutellum widely rounded apically, covered with dense white tomentum. *Pars stridens* not visible under basal margin of pronotum.

Elytra covered with white pubescence and black spots of different shapes between it. Lateral sides of each elytron with one black spot behind extended shoulders, with one small spot before middle, one large, ax-shaped spot behind middle, one elongated oval spot before apex and two elongated apical spots. Elytra covered with sparse, coarse setiferous punctures, with one long black setae. Lateral side of elytra sligthly curved, apical margin of elytra rounded.

Upper side of body covered with white pubes-cence.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *Synixais apoensis* Vives, 2015 (Fig. 2), but differs from it by other coloration of body and shape of spots on dorsal part of elytra. Body and antennae of a new species black (*S. apoensis* with body and elytra brown). Elytra of a new species with six well-defined spots of different



Fig. 1. Holotype of Synixais willietorresi sp. n.

shapes, while elytra of *S. apoensis* with numerous small brown spots, some of them confluent and forming irregular spots.

Etymology. Patronymic. The species was named in honor of my friend and colleague, Chairman of the Board and Trustees, President of Mindanao University, PhD, Professor Guillermo P. Torres, Jr. (Willie Torres) (Fig. 3) for his great contribution to the development of coleopterology at the University of Mindanao and the Philippines as a whole, as well as his support for organization of our expeditions in Mindanao Island. Willie Torres has done a lot to achieve excellence in studies and research, leading the University of Mindanao, as well as in the development of cooperation between University of Mindanao and the Daugavpils University.

A CATALOGUE OF SPECIES OF SYNIXAIS AURIVILLIUS, 1911

1. S. apoensis Vives, 2015 Distribution: Philippines: Mindanao Island Type deposited: CEV References: Vives, 2015: 54

2. S. argentea Breuning, 1961 Distribution: Malaysia: Pahang Type deposited: BMNH References: Breuning, 1961: 18

3. S. banksi Breuning, 1938
Distribution: Malaysia: Borneo Island (Sarawak)
Type deposited: UNIMAS
References: Breuning, 1938: 246



Fig. 2. Synixais apoensis Vives, 2015 (DUBC)

4. S. fuscomaculata Aurivillius, 1911

Distribution: Indonesia/Malaysia (?): Borneo Island Type deposited: NRS References: Aurivillius, 1911: 211

5. S. notaticollis Breuning, 1965

Distribution: Laos: Xaignaboury region **Type deposited:** BPBM **References:** Breuning, 1965: 42; Randon & Breuning, 1970: 411

6. S. strandi Breuning, 1940
Distribution: Laos
Type deposited: USNM
References: Breuning, 1940: 421; Randon & Breuning, 1970: 411; Lingafelter & al., 2014: 325.

7. S. sumatrensis Breuning, 1982 Distribution: Indonesia: Sumatra Island Type deposited: MNHN References: Breuning, 1982: 17

8. S. willietorresi Barševskis, 2018, sp. n. Distribution: Philippines: Mindanao Island Type deposited: DUBC

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