

A new species of the genus *Mimacronia* Vives, 2009 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

Arvīds Barševskis

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A new species of the genus *Mimacronia* Vives, 2009 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae), which is endemic to the Philippine archipelago, is described and illustrated. New taxonomic changes are proposed: *Mimacronia viridimaculata* (Breuning, 1947) **stat. n.** and **comb. n.** (from *Acronia alboplagiata* var. *viridimaculata* Breuning, 1947) = *Mimacronia novemmaculata* Hudepohl, 1995 **syn. n.** An updated catalogue of the genus *Mimacronia* is given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Pteropliini, *Mimacronia*, fauna, new species, taxonomic changes, Philippines

Arvids Barsevskis. *Coleopterological Research Center, Daugavpils University, Vienības Str. 13, Daugavpils, LV-5401, Latvia; e-mail: arvids.barsevskis@du.lv*

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Mimacronia* Vives 2009 belongs to the tribe Pteropliini Thomson, 1861 of the subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825 and represented by six named species which are distributed only in the Philippine archipelago.

The genus *Mimacronia* was described by E. Vives, in order to clarify taxonomic problems between two closely related genera: *Acronia* Westwood, 1863 and *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 (Vives 2009). E. Vives has redefined both genera, and placed six species of the genus *Acronia* in the newly described genus *Mimacronia*: *M. alboplagiata* (Schultze, 1922), *M. arnaudi* (Hudepohl, 1983), *M. decimmaculata* (Schultze, 1919), *M. dinagatensis* (Hudepohl, 1995), *M.*

novemmaculata (Hudepohl, 1995), and *M. viridimaculatoides* (Breuning 1980).

In recent years, the longhorn-beetle fauna of the Philippine archipelago has been intensively investigated (Vives 2012a, 2012b, 2013, 2014; Barševskis 2013, 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2014d; Barševskis, Jaeger 2014).

In this paper, a new species of the genus *Mimacronia* is described from the Mindanao Island of the Philippines, as well as new taxonomic changes are proposed. Currently after the description of the new taxon, the known number of species of the genus increased to seven. In addition, a catalogue of the genus *Mimacronia* with data on the synonymy, the general distribution and depositories of the type material is given.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The examined material and data on the type specimens originates from the following institutions:

DUBC – Daugavpils University, Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Coleopterological Research Centre (Ilgas, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia);

MNHN – Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle (Paris, France);

NRS – Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (Stokholm, Sweden);

SNSD – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde (Stuttgart, Germany);

SMTD – Senckenberg Natural History Collections Dresden, Museum of Zoology (Dresden, Germany);

ZSMA – Zoologische Staatssammlungen des Bayerischen Staates (München, Germany).

The type specimen are deposited in the collection of the Daugavpils University, Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Coleopterological Research Centre (Ilgas, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia) - DUBC. All specimens have been collected by local collectors.



Fig. 1. Distribution map of *M. regale* sp. n.

The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using *Nikon AZ100*, *Nikon SMZ745T* and *Zeiss Stereo Lumar V12* digital stereomicroscopes, *NIS-Elements 6D* software, and *Canon 60D* and *Canon 1 Ds Mark II* cameras.

The distribution map of *M. regale* on the Philippine archipelago (Fig. 1) has been drawn using the software *ArcGis 10*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mimacronia regale sp. n.

(Fig. 2)

Type material. Holotype: Female. Philippines: Mindanao, Zamboanga del norte, Gutallac, 12.2014, local collector leg. [ex coll. Prof. A.Barševskis]. Deposited in DUBC.

Description. Body subparallel, black, with strong golden and greenish metallic luster. Elytra, pronotum and head with pattern of white scales. Body length: 23.0 mm, largest width: 8.0 mm.

Head large, elongate, parallel-sided, very finely punctate, glossy, strongly sloping downwards. Eyes bilobate. Mandibles massive, with sparse pale tomentum laterally. Labrum laterally with white, marginally with russet pubescence. Frons between eyes and antennal bases flat, with wide oval spot of white scales and thin, straight median keel. Cheeks under eyes with tomentum of white elongate scales and fine microsculpture. Antennae short, reaches white large spot of elytra. Antennomere I and III with golden luster; antennomere II, IV and remaining antennomeres black, with greenish luster; antennomeres III–VI with white elongate scales basally.

Pronotum very convex, metallic shiny, with very fine microsculpture and with sparse punctation. Disc shiny, without pubescence; with wide oval spot of white scales laterally. Posterior angles

of pronotum visible, barely salient, not protruding.

Scutellum rounded apically, shiny and tomentose.

