

DESCRIPTION OF *PARAHYLIOTA BARSEVSKISI* SP. NOV. FROM THE PHILIPPINES (COLEOPTERA: SILVANIDAE: BRONTINAE)

Jiří Háva

Háva J. 2018. Description of *Parahyliota barsevskisi* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Coleoptera: Silvanidae: Brontinae). *Acta Biol. Univ. Daugavp.*, 18 (1): 105 – 109.

The species *Parahyliota barsevskisi* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Luzon) is described and compared with similar species. List of known *Parahyliota* Thomas, 2004 is provided.

Key words: Taxonomy, description, Coleoptera, Silvanidae, Brontinae, *Parahyliota*, the Philippines.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Parahyliota* Thomas, 2004 belong to the family Silvanidae, subfamily Brontinae and tribe Brontini (Thomas 2004, 2009, McElrath et al. 2015) and recently contains 14 Asian, African and Mexican species (Thomas 2004, 2009), previously assigned to *Uleiota* Latreille.

Parahyliota can be distinguished from other genera in the subfamily Brontinae, tribe Brontini, by absence of a scutellary striole, tarsal structure, modified male frons and reduced parameres (Thomas 2004).

The article follows authors published article about Brontinae from the Philippines (Háva 2016).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The size of the beetles or of their body parts can be useful in species recognition and thus, the following measurements were made (in mm):

- total length of I antennomere (AL) - linear distance from anterior margin to apex of I antennomere;
- total length (TL) - linear distance from anterior margin of head to apex of elytra;
- pronotal width (PW) - pronotal maximum linear transverse distance;
- elytral width (EW) - elytral maximum linear transverse distance.

Deposition of type material:

JHAC - Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-West, Czech Republic.

DESCRIPTION

Family Silvanidae
subfamily Brontinae

genus *Parahyliota* Thomas, 2004

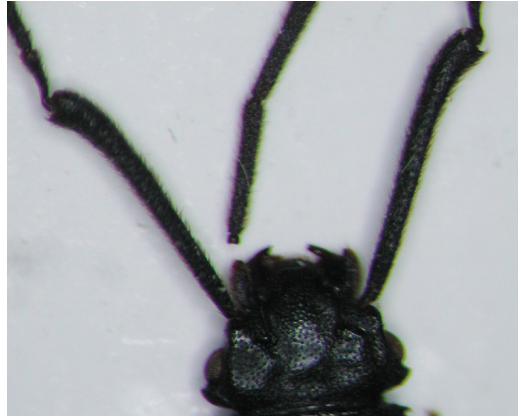
***Parahyliota barsevskisi* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1-8)



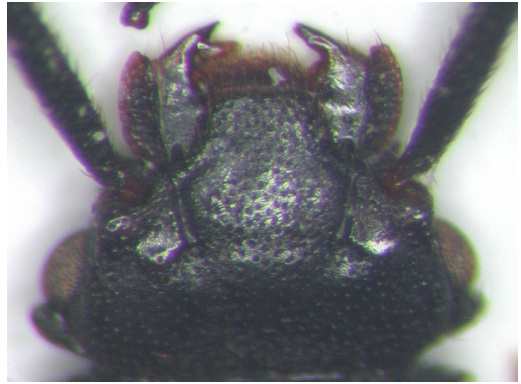
Fig. 1. *Parahyliota barsevskisi* sp. nov.: habitus of male, dorsal aspect.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Philippines, N Luzon, Barlig Mt. Province, April 2016, local collectors, (JHAC). Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (JHAC). Type material is incomplete (without legs and antennomeres).

Description of male. Body flat, length from anterior margin of clypeus to apex of elytra measured along the median line: 6.5 mm. Surface black; antennae and legs black, abdomen darkish brown. Surface well encrusted (Fig. 1).



Figs. 2. *Parahyliota barsevskisi* sp. nov.: antennae and head of male.



Figs. 3. *Parahyliota barsevskisi* sp. nov.: head of male.

Head (Fig. 3) Transverse, rounded. Eyes large, longer than wide, prominent. Temples moderate in size, relatively broad, length about 1/5 of eye. Dorsal punctation dense, strong; ventral surface with denser punctation than dorsum. Paired distinct longitudinal small cavities on ventral neck. Labrum semicircular, with dense setation, with many short to long setae except basally. Antennae relatively thick and long; setation moderately dense. First antennome long (Fig. 2). Mandibles triangular, bidentate, teeth protruding apically, with a wide tooth on inner tooth wider than outer, with many dense, thin setae along inner margin and few long setae somewhat densely clustered around outer lateral margins; molae widely protruding posteriorly; mycangial cavities small, located basally; male mandibular horn stout dorsally, located on anterior outer

lateral margin, with many medium length setae. Thorax and Abdomen. Pronotum square, longer than wide, including lateral teeth (Fig. 4). Mesoventrite relatively narrow, length about half of pronotum, metaventrite moderately large, about 1.5 times wider than mesoventrite; intercoxal process of mesocoxae narrow, a little



Fig. 4. *Parahyliota barsevskisi* sp. nov.: pronotum.



