

TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CALLIMETOPUS* BLANCHARD, 1853 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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Barševskis A. 2015. Two new species of the genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). *Acta Biol. Univ. Daugavp.*, 15 (2): 411 – 417.

Two new species of the genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) are described and illustrated: *C. danilevskyi* sp. n. (Philippines, Luzon) and *C. lazarevi* sp. n. (Philippines, Mindanao). New faunistic data for *C. ornatus* Schultze, 1934 is given. The genus now includes 36 described species, which are distributed in the Philippine archipelago, Moluccan archipelago, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Callimetopus*, fauna, new species, taxonomy, Philippines

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INTRODUCTION

Members of the genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Pteropliini) are distributed in the Oriental region and represented by 34 species: 29 species are known from the Philippine archipelago, 3 species from the Moluccan archipelago and 2 species from Malaysian and Indonesian islands.

Breuning (1962) published key for 25 species of the genus *Callimetopus*. The key included *C. principalis* Heller, 1924, *C. superbus* Breuning, 1947, *C. pulchellus* Schultze, 1922 and *C. gloriosus* Schultze, 1922, which were transferred later by Vives (2005) to the genus *Acronia* Westwood, 1863, and *C. multialboguttatus* Breuning, 1961, transferred to the genus *Faustabryna* Breuning, 1961. After Breuning (1962), 9 species of *Callimetopus* were described (Barševskis et al (eds) 2015). Dela Cruz &

Adorada (2012) published determination key to the 19 species of the Philippine *Callimetopus* and described six new species from the Philippines: *C. acerdentibus* dela Cruz & Adorada, 2012 and *C. niveuseta* dela Cruz & Adorada, 2012 from Luzon Island, *C. stanleyi* dela Cruz & Adorada, 2012 from Mindanao Island, *C. mindorensis* dela Cruz & Adorada, 2012 from Mindoro Island, *C. cretumus* dela Cruz & Adorada, 2012 and *C. pectoralis* dela Cruz & Adorada, 2012 from the Philippines without exact locality. In this paper genitalic structures of species of *Callimetopus* were described and illustrated for the first time.

In recent years, the beetle fauna of the Philippine archipelago has been intensively investigated. Over the last three years are published a lot of taxonomic papers with descriptions of new species of Cerambycidae from the Philippines (Vives 2012a, 2012b, 2013, 2014a, 2014b, 2015a, 2015b; Barševskis 2013, 2014a, 2014b, 2014c,

2014d, 2015a, 2015b; Barševskis, Jaeger 2014).

In the paper two new species of the genus *Callimetopus* from the Philippines, which are closely related to *C. ornatus* Schultze, 1934, are described and illustrated. The genus now includes 36 described species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material from the following collections has been examined:

DUBC – Daugavpils University, Institute of Systematic Biology, Coleopterological Research Centre (Ilgas, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia);
SMTD – Senckenberg Natural History Collections Dresden, Museum of Zoology (Dresden, Germany).

The type specimens of new described species are deposited in 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, and *Canon 60D* and *Canon 1 Ds Mark II* cameras. The maps of the Philippine archipelago (see Figs. 1, 3, 5) have been drawn using the software *ArcGis 10*.

RESULTS

Callimetopus danilevskyi sp. n.

(Fig. 2)

Type material. Holotype: Male, Philippines: Luzon Isl., Nueva Vizcaya, Kasibu, 09.2014, local collector leg. (DUBC)

General distribution: Philippines: Luzon Isl. (Fig. 1).

Description. Body brown, with light luster and dense pubescence. Length: 15.0 mm, width: 4.9 mm.



Fig. 1. Distribution map of *Callimetopus danilevskyi* sp. n.



Fig. 2. Holotype of *Callimetopus danilevskyi* sp. n..



Fig. 3. Distribution map of *Callimetopus lazarevi* sp. n.



Fig. 5. Distribution map of *Callimetopus ornatus* Schultze, 1934.