Elytra convex, with sparse punctures, shiny, with strong golden luster in basal and apical parts, amidst with greenish metallic luster, very fine black tomentum and with pattern of white scales. Each elytron in the middle with wide



Fig. 2. Habitus of *Mimacronia regale* sp. n. (holotype)

rounded band of white scales not reaching suture, behind it with one narrow stripe of white scales and near suture in basal and apical parts with one small elongate spot of white scales. Shoulders protruding. Golden luster zone of elytra smooth, very shiny, without microsculpture. Greenish luster zone of elytra with fine reticulate microsculpture. Apical part of elytra emarginated by a band of russet tomentum and black setae. Lower surface laterally covered with a wide band of dense white scales. Legs very shiny, with strong golden luster and moderately tomentose. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres covered by grey tomentum and emarginated by russet scales. Tibia and tarsi in

apical part covered by numerous dense russet setae.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from other species of the genus *Mimacronia* by different shape and coloration of head, pronotum, elytra and lower surface (see Fig. 2). The new species is similar to *M. alboplagiata* Breuning, 1947, but differs from it by body pattern (see Fig. 3). The new species habitually is similar also to *Acronia superba* (Breuning, 1947) (Fig. 4), but differs by the not protruding posterior angles of the pronotum, by the head without longitudinal keel on frons, and by the larger size.

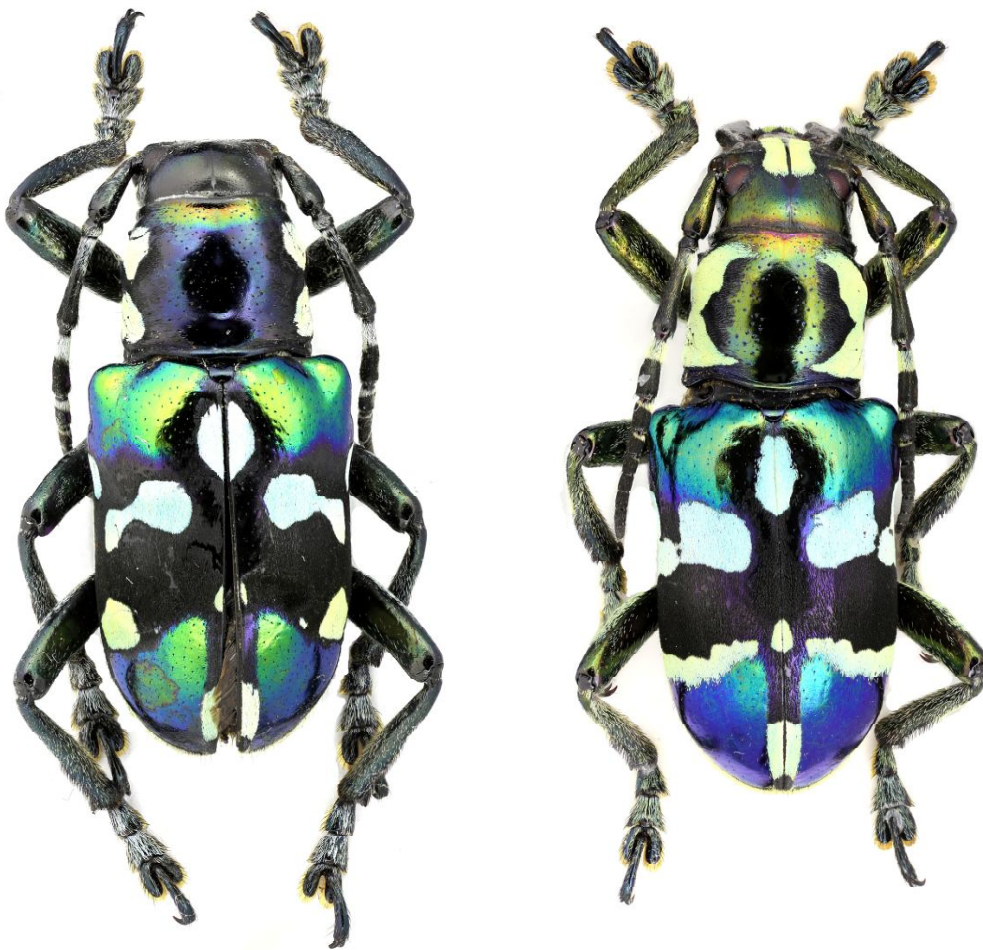


Fig. 3. Two more common habitual forms of *Mimacronia alboplagiata* (Schultze) (specimens deposited in DUBC)

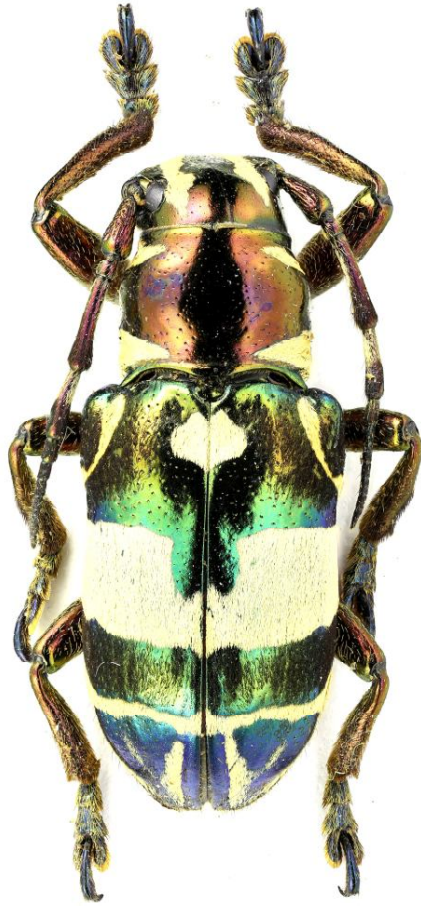


Fig. 4. Habitus of *Acronia superba* (Breuning) (specimen deposited in DUBC)

