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A new species of the genus *Acronia* Westwood, 1863 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Philippines

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Acronia layroni sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Pteropliini) is described and illustrated. An updated check-list of the genus *Acronia* Westwood, 1863 is proposed. In biogeographical aspect, the largest diversity of species of *Acronia* are known from Luzon Island (9 species), Mindanao Island (4 species), from Samar Island is known only two species and from Siargao Island - one species.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Pteropliini, *Acronia*, new species, fauna, Philippines

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Acronia* Westwood, 1863 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the tribe Pteropliini Thomson, 1861, the subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825. All *Acronia* species are endemics for the Philippine Archipelago. In recent years, members of the genus has been mentioned in several publications: Vives (2013) changed the taxonomic status of *A. strasseni* var. *roseolata* Breuning, 1947 to the species level, and two years later published a faunistic data for *A. luzonica* Schultze 1934 (Vives 2015), and Barševskis (2016a, 2016b) described three new species from Mindanao and Luzon islands. Most species are extremely rare in collections, and some of species were not found again after their original descriptions. On the assumption that all species of *Acronia* are endemics of the Philippines with very specific and narrow distribution range and in view of the tropical deforestation, local endemics are on the verge of extinction, it should be necessary to start a discussion about their protection.

This paper presents illustrative description of a new species of the genus *Acronia* from the Luzon Island, which was found in DUBC collection during my studies. In the world fauna this genus is now represented by 16 species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studied material is deposited in DUBC - Coleopterological Research Center, Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Daugavpils University (Ilgas, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia).

The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using Nikon AZ100, Nikon SMZ745T digital stereomicroscopes, NIS-Elements 6D software, and Canon 60D camera. The map of the Philippine archipelago with localities of the new species (Fig. 2) was drawn using the software ArcGis 10.

DESCRIPTION

***Acronia layroni* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype. Female. Philippines: Luzon Isl., Ifugao, Tinoc, 05.2017., local collector leg. <printed>; | HOLOTYPE: | Acronia | layroni sp. nov. | A.Barševskis det. 2017 | < red, handwrited>.

General distribution: Philippines: Luzon Island .

Description. Body elongate, black, lustrous, surface with black pubescence and spots of ocher brown, yellow-brown and white pubescence (Fig. 1). Body length: 18.0 mm, maximal width of elytra: 6.4 mm.

Head flat, wide, with almost parallel sides, with slightly convex eyes. Cheeks not extended, covered with dark sparse pubescence and transverse, narrow, slightly interrupted band of white pubescence. Surface of head shiny, with sparse and coarse punctation, sparser and finer on basal portion of head. Middle portion of head with longitudinal thin line, slightly impressed in the middle part, stretching from clypeus to the basal portion of head. Head between eyes with two yellow-brown elongated spots and with two impressed large punctures before them. Labrum pubescent, with punctures, covered with dark short and long hairs. Clypeus dark-brown, narrow, transverse, shiny, with delicate elongated very fine wrinklesin frontal part. Mandible shiny, massive, relatively wide and sharp, with very fine, sparse wrinkles and puncturesin basal part, covered with very sparse dark pubescence. Antennae black, relatively short, covered with dense dark pubescence; first antennomere thickened, with sparse fine punctures and pubescence, 3rd, 4thand 5thantennomeres with white pubescence in basal portions.

Pronotum almost cylindrical, very convex and glossy, black, without metallic lustre. Frontal portion of pronotum with very sparse and fine punctures, basal portion of pronotum with acute, extended angles. Basal portion of pronotum a little neck-shaped, with elongate white spot near latero-basal angles and with several small yellow - brown spots on each side. Dorsal disc of pronotum without middle line, very smooth and shiny. Scutellum small, rounded apically, with elongate wide impression in middle part. Pars stridens with reticulate, slightly transverse, fine microsculpture and punctures.

Elytra black, glossy, with relatively coarse punctures and reticulate microsculpture. Each elytron with well-developed and distinct humps behind shoulders. Dorsal part of elytra behind shoulders with wide impression. Elytra mostly covered with black pubescence and yellow-brown irregular bands and spots (Fig. 1). Elytra behind scutellum near suture with fine wrinkles. Apical part of elytra along suture with narrow flat keel-shaped elevation. Apical part of elytra slightly concaved, without distinct projections. Underside of body black, with spots and lines of white and yellow - brown tomentum.

Legs relatively short, slightly shiny, covered with dark pubescence.Tibia with fine wrinkles and punctures on lateral sides, covered with dark pubescence. Tarsomeres black, with ventral sides covered by dark pubescence, basal part of tarsomere 2 with narrow band of white pubescence.

Fig. 1. Holotype of *Acronia layroni* sp. nov.

Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from other species of the genus by the characteristic coloration of the body: black surfaceand yellow-brown irregular spots and bands, without metallic green, bronze or blue luster as that in other related species (except *A.streicsi* Barševskis, 2017 and *A. luzonica* Schultze, 1934 with black surface of the body and with different shapes of pale drawing on the elytra or similar *A. nigra* Breuning, 1947, elytra of which, according to the original description (Breuning 1947), are unicolorous, black .

Etymology. This species is named after Angelito Layron, insect collector and seller from Boac, Marinduque Island (Philippines).

CHECK-LIST OF THE GENUS *ACRONIA*

Acronia Westwood, 1863

1. *Acronia gloriosa* (Schultze, 1922) - Mindanao Isl.

2. *Acronia layroni* Barševskis, 2017 sp. nov. - Luzon Isl.

3. *Acronia luzonica* Schultze, 1934 - Luzon Isl.

4. *Acronia marifelipeae* Barševskis, 2016 - Luzon Isl.

5. *Acronia nigra* Breuning, 1947 - Siargao Isl.

6. *Acronia perelegans* Westwood, 1863 - Luzon Isl.

7. *Acronia pretiosa* Schultze, 1917 - Luzon Isl.

8. *Acronia principalis* (Heller, 1924) - Samar Isl.

9. *Acronia pulchella* (Schultze, 1922) - Mindanao Isl.

10. *Acronia rosealata* Breuning, 1947 - Luzon Isl.

11. *Acronia strasseni* Schwarzer, 1931 - Luzon Isl.

12. *Acronia streicsi* Barševskis, 2016 - Samar Isl.

13. *Acronia superba* (Breuning, 1947) - Mindanao Isl.

14. *Acronia teterevi* Barševskis, 2016 - Mindanao Isl.

15. *Acronia vizcayana* Vives, 2009 - Luzon Isl.

16. *Acronia ysmaeli* Hudepohl, 1989 - Luzon Isl.

The biogeography of the genus *Acronia* species is as follows: nine species known from the Luzon Islands, four species - from Mindanao Island, two species - from Samar Island and one species known from the Siargao Island. The largest diversity of species is on Luzon Island.

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