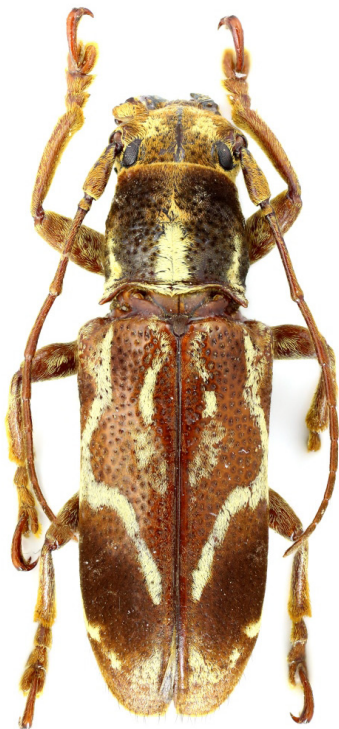


Fig. 4. Holotype of *Callimetopus lazarevi* sp. n.



Fig. 6. *Callimetopus ornatus* Schultze, 1934.

Head flat, trapezoidal, widest between eyes, with slightly convex eyes and slightly extended cheeks. Head between eyes and antennal bases with longitudinal keel, surface along keel with coarse punctation and golden – yellow pubescence. Anterior part of head also with golden - yellow pubescence, without pale spots, slightly darkened in basal part. Labrum pubescent, with long dense golden-yellow pubescence. Basal part of labrum shiny, with very sparse pubescence. Clypeus transverse, matt. First antennomere dark, thickened, with dense golden-yellow pubescence and with several small dark brown spots; remaining antennomeres brown; 3rd antennomere longer than 4th, with light pubescence.

Pronotum almost cylindrical, expanded laterally before middle, dark brown, pubescent, with acute basal angles and sparse coarse punctation. Dorsal disc of pronotum in basal part with indistinct spot of white tomentum, darkened in frontal part. Scutellum rounded apically, with dense golden- yellow pubescence.

Elytra brown, glossy, slightly flattened before middle and widely slightly impressed, on both sides with protruded humps behind shoulders, finely punctate. Basis of elytra concaved at shoulders. Each elytron with two dark brown spots behind middle part. Elytra with grey almost rhomboidal area between spots, here and there with few small dark brown spots. Along suture located narrow flat elevation, more expressed in apical part. Apex of elytra without sharp projections, rounded, with many long dark hairs.

Bottom side of body covered with dense golden - yellow pubescence and small brown spots. Legs dark brown, with dense golden tomentum. Tarsomeres brown, covered by golden - yellow pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *C. lazarevi* sp. n. (Fig. 4) and *C. ornatus* (Fig. 6), but differs from these species by shape of surface and coloration of body. Basal and apical part of elytra of new species

with four dark brown spots, with grey almost rhomboidal area between, but by *C. lazarevi* sp. n and *C. ornatus* coloration of elytra different. Each elytron of *C. lazarevi* sp. n behind middle with dark brown oval spot and white wavy lines; *C. ornatus* with three black spots: one of them more small, located behind shoulder, second spot is located in lateral part of elytra under shoulders, third large spot is located behind middle. All spots are more or less rounded, with white lines. Pronotum of new species pale, darkened in frontal part only; *C. ornatus* with black pronotum, but pronotum of *C. lazarevi* sp. n is dark brown.

Etymology. This species is named after my colleague, the famous Russian cerambycidologist Mikhail Danilevsky (Moscow, Russia) in appreciation of cooperation.

Callimetopus lazarevi sp. n.

(Fig. 4)

Type material. **Holotype:** Male, Philippines: Mindanao Isl., Mt. Apo, 10.2013, local collector leg. (DUBC)

Paratypes: 2 Males, Philippines: Mindanao Isl., Mt. Apo, 10.2013, local collector leg.; Mindanao Isl., Kidapawan, Mt. Apo, 06.2014, local collector leg. (DUBC)

General distribution: Philippines: Mindanao Isl. (Fig. 3).

Description. Body red-brown, with light luster. Surface of body behind middle with two oval dark-brown spots and white strips of pubescence. Length: 16.0-17.1 mm, width: 4.9-5.0 mm.