Etymology. The species name *regale* is derived from the latin name “*regalis*”, which means “*royal*”. This name is given to this species due to its gorgeous coloration and royal appearance.

Taxonomic changes

Schultze (1922) described *Acronia alboplagiata* from Bukidnon in Mindanao Isl. (type deposited in SNSD). Twenty five years later, Breuning (1947) described a new variety of this species, *Acronia alboplagiata* var. *viridimaculata* from Leyte Isl. (type deposited in NRS). After the study the photos of type specimen of Breuning’s variety (available:

<https://www.dina-web.net/naturarv>), I came to the conclusion that this variety significantly differs from *Acronia alboplagiata* by the shape of elytra, but is identical to *Acronia novemmaculata*, which were described by Hudepohl (1995) from Leyte Isl. (type deposited in SMNS) (Fig. 6). Therefore I propose following taxonomic changes: *Mimacronia viridimaculata* (Breuning, 1947) **stat. nov.** and **comb. nov.** (from *Acronia alboplagiata* var. *viridimaculata* Breuning, 1947) and *Mimacronia novemmaculata* (Hudepohl, 1995) **syn. nov.** is a junior synonym of *Mimacronia viridimaculata* (Breuning, 1947).



Fig. 6. Habitus of *Mimacronia viridimaculata* (Breuning) (stat. nov. and comb. nov.) (specimen deposited in DUBC)

Catalogue of the genus *Mimacronia* Vives, 2009

***Mimacronia alboplagiata* (Schultze, 1922)**

Acronia alboplagiata: Hudepohl, 1995, Entomofauna, 16, 14: 288

Mimacronia alboplagiata: Vives, 2009, Les Cahiers Magellanes, 105: 9

Distribution: Philippines – Leyte, Mindanao, Negros, Samar

Type material: SNSD

***Mimacronia arnaudi* (Hüdepohl, 1983)**

Acronia arnaudi: Hudepohl, 1983, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 31, 32: 186

Acronia arnaudi: Hudepohl, 1995, Entomofauna, 16, 14: 289

Mimacronia arnaudi: Vives, 2009, Les Cahiers Magellanes, 105: 9

Distribution: Philippines – Luzon

Type material: ZSMA

***Mimacronia decimaculata* (Schultze, 1919)**

Acronia decimaculata: Schultze, 1919, The Philipp. Journ. Sc., 15, 6

Acronia decimaculata: Hudepohl, 1983, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 31, 32: 182

Acronia decimaculata: Hudepohl, 1995, Entomofauna, 16, 14: 289

Mimacronia decimaculata: Vives, 2009, Les Cahiers Magellanes, 105: 8, 9

Distribution: Philippines – Mindanao, Samar

Type material: SNSD

***Mimacronia dinagatensis* (Hüdepohl, 1995)**

Acronia dinagatensis: Hudepohl, 1995, Entomofauna, 16, 14: 287, 288

Mimacronia dignatensis: Vives, 2009, Les Cahiers Magellanes, 105: 9

Distribution: Philippines – Dinagat

Type material: ZSMA

***Mimacronia regale* Barševskis, 2015 sp. n.**

Mimacronia regale: Barševskis, 2015 sp. n., Baltic J. Coleopterol., 15, 1

Distribution: Philippines – Mindanao

Type material: DUBC

***Mimacronia viridimaculata* (Breuning, 1947) (stat. n., comb. n.)**

Acronia alboplagiata var. *viridimaculata*: Breuning, 1947, Arkiv för Zoologi, 39A, 6: 31

Acronia novemmaculata: Hudepohl, 1995, Entomofauna, 16, 14: 287, 288 (syn. n.)

Mimacronia novemmaculata: Vives, 2009, Les Cahiers Magellanes, 105: 9

Distribution: Philippines – Leyte, Samar

Type material: SMNS

***Mimacronia viridimaculatoides* (Breuning, 1980)**

Acronia viridimaculatoides: Breuning, 1980, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin, 56, 2: 164

Acronia viridimaculatoides: Hudepohl, 1983, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 31, 32: 182

Acronia viridimaculatoides: Hudepohl, 1995, Entomofauna, 16, 14: 289

Mimacronia viridimaculatoides: Vives, 2009, Les Cahiers Magellanes, 105: 9

Distribution: Philippines – Mindanao

Type material: MNHN

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