

Two new species of long-horned beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Philippines

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Chydaeopsis torresosae sp. nov. and *Cleptomtopus pepittoi* sp. nov. from the Philippines are described, illustrated and compared with similar species. The genus *Chydaeopsis* Pascoe, 1864 in the world fauna represented by 5 species, but genus *Cleptomtopus* Thomson, 1864 - by 72 species and subspecies.

Key words: *Chydaeopsis*, *Menesida*, Lamiinae, Cerambycidae, new species, Philippines

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INTRODUCTION

Longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) are very diverse family. Currently, there are 38 714 species of Cerambycidae known in the world, most of which (20 359 species) belong to the subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825 (Tavakilian, Chavillotte 2023; Roguet 2004–2023). Philippine Lamiinae have been actively studied in recent years. Several publications about fauna and taxonomy of subfamily Lamiinae have been published in recent years: Borodina, Borodin, Barševskis, 2022, Medina, Barševskis, Vitali (2023), Medina et al (2023a 2023b, 2022, 2021a, 2021b), Medina, Baul, Cabras (2022), Mantilla et al. (2021). Barševskis (2022), Vitali, Porco (2022) etc.

The genus *Chydaeopsis* Pascoe, 1864 belongs to the tribe Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845. In the world fauna this genus represented by 5 species. All species of this ge-

nus are endemics of Oriental Region, with very limited distribution in Philippines, Borneo and W Malaysia. In the fauna of the Philippines this genus represented by 3 species, known from Luzon, Mindanao and Panay (Tavakilian, Chavillotte 2023; Roguet 2004–2021).

The genus *Cleptomtopus* Thomson, 1864 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the tribe Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839. In the world fauna this genus represented by 72 species and subspecies. Also all species of this genus are endemics of Oriental Region from India, S China, Taiwan to Papua New Guinea. In the fauna of the Philippines this genus is represented by 3 species. In this paper, a two new species of the genera *Chydaeopsis* and *Cleptomtopus* are described and illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type specimens of a new species are deposited in the collection of the Daugavpils University, Coleopterological Research Centre, Ilgas, Daugavpils District, Latvia (DUBC). All specimens have been collected in the Philippines by local collectors.

The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using Nikon AZ100, Nikon SMZ745T and Zeiss Stereo Lumar V12 digital stereomicroscopes, NIS-Elements 6D software. The habitus photograph was obtained with a digital camera Canon EOS6D with Canon MP-E 65 mm macro lens, using Helicon Focus auto montage 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).

RESULTS

Chydaeopsis torrejosa sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type material

Holotype: male. Philippines, Panay Isl. / Antique, 09.2018 / local collector leg. <handwritten> // HOLOTYPE: / *Chydaeopsis* / *torrejosa* sp. nov. / A. Barševskis det. 2023. <red label, handwritten>. Deposited in DUBC.

General distribution: Philippines: Panay Island.

Description. Body elongate, black, surface with dark and silver-grey pubescence (Fig. 1). Body length: 9.1 mm, maximal width of elytra: 2.6 mm.



Fig. 1. *Chydaeopsis torrejosa* sp. nov. [holotype]

Head flat, wide, with almost parallel sides, with slightly convex eyes. Cheeks not extended, covered with silver-grey sparse pubescence. Surface of head shiny, with fine punctation under dense pubescence. Middle portion of head with longitudinal thin line, slightly impressed in the middle part between eyes. Labrum pubescent, punctated, covered with pubescence. Clypeus brown, narrow, transverse, shiny. Mandibles shiny, dark brown, massive, with acute apices, with very fine, sparse punctures in basal part, covered with very sparse silver-grey pubescence. Antennae thin, dark-brown, very long, about twice as long as the body, covered with dense dark pubescence; basal antennomere thickened, with sparse fine punctures and pubescence.

1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th antennomeres with row of bristles.

Pronotum dark-brown, almost cylindrical, convex and matt, with very fine microsculpture. Frontal and basal portions of pronotum slightly neck-shaped narrowed, without basal angles. Pronotal disc black, dorsally covered with dense fine dark pubescence, with middle line, covered with white pubescence and form narrow elongated band. Lateral portions of pronotal disc covered with dense white pubescence.

Scutellum small, rounded apically, covered with white dense pubescence, without middle impression. *Pars stridens* not visible because it is under the posterior edge of the pronotum.

Elytra dark brown, behind middle darkened, matt, with relatively coarse punctures in regular rows, slightly impressed in basal part. Each elytron with well-developed flattened hump behind scutellum around suturae. Elytral shoulders not extended, weakly developed. Dorsal part of elytra and suturae in basal portion before middle paler and covered with very fine pubescence, except brown 2nd - 3rd intervals, covered by dark pubescence. Other portions of elytra dark and covered with dark pubescence. Middle portion of elytra toward apex with dark-brown suturae, darkened dorsally. Apical portions of elytra dorsally with two small pale spots. Apex of elytra triangular, near suture with longer pale, dense pubescence.