Head flat, trapezoidal, with slightly convex eyes. Head between eyes and antennal bases with longitudinal keel, surface along keel with coarse punctation and pubescence. Head widest between eyes. Anterior part of head with brown pubescence and two elongated symmetric spots of yellow pubescence. Cheeks and area around eyes with yellow dense pubescence. Labrum pubescent, with long and dense, yellow-brown

setae. Clypeus with transversal impression, matt, with several coarse punctures. Antennomeres brown; 1st antennomere thickened, with dense yellow-brown pubescence; 3rd longer than 4th, with light pubescence.

Pronotum almost cylindrical, expanded laterally before middle, dark brown, pubescent, with acute basal angles, with sparse and coarse punctation. Dorsal disc of pronotum in basal and lateral parts with three longitudinal bands of white pubescence. Scutellum brown, triangular, apically rounded, shiny and pubescent.

Elytra brown, shiny, without metallic luster, slightly flattened and impressed before middle, finely punctate, in basal part with more sparse and coarse punctures. Basis of each elytron concaved at shoulders. Each elytron behind middle with dark brown oval spot and white wavy lines: one line S-shaped or C-shaped, beginning from scutellum and almost reaching middle, with fewer pubescence; second white line beginning from shoulders and continues laterally until dark brown spot that encircles (one paratype with interrupted 2nd line in middle). Along suture located narrow flat elevation, more expressed in apical part. Apex of elytra without sharp projections, straight closer to suture, evenly apically rounded, with many long dark hairs.

Bottom side of body covered with dense pale pubescence and with small sparse brown spots. Femora brown, darkened on apex, with dense yellow-brown pubescence. Tibia brown, slightly darkened in basal part. Tarsomeres brown, covered by yellow-brown pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *C. ornatus* (Fig. 4), but differs from it by the shape of body surface and coloration. Each elytron of new species behind middle with dark brown oval spot and white wavy lines; *C. ornatus* with three black spots: one of them more small behind shoulder, second in lateral part under shoulders and third large spot is situated behind middle. All spots are more or less rounded with white lines. White lines on

elytra of *C. ornatus* are not connected with each other as at new species. Pronotum of *C. ornatus* black, new species with dark brown pronotum. Dorsal disc of pronotum of *C. ornatus* in basal part with well-developed longitudinal spot of white tomentum and with two rudiments of white longitudinal bands in lateral parts; dorsal disc of pronotum of new species with three white longitudinal bands.

Etymology. This species is named after my colleague, the Russian cerambycidologist Maksim Lazarev (Moscow, Russia) in appreciation of cooperation.

Callimetopus ornatus Schultze, 1934

(Fig. 6)

Niphonoclea ornata Schultze, 1934: 31.

Callimetopus ornatus Breuning, 1962: 456.

Callimetopus ornatus Vives, 2011: 16.

Type material. Holotype: Philippines: Samar Isl., Borongan [SMTD – ex coll. Schultze].

Additional material: Philippines: Samar, 09.2013 (1 specimen, local collector leg.); Samar, Hinabangan, 07.2014 (1 specimen, local collector leg.) [DUBC].

Remarks. Vives (2011) wrote: “Described upon a single male specimen from Borongan (Samar), this species, with very characteristic coloration and elytral pattern, had not been reported again after its description”. Vives published data about finding of two specimens - one male (VI-2010) and one female (III-2010) from Philippines, Samar Is., local collector (Vives, 2011).

General distribution: Philippines: Samar Isl. (Fig. 5).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my gratitude to my colleague Dr. Alexey Shavrin (Daugavpils, Latvia) for valuable comments and suggestions. I thank my colleague Dr. Alexander Anichtchenko for help

in preparation of photographs of beetles, Māris Nitcis for help in preparation of maps, Marina Janovska, Kristīna Aksjuta and Anita Rukmane for the laboratory assistance and mounting of specimens, which are used in the present study.

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Received: 20.06.2015.

Accepted: 17.07.2015.

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