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New *Polyphida* Pascoe, 1861 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) species from Romblon

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The genus *Polyphida* Pascoe, 1861 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Glaucytini) is distributed in the Oriental region and is represented by eighteen species concentrated mainly in the Insular region of Southeast Asia. This article describes and illustrates the *Polyphida romblonica sp. nov.,* a new species from Romblon Island, Southern Luzon, Philippines.

Keywords: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Polyphida*, taxonomy, new species, Romblon Island, Philippines

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Polyphida* Pascoe, 1861 (Coleoptera; Cerambycidae) is a genus of longhorn beetles that belongs to the subfamily Cerambycinae and tribe Glaucytini. The distribution of the *Polyphida* species is limited only to the Oriental region, with the vast majority concentrated in the Insular region of Southeast Asia.

Prior to the current study, eighteen species represented the global fauna of the genus *Polyphida*: five species are endemic to the Greater Sunda Islands (Borneo: *P. argenteofasciata*Aurivillius, 1910; *P. clytoides* Pascoe, 1869; *P. fulvitarsis* Holzschuh, 2005; *P. tenebrosa* Holzschuh, 2005; Sumatra: *P. aurata* Viktora, 2015), three species are endemic to the Wallacea (Sulawesi: *P. jakli* Viktora, 2019; Maluku Islands: *P. buruensis* Breuning, 1970; *P. lombokiana*Vives, 2013), one species is endemic to Perak, Malaysia (*P. hayashii* Viktora, 2015), six species are endemic to the Philippine archipelago (*P. lumawigi* Hüdepohl, 1992; *P. mindanaoana* Barševskis et al., 2022; *P. monticola* Heller, 1915, *P. palawana* Barševskis et al., 2022; *P. shavrini* Barševskis et al., 2022 and new

species described in this article), and two species with wide distribution in the Oriental region: *P. metallica* Nonfried, 1894 (India, Burma, Laos, Thailand), and *P. modesta* Gahan, 1906 (Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and Western Malaysia) (Tavakilian, Chavillotte2023).

Over the past ten years, descriptions of new species of *Polyphida* have been intensified by the works of Vives (2013), Viktora (2015, 2019), and Barsevkis et al. (2022). In the Philippines, recent descriptions of *Polyphida* species were published by Barsevkis et al. (2022). They also provided a comprehensive key to the five *Polyphida* species of the country.

This article presents the illustrative description of a new species of *Polyphida* from Romblon Island, Southern Luzon, Philippines.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studied material is deposited in the beetle 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 V12digitalstereomicroscopes, NIS-Elements 6D software. The habitus photograph was obtained with a digital camera Canon EOS 6D with Canon MP-E65 mm macro lens, using Helicon Focus automontage and subsequently was edited with Photoshop. All measurements are given in millimeters.

In the present paper we followed the taxonomic nomenclature provided by Tavakilian, Chavillotte (2023).

DESCRIPTION

***Plolyphida romblonica* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1-3)

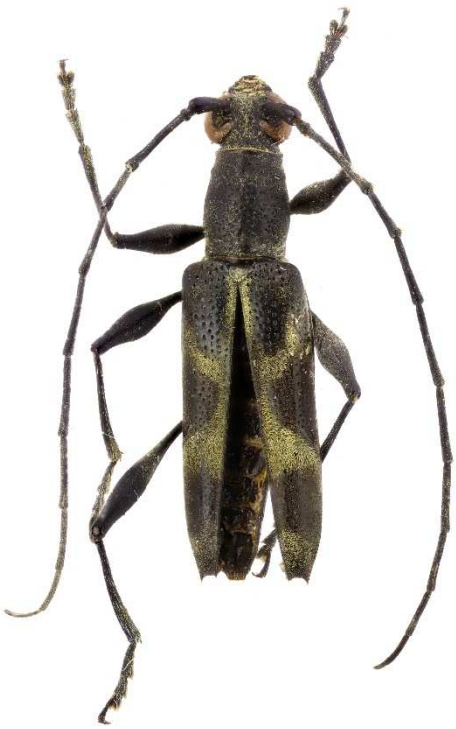

Fig. 1. Habitus of *Polyphida romblonica sp. nov.* (holotype)

Type specimens: Holotype: Female. **/**Philippines: /Romblon, / 20. 09.2022, / local collector leg./ [handwritten]; // HOLOTYPUS:/ Polyphida / romblonica / sp. nov. / A.Barševskis, M.J.T. Pepito det. 2022 [red label, handwritten] (DUBC).

