

***BORNEOGRAMMUS HAMIGUITANUS* SP. NOV. (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM MINDANAO**

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Barševskis A., Torrejos Ch. 2023. *Borneogrammus hamiguitanus* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Mindanao. *Baltic J. Coleopter.*, 23(2): 263 - 266.

Borneogrammus hamiguitanus sp. nov., a species new to science, is described from Mindanao Island. The previously monotypic genus, known only from Borneo (Malaysia, Sabah), is recorded in the Philippines for the first time.

Key words: Borneo, *Borneogrammus*, longhorned beetles, Hamiguitan, oriental fauna, Philippines

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INTRODUCTION

The Cerambycidae fauna of the Philippines has close biogeographical ties with Borneo. Heffern (2005) explained that Palawan and Borneo were once part of the Sunda Shelf and connected by a land bridge making the cerambycid faunas of the two islands very closely related. Mindanao Island and Borneo are also close, so several genera are shared by both islands. However, the rest of the Philippines has always been isolated from mainland Asia, so the species found in the archipelago are primarily indigenous.

Genus *Borneogrammus* Vives & Heffern, 2016 belongs to the Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839, which is a tribe of flat-faced longhorn beetles in the family Cerambycidae, subfamily Lamiinae. The tribe consists of 75 genera, with nearly 679 species distributed worldwide. The tribe is represented by 22 species in the Philippines, coming from 10 genera, -7 of which also found in Borneo (Roguet 2023).

Borneogrammus Vives & Heffern, 2016, named after its place of origin – Borneo (Malaysia, Sabah), belongs to the tribe

Agapanthiini. The genus is characterized by acuminate head, thick cylindrical scape, elongate and narrow metapisterna, and antennae internally fringed with long setae (Vives & Heffern, 2016). *Borneogrammus* was previously known to be monotypic, known only from its type *Borneogrammus albomaculatus* Vives & Heffern, 2016. In this paper, we describe *Borneogrammus hamiguitanus* sp. nov from Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary (MHRWS), Mindanao Island. This is the second species for the genus *Borneogrammus* and the first record of the genus in the Philippine fauna.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studied material (holotype) is deposited in the beetles 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).

RESULTS

Borneogrammus hamiguitanus sp. nov.
(Fig. 1)



Fig. 1. *Borneogrammus hamiguitanus* sp. nov. (holotype)

Type specimens: Holotype: Male. /Philippines: / Mindanao Isl., / Davao Oriental, / Pujada Penins., / Mt. Hamiguitan env., / 27.05.2023, / A.Barševskis leg. / [handwritten]; // HOLOTYPUS:/ *Borneogrammus* / *hamiguitanus* sp. n. / A.Barševskis, Ch, Torrejos det. [red label, handwritten] (DUBC).

General distribution: Philippines: Mindanao island.

Description. Dark - brown, elongated, with parallel sides, elytra with coarse punctures and two interrupted narrow bands of yellow pubescence. Body length 11.3 mm. Maximal body width 2.7 mm.



Fig. 2. *Borneogrammus albomaculatus* Vives & Heffern 2016 (holotype (Berzak, 2023))

Head hypognathous, quadrangular, with sparse, brown pubescence. The surface of the head is flat, even, slightly convex towards the front. Frons even, coarsely punctate. Between relatively big, slightly convex eyes weakly defined short midline, but between antennal tubercles with deep wide impression. Cheeks smooth, shiny, slightly extended, with coarse punctures and covered with fine, pubescence. The portions of the face around the cheeks are covered with relatively longer yellow-brown pubescence. Antennae relatively longer than apex of elytra, with dark first antennomere and brown remaining antennomeres, covered with very fine pubescence. Inside of antennomeres with a band of longer mixed dark and pale bristles, which extend more at the tips of the antennae, where the antennomeres resemble a brush. Labrum transverse, narrow, covered with long setae. Clypeus

transverse, very narrow, yellow, shiny, with numerous long setae. Mandibles sharp, relatively massive, dark-brown.

Pronotum slightly elongate, cylindrical, with small sharp denticle at lateraal margin. Sides of pronotum very slightly constricted before apical margin, densely and coarsely punctate. Dorsal disc of pronotum with elongate narrow middle line and two lateral lines of yellow pubescence.

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

Elytra parallel, slightly narrowed in the middle, each elytron is rounded at the end; coarsely and irregularly punctate. Elytra with a raised suture and a raised longitudinal line covered with yellow pubescence, interrupted in some places, but at apical portion with a two additional parallel interrupted rudimentary lines of small yellow spots.

Underside of body with yellow pubescence of different density. Legs short, massive, dark-brown, with very fine, pubescence and some erect hairs. Tarsomeres dark brown.

Differential diagnosis. Comparing the external shape of the surface of the new species with second species of this genus *Borneogrammus albomaculatus* Vives & Heffern 2016, new species differs in different pattern of elytra. The new species has elytra with with a raised suture and a raised longitudinal line of yellow pubescence, interrupted in some places, but at apical portion - a two additional parallel interrupted rudimentary lines of small yellow spots. Elytra of *B. albomaculatus* evenly covered with small white spots.

Etymology. This species is named after its place of origin - Mt. Hamiguitan [Hamiguitan - *hamiguitanus*].

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to express our gratitude to Alexander Anichtchenko (Daugavpils, Latvia) for help in preparation of photographs of beetles.

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Received: 22.03.2023.

Accepted: 08.12.2023.