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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PSEUDODOLIOPS* SCHULTZE, 1934 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM THE PHILIPPINES

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The new species *Pseudodoliops ditumaboensis* sp. n. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Luzon island, the Philippines is described and illustrated. In the world fauna *Pseudodoliops* Schultze, 1934 represented by 8 species.

Key words: long-horned beetles, Lamiinae, Pteropliini, taxonomy, *Pseudodoliops*, Luzon, biodiversity.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Pseudodoliops* Schultze, 1934 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the tribe Pteropliini Thomson, 1861 of the subfamily Laniinae Latreille, 1825. Seven species of this genus are distributed in Philippino Archipelago, with only one species from Mollucas (Indonesia). Vives (2015) proposed the synonymy of two genera, *Hemidoliops* Vives, 2012 and *Pseudodoliops*, In the same article, he described the first species of *Pseudodoliops* from Moluccas and *P. elegans zamboanganus* Vives, 2015 from Zamboanga (Mindanao, Philippines) and provided faunistic data and redescriptions for each species of *Pseudodoliops*. Barševskis (2018) published additional information about some species of this genus, deposited in DUBC.

This article presents description of a new species of *Pseudodoliops* from Luzon Island, the Philippines.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Examination of the specimen were made under a *Nicon SMZ745T* binocular stereomicroscope, *NIS-Elements 6D* software. Photographs were taken with a *Canon EOS 6D* camera and *Canon MP-E 65mm* macro lens, and processed using *Helicon Focus* auto montage computer software and subsequently was edited with *Photoshop CS6 Extended*. The maximum body length was measured from anterior margin of the labrum to apex of elytra, and maximum width of the body at level of the basal part of elytra between schoulders.

Holotype deposited in DUBC, Daugavpils University Coleopterological Research Center „ILGAS", Daugavpils Distr., Latvia.

RESULTS

***Pseudodoliops ditumaboensis* sp. n.**
(Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype: Female: PHILIPPINES: Luzon Isl., Aurora, Ditumabo, 05.2018. Local collector leg. [printed on white label]; HOLOTYPUS: *Pseudodoliops ditumaboensis* sp. n., A.Barševskis descr. 2018 [handwrited on red label].

General distribution: Philippines; Luzon Island.

Description of holotype. Body length: 11.4 mm, body width: 4.5 mm. Dorsal surface bicolour: head, pronotum and basal part of elytra black, central and apical parts of elytra brown, covered with sparse white pubescence forming indistinct white band on the border with basal black part of elytra.

Head elongated, flattened, narrower than pronotum, dorsal surface of head with coarse punctures, reticulate microsculpture and fine dark and white tomentum, forming elongated fine line between eyes. Eyes not extended, bilobate, flattened. Cheeks narrow, not extended, covered with sparse white tomentum. Clypeus yellow, narrow, shiny, covered with golden-yellow pubescence. Labrum bicolour: basal part dark-brown, covered with dark pubescence, and apical part yellow, with yellow pubescence. Dark portion of labrum behind middle covered with transverse row of long dark setae. Mandibles massive, shiny, with acute apex, laterobasal part with pale tomentum and several dark setae. Maxillar and labial palps dark, with yellow-brown apex. Antennae slender, relatively short, with brown apical antennomeres, slightly darkened in apical portions; third antennomere bicolour: brown, with black apical part. Antennomeres covered with fine white sparse tomentum, antennomere 4 and basal part of antennomere 5 covered with dense white tomentum.

Pronotum transverse, wider than head and narrower than elytra, in basal and apical parts emarginated with two thin, transverse, parallel, slightly curved lines. Portion of pronotum between apical and basal lateral lines with coarse punctures. Lateral sides of pronotum rounded, without visible angles. Dorsal side of pronotum partly covered with fine sparse tomentum.

Legs bicolour: femora brown, apical part of femora, tibia and tarsus black. Brown portions of femora covered with brown fine tomentum, and black apical portions with black tomentum and several long, dark setae. Tibia covered with dense grey tomentum and sark dense setae in apical part.

Fig. 1. Holotype of *Pseudodoliops ditumaboensis* sp. n.

Tarsomeres covered with dense mixed grey and dark tomentum and setae.

Scutellum apically rounded, covered with sparse white tomentum. *Pars stridens* nod visible under basal margin of pronotum.

Elytra bicolour: brown, with wide black transverse band on basal part between shoulders, covered with white sparse pubescence. Elytra distinctly convex in basal and flattened in middle portions; lateral sides of elytra slightly curved. Border between black and brown portions with narrow obscure transverse band of white pubescence. Apical part elytra with white line slightly emargined apex. Dosrsal side of elytra on black transverse band with coarse, dense punctures, which distinctly smaller on brown parts of elytra

Ventral side of body covered with white pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *Pseudodoliops griseus* Breuning, 1938, but differs by details of the coloration and puncturation. Elytra of a new species are two-coloured, with less coarse puncturation as that in *P. griseus* (elytra of *P. griseus* not two-coloured, with coarser punctures on dorsal part of elytra). The black transverse band of the elytra of a new species narrower than that in *P. griseus*, occupying about 1/4 of entire length of the elytra (this band of *P. griseus* wider, occupying about 1/3 of the length of the elytra). Besides that, legs of *P. griseus* are not so distinctly bicolour as that in *P. ditumaboensis* **sp. n.**

Etymology. Toponymic. The name of species is derived from the name of type locality of new species: Ditumabo (San Luis, Aurora, Luzon isl., Philippines) – *ditumaboensis.*

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