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

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Synixais mindoroensis sp. n. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Mindoro island (Philippines) is described and illustrated. An updated catalogue of the genus *Synixais* Aurivillius, 1911 is proposed. The genus *Synixais* in the world fauna is now represented by nine species.

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

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Synixais* Aurivillius, 1911 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825 and tribe Pteropliini Thomson, 1861. This insufficiently studied genus in the world fauna contains eight species, distributed in the Oriental Region: Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines. Species of *Synixais* are characterized by relatively flattened and elongated body, smoothed and variable in shapes elytral spots, and by densely setose antenna with many long setae.

Recently, Vives (2015) described *S. apoensis* Vives, 2015, the first species of the genus from the Philippines archipelago, and three years later, Barševskis (2018) described *S. willietorresi* Barševskis, 2018. Both these species were described from Mindanao island: *S. apoensis* from Kabatung (Bukidnon) and *S. willietorresi* from Gutalac vicinity (Zamboanga).

This article presents description of a new species of the genus from Mindoro Island (Baco), the third species known from the Philippines and the first from Mindoro. The genus *Syniaxis* in the world fauna is now represented by nine species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The following abbreviations of museum collections were used in the present study:
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'HistoireNaturelle,Paris, France;
NMNH - United States National Museum, Washington, USA;
NRS - NaturhistoriskaRiksmuseet Stockholm,Stockholm, Sweden;
UNIMAS - University of Malaysia,Sarawak,Malaysia.

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

The holotype was deposited in DUBC, Daugavpils University Coleopterological Research Center „ILGAS", Daugavpils Distr., Latvia.

***Synixais mindoroensis* sp. n.**
(Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype, female: PHILIPPINES: Mindoro isl. /Baco, 03.2019. / Local collector leg. [white handwrited label]; HOLOTYPUS: / *Synixais / mindoroensis* sp. n. / A.Barševskis descr. 2019 [red handwrited label].

General distribution: Philippines: Mindoro island.

Description. Body elongated, parallel-sided, flattened, brown, with variable in size, larger and smaller smoothed spots between grey pubescence. Length: 11.5 mm, width: 3.7 mm.

Head quadrangular, flattened, covered by dense grey pubescence and coarse punctures, with thin elongate line on middle wide impression between antennae. Apical margin of head concaved. Eyes bilobate, not protruding. Both lobes under antennal bases connected by very thin line. Basal elevation of antennae protruding. Cheeks wide, with very dense yellow-grey pubescence. Clypeus indistinctly visible, yellow-brown. Labrum yellow-brown, covered by yellow-grey pubescence. Mandibles narrow, sharp; laterobasal portion of mandibles covered by sparse yellow-grey pubescence. Basal antennomere dark-brown in basal and black in apical portion, antennomere 2 dark-brown, antennomeres 3 - 4 black; antenomeres 1-4 shiny, with pale, sparse pubescence, remaining antennomeres dark-brown, with dense pubescence; all antennomeres with long setae between sparse pale pubescence. Labial and maxillary palpi yellow-brown.

Pronotum almost cylindrical, flattened, slightly widened before middle, yellow-brown, covered by yellow-grey pubescence, with variable in size smoothed spots between it. Pronotum with very fine microsculpture between sparse, coarse punctures. Basal angles of pronotum in distinct, small. Scutellum rounded apically, covered by pubescence. *Pars stridens* visible under basal margin of prothorax, bilobate apically, with very fine transverse microsculpture.

Elytra slightly impressed dorsally before middle, yellow-brown, shiny, covered by dense yellow-grey pubescence, with smoothed spots between it. Lateral portions of elytra behind shoulders, middle and before apical portions with oblique smoothed spots, and with similar spots on dorsal surface of elytra in about middle and apical portions. Middle portion of elytra along suture with many small smoothed spots. Basal portion of elytra with distinctly denser and coarser setiferous punctures as that in middle portion, covered by dark setae. Apex of elytra rounded, densely setose.

Fig. 1. Holotype of *Synixais mindoroensis* sp. n.

Underside of body with very dense yellow-grey pubescence,with sparse, small, smoothed spots between it.

Legs short and robust, dark-brown, covered by dense yellow-grey pubescence and many long setae. Tarsomeres black.

Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Based of the general shape of the body, the new species is similar to *S. willietorresi* (Fig. 2), but differs from it by the following: 1) body brown, more paler than that in *S. willietorresi*; 2) antennae slender, almost unicolor, with very indistinct transition between brown to black, while coloration of antennae of *S. willietorresi* is distinctly bicolor; 3) dorsal surface of each elytron with oval large smoothed spot before apex, while apical portion of elytra of *S. willietorresi* with two spots, oval and elongated, located along margin; 4) different shape of dorsal spot behind the middle of elytra.

Fig. 2. Holotype of *Synixais willietorresi* Barševskis, 2018

Etymology. Toponymic. The name of species is derived from the name of island, where the holotype was collected.

A CATALOGUE OF SPECIES OF *SYNIXAIS* AURIVILLIUS, 1911

***1. S. apoensis* Vives, 2015**
Distribution: Philippines: Mindanao island
Type deposited: CEV
References: Vives, 2015: 54; Barševskis 2018: 308

***2. S. argentea* Breuning, 1961**
Distribution: Malaysia: Pahang
Type deposited: BMNH
References: Breuning, 1961: 18; Barševskis 2018: 307

***3. S. banksi* Breuning, 1938**
Distribution: Malaysia: Borneo island (Sarawak)
Type deposited: UNIMAS
References: Breuning, 1938: 246; Barševskis 2018: 307

***4. S. fuscomaculata* Aurivillius, 1911**
Distribution: Indonesia/Malaysia (?): Borneo island
Type deposited: NRS
References: Aurivillius, 1911: 211; Barševskis 2018: 308

***5. S. mindoroensis* Barševskis, sp. n.**
Distribution: Philippines: Mindoro island
Type deposited: DUBC

***6. S. notaticollis* Breuning, 1965**
Distribution: Laos: Xaignaboury region
Type deposited:BPBM
References: Breuning, 1965: 42;Randon& Breuning, 1970: 411; Barševskis 2018: 308

***7. S. strandi* Breuning, 1940**
Distribution: Laos.
Type deposited: USNM
References: Breuning, 1940: 421; Randon & Breuning, 1970: 411; Lingafelter & al., 2014: 325; Barševskis 2018: 308

***8. S. sumatrensis* Breuning, 1982**
Distribution: Indonesia: Sumatra island
Type deposited: MNHN
References: Breuning, 1982: 17; Barševskis 2018: 308

***9. S. willietorresi* Barševskis, 2018**
Distribution: Philippines: Mindanao island
Type deposited: DUBC
References: Barševskis 2018: 306

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