Paratype: Male. **/**Philippines: Romblon isl., / 10.2022, local collector leg./ [handwritten]; // PARATYPUS:/ Polyphida / romblonica sp. nov. / A.Barševskis, M.J.T. Pepito det. 2023 [red label, handwritten] Specimen damaged. (DUBC).

General distribution: Philippines: Romblon island.

Fig. 2. Apex of elytron of *Polyphida romblonica sp. nov.* (holotype)

Fig. 3. Pronotum of *Polyphida romblonica sp. nov.* (holotype)

Description. Black, scape dark - brown or black, elytra with bronze luster, pubescence silvery grey. Body length 12.7-15.1 mm.

Head with sparse, short, adjacent silvery grey pubescence and some long, erect hairs. Frons even, coarsely punctate between relatively big, convex eyes; furrow between antennal tubercles visible. Cheeks slightly extended, covered with fine, sparse pubescence. Antennae longer than apex of elytra, monochrome dark, covered with very fine pubescence. Labrum transverse, narrow, covered with long setae. Clypeus transverse, very narrow, brown, shiny. Mandibles sharp, relatively massive, dark brown.

Pronotum slightly elongate, subcylindric, with fine basal and apical margin; sides very slightly constricted after second third and before apical margin: opaque, densely and coarsely punctate, with silver-grey pubescence. Pronotal disc without a longitudinal middle line.

Scutellum small, semicircular, with dense silvery grey pubescence. *Pars stridens* slightly visible in the form of a smooth area with very fine transverse microsculpture.

Elytra subparallel, narrowed in apical quarter, apically truncate with small acute sutural and big acute marginal denticles; finely and irregularly punctate along suture and in apical quarter, coarsely in basal half, less coarsely, irregularly in anterior part of apical half; each puncture with a fine silver-grey seta, only in apical quarter with a semierect brown hairs. Elytra with five bands of silvery tomentum: elongated band along suturae behind scutellum,oblique band from shoulders towards elytra suturae before middle and wider band behind elytra middle tapering laterally and a spot at apex of elytra. Areas between transverse bands rather smooth, with very fine, relatively sparse pubescence. In the apical part of the elytra, the punctation is very fine, disappearing.

Underside of body with dense silvery grey pubescence. Legs dark brown, with very fine, silvery white pubescence and some erect hairs. Hind femura in basal part yellow. Tarsomeres dark.

Male with damaged head. The beetle was poisoned with chloroform, so the genitalia

could not be dissected without further damage to the beetle.

Differential diagnosis. Comparing the external shape of the surface, the new species is similar to *P. mindanaoana*, but differs in a more coarsely punctate pronotal disc, which is without a longitudinal midline. The pattern of the elytra is also a little different, especially the apical part, which is less pubescent in the new species, with very fine, disappearing punctation and has a slightly different apex between denticles evenly concave.

Etymology. This species is named after Romblon Island, where it occurs [Romblon - *romblonica*].

Determination key of the genus Polyphida of the fauna of Philippines

1 (10) Hind legs with black or dark brown tarsomeres. Antennae unicolor or bicolor.

2(3) Antennae bicolor: antennomeres 1st - 6th dark, with fine, silvery grey pubescence, antennomeres 7th - 8th yellow, but antennomeres 9th - 11th - darkened. Apex of elytra with two small and acute extended denticles.....
P. shavrini Barševskis et al.

3(2) Antennae unicolor dark, with fine, silvery grey pubescence.

4(9) Pronotum dorsally with coarse and dense punctures, with or without elongated middle line. Elytra with silver- grey pubescence.

5(6) Pronotal disc laterally and dorsally with coarse and dense punctures, between which on the whole disk about the same distance. Apex of elytra with rudimental rounded sutural and lateral denticles.....
.....
P. lumawigi Hüdepohl

6(5) Pronotal disc laterally with dense and coarse punctures, but in central portion with sparse punctuation.

7 (8) Pronotal disc with visible longitudinal longer or shorter middle line, less coarsely punctate, without wrinkles or confluent punctures. Apex of elytra with larger pubescent spot, coarser punctuation and between denticles unevenly concave.....
P. mindanaoana Barševskis et al.

8(7) Pronotal disc without visible longitudinal middle line, more coarsely punctate, with some wrinkled confluentpunctures. Apex of elytra with smaller pubescent spot, with very fine, disappering punctuation and between denticles evenly concave.....
P. romblonica sp. nov.

9(4) Pronotum dorsally without coarse and dense puncturation, with very sparse puncturation laterally. Apex of elytra with small acute sutural and very big acute marginal denticles..... .....
P. monticola Heller

10 (1) Hind legs with yellow tarsomeres. Antennae bicolor .....
P. palawana Barševskis et al.

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