Ventral surface of body black, with white pubescence in lateral portions. Legs dark-brown, covered with dark pubescence and bristles.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from *Chydaeopsis luzonica* Heller, 1923 (Fig. 2) by a different pattern on the elytra: there is no black wide transversal

bands behind the middle and before apex of elytra. Along the suturae before middle elytra of new species without two oval brown spots.

Etymology. Patronym. This species is named after the my good colleague Christine Torrejos (University of Mindanao, Davao, Philippines) in gratitude to her contribution to Coleoptera research in Philippines.



Fig. 2. *Chydaeopsis luzonica* Heller, 1923 [holotype] (Berzak 2023)

Cleptometopus pepitoidi sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

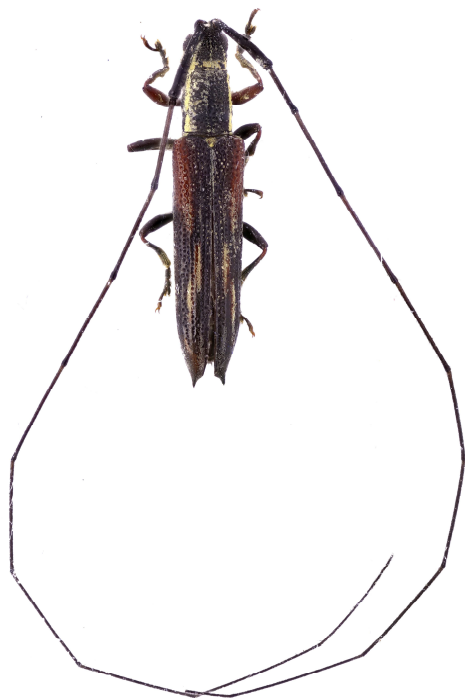


Fig. 3. *Cleptometopus pepitoidi* sp. nov. [holotype]

Type material

Holotype: Male. Philippines, Palawan, / Roxas, 09.2022, / local collector leg. <handwritten> // HOLOTYPE: / *Cleptometopus* / *pepitoidi* sp. nov. / A. Barševskis det. 2023. <red label, handwritten>. Deposited in DUBC.

General distribution: Philippines: Palawan Island.

Description. Body elongate, very narrow, dark, lustrous, surface with brown, elongated, interrupted, lines. Body length: 9.5 mm, maximal width of elytra: 1.9 mm.

Head flat, wide, with almost parallel sides, with convex eyes. Cheeks not extended,

covered with dense grey pubescence. Surface of head covered with dense grey pubescence and punctation. Head without longitudinal middle line, except basal portion of head behind antennae.

Labrum brown, shiny, pubescent. Clypeus brown, narrow, transverse, shiny. Mandibles dark, shiny, with acute apices, with very fine, punctures in basal part, covered with grey pubescence in basal portion. Antennae dark-brown, very long, covered with very fine pubescence; basal antennomere cylindrical, black, with sparse fine punctures and pubescence and with row of bristles.

Pronotum almost sub-cylindrical, glossy, black. Pronotal disc dorsally with coarse dense punctures. Lateral sides of pronotal disc with elongated band of yellow pubescence. Basal portion of pronotum without acute angles. Frontal and basal portions of pronotum slightly neck-shaped.

Scutellum small, rounded apically, covered with yellow pubescence. *Pars stridens* not visible, because it is under the posterior edge of the pronotum.

Elytra dark-brown, glossy, with relatively coarse, slightly impressed punctures in rows. Each elytron with slightly - developed humps between shoulders and suturae. Dorsal part of elytra behind middle with wide impression. Dorsal surface of elytra behind middle with four elongated brown short lines, covered with yellow pubescence and whitish brown lateral portion behind shoulders. Apical part of elytra smooth, with large sharp extended projection.

Ventral surface of body black, with pubescence. Legs relatively short, dark-brown, slightly shiny, covered with very fine pubescence. Inner sides of tibia with fine

yellow pubescence. Tarsomeres dark-brown, covered by fine pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from *Cleptomtopus camuripes* Newman, 1842 by a different pattern on the elytra: dorsal surface of elytra behind middle with four elongated brown short lines, covered with yellow pubescence and with brown lateral portion behind shoulders, but *C. camuripes* dorsal surface of elytra in the middle part with four short yellow lines and without yellow lateral portion behind shoulders.

Etymology. Patronym. This species is named after my good colleague Mark John Pepito (University of Mindanao, Davao, Philippines) in appreciation of excellent cooperation, and in gratitude for his contribution to Coleoptera research in Philippines.

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