Fig. 5. *Parahyliota barsevskisi* sp. nov.: abdomen.

wider than intercoxal process of procoxae; intercoxal process of metacoxae narrow, a little narrower than intercoxal process of procoxae. Punctuation comparatively dense on pronotum, posterior half of prosternum, meso- and metaventrite, relatively sparse on anterior half of prosternum. Abdomen (Fig. 5) brown, about twice longer than width, covering about 3/5 of underside of elytra; punctuation almost same density as on metaventrite. All abdominal visible ventrites with two, small, narrow depressions.

Elytra. Elongate, length measured along median line maximum combined width 4.3 mm. Punctures narrower than interstices. Lateral margins very narrowly flattened, flattened areas extended to around anterior angles.

Male genitalia as in (Fig. 7-8).

Sexual dimorphism. Female similar to male. Body length from anterior margin of clypeus to apex of elytra measured along the median line: 5.9 mm. Mandibles with short teets. First antennomere shortly as in male.

Differential diagnosis. This species is similar



Fig. 6. *Parahyliota barsevskisi* sp. nov.: antennae, head and pronotum of female.

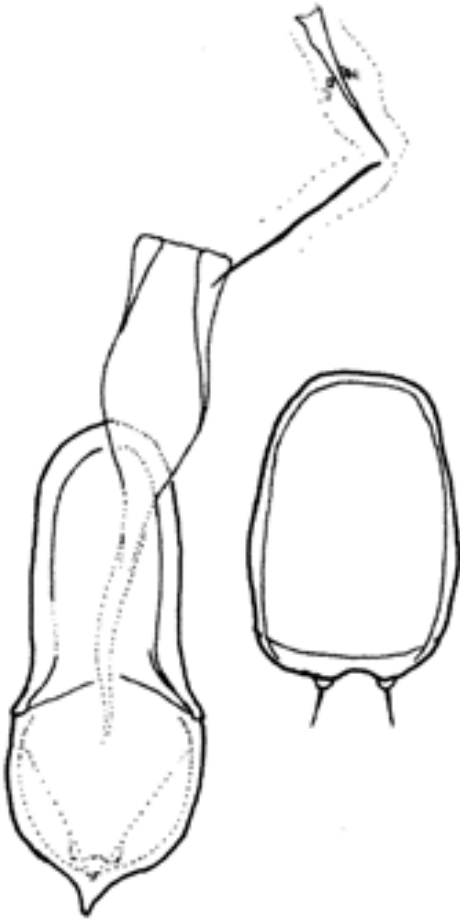


Fig. 7-8. *Parahyliota barsevskisi* sp. nov.: 7- male genitalia: eadeagus; 8- male genitalia: tegmen.

to *Parahyliota serrata* (Smith, 1851) and *P. serricollis* (Candeze, 1861), but can be distinguished by the following characters:

1. Male with frons deeply excavate and emarginate over antennal insertations*P. serricollis* (Candeze)

2. Male with frons foveate, but otherwise unmodified:

- Temple longer, a fourth or more the diameter of the eye; antennae very elongate, but antennomeres not modified in male; male without mandibular horns; colour black*P. barsevskisi* sp. nov.

- Temple shorter; male with mandibular horns; colour brown*P. serrata* (Smith)

Etymology. The species name I dedicated to my friend and colleague Arvids Barševskis (Daugavpils, Latvia) as well known specialist in Cerambycidae and Carabidae (Coleoptera).

LIST OF *PARAHYLIOTA* THOMAS, 2004 SPECIES

alticola (Pal, Sen Gupta & Crowson, 1985)

africana (Grouvelle, 1889)

atrata (Grouvelle, 1890)

balli Thomas, 2009

barsevskisi sp. nov.

brevicollis (Arrow, 1901)

cinamommea (Fairmaire, 1868)

costicollis (Reitter, 1876)

fallax (Grouvelle, 1892)

indica (Arrow, 1901)

pallida (Arrow, 1901)

puberula (Reitter, 1878)

serrata (Smith, 1851)

serricollis (Candeze, 1861)

siamensis (Arrow, 1901)

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