

## NEW OR INTERESTING CERAMBYCIDAE FROM THE PHILIPPINES (COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE, LAMIINAE) (PART XII)

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**Abstract:** Seven new species of the subfamily Lamiinae of the Cerambycidae are described: *Callimetopus bilineatus* sp. nov.; *Luzonoparmena sierrana* sp. nov.; *Mimacronia rutilans* sp. nov.; *Filipinmulciber palawanus* sp. nov.; *Dorcaschysis balanceana* sp. nov.; *Parabryna polisana* sp. nov.; *Sinixais apoensis* sp. nov. The taxonomic status and distribution of another 36 species are revised; most of these had not been recorded again since their description. A new combination is proposed for *Marmaroglypha pubescens* (Aurivillius) nov. comb., and this genus is newly recorded for the Philippine fauna.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, taxonomy, new species, new combination, Philippines.

### Cerambycidae nuevos o interesantes de las Filipinas (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) (parte XII)

**Resumen:** Se describen siete especies nuevas de Cerambycidae de la subfamilia Lamiinae: *Callimetopus bilineatus* sp. nov.; *Luzonoparmena sierrana* sp. nov.; *Mimacronia rutilans* sp. nov.; *Filipinmulciber palawanus* sp. nov.; *Dorcaschysis balanceana* sp. nov.; *Parabryna polisana* sp. nov.; *Sinixais apoensis* sp. nov. Se revisa el estatus taxonómico y de distribución de otras 36 especies, la mayoría de las cuales no habían sido citadas desde su descripción. Se propone una combinación nueva para *Marmaroglypha pubescens* (Aurivillius) nov. comb. y se cita por primera vez dicho género de la fauna de Filipinas

**Palabras clave:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Taxonomía, especies nuevas, combinación nueva, Filipinas.

### Taxonomy / Taxonomía:

*Callimetopus bilineatus* sp. nov.; *Luzonoparmena sierrana* sp. nov.; *Mimacronia rutilans* sp. nov.; *Filipinmulciber palawanus* sp. nov.; *Dorcaschysis balanceana* sp. nov.; *Parabryna polisana* sp. nov.; *Sinixais apoensis* sp. nov.

### Introduction

Continuing with the aim of revising the cerambycid fauna from the Philippines, I here describe seven new species of subfamily Lamiinae. In addition, new data and localities are given for a further 27 species from this subfamily, that had not been recorded again since their description (Vives, 2005, 2009a, 2009b, 2011, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2013, 2014a, 2014b, 2015). The Philippine Cerambycidae have been little studied, particularly the subfamily Lamiinae. In the first list of Cerambycidae species from Philippines, Jordana (1855) cited 151 species, and Vives & Cabigas (2005) recently cited 1,151, but it was estimated to represent only 70 % of the existing species (Vives 2009a).

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EUMJ: Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan.

EVC: Eduard Vives Collection, Terrassa, Spain.

MFND: Museum für Naturkunde, Dresden, Germany.

NMNH: National Museum of Natural History, Washington, USA.

NSMT: National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan.

NHRS: Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden.

OMNH: Osaka Natural History Museum, Osaka, Japan.

### Taxonomy

#### Tribe Agapanthiini

*Aliboron bukidnoni* Vives, 2005

*Aliboron bukidnoni* Vives, 2005: 7.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. HOLOTYPE male, Mindanao Is., Bukidnon, IV-2004, E. Cabigas leg. (*in* EVC); 1 male from Mindanao, Bukidnon, Cananglasan, V-2014, local collector (*in* EVC).

This species was described based on a single specimen, that had not been collected since. The male from Cananglasan was trapped in flight in full sunlight. The female of this species is still unknown.

*Tetraglenes insignis* Newman, 1842

*Tetraglenes insignis* Newman, 1842: 300.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 male from North Luzón, Sierra Madre, Aurora, IV-2014, local collector (*in* EVC).

This species has been reported from various countries in Southeast Asia, Vietnam and Myanmar (Gahan, 1894), but it is very probably due to confusion with other *Tetraglenes* species that live in these Indochina countries. The Aurora specimen has weak brown markings on pronotum and elytra.

***Cylindroplocia basimaculata* Heller, 1924**

*Cylindroplocia basimaculata* Heller, 1924: 206.

*Cylindroplocia basimaculata* v. *teres* Heller, 1924: 207.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.-1 female from North Luzón, Sierra Madre, Isabela, III-2013, local collector (*in EVC*); 1 male from North Luzón, Quirino, X-2013, local collector (*in EVC*). This species was described on the basis of the specimens originating from Los Baños (Luzón) with two different forms of spot patterns that are currently considered to be the individual variations. Although Breuning (1964) and Slipinski & Escalona (2013) considered the genus *Cylindroplocia* as a synonym of the genus *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865, this is unfounded.

***Doliops elcanoi* Vives, 2011 (Fig. 7)**

*Doliops elcanoi* Vives, 2011: 15.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. HOLOTYPE male from North Vizcaya, Kasibu, V-2009 (*in EVC*); PARATYPE : 1 male, Sierra Madre, Aurora, 30-XI-2009 (*in EVC*); 1 female from Nueva Vizcaya, Dupax, VIII-2011, local collector (*in EVC*).

This species was described based on two male specimens from North Luzón (Vives, 2011). These were entirely black with very fine, reduced golden stripes. The female specimen from Dupax is identical to the holotype but different in having wider and more intricate elytral stripes and spots formed by sky-blue scales, also the two basal stripes on the pronotum. This variation confirms that the same species may have different colouration according to its distribution and mimic the different species of the curculionid genus *Pachyrrhynchus*.

***Doliops cuellari* Vives, 2012 (Fig. 8)**

*Doliops cuellari* Vives, 2012a: 75.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. HOLOTYPE male and 2 PARATYPE males from Mindanao Is., Bukidnon, (*in EVC*); 1 male from Mindanao Is., Davao, Mt. Apo, XII-2014, local collector (*in EVC*); 1 male from Mindanao, East Davao, Kapatagan, I-2015, local collector (*in EVC*).

This species was described based on the specimens from Bukidnon (Vives, 2012a), where they mimic perfectly the curculionid *Pachyrhynchus samarensis* Schultzze, 1924. The specimen from mount Apo (Davao) has a slightly different colour and disposition of the scaly spots on elytra and pronotum. However, it corresponds perfectly to *D. cuellari*, although it mimics the other curculionid species from mount Apo, *Metapocirtus lindabonus* Schultzze, 1922, golden variety (Fig. 9), (Yap, 2008). The elytral spots on the male from Kapagatan are completely pink. It is interesting to observe that one same species of the genus *Doliops* can mimic different curculionid genera with which it coexists through variations in the shape and colour of its elytral spots in order to be as similar as possible to the mimicked taxon.

***Ebaeides albopicta* Fisher, 1925**

*Ebaeides albopicta* Fisher, 1925: 229.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. HOLOTYPE male from Basilan Is., Baker leg. (Type N° 57463) (*in NMNH*); 1 male from Marinduque Is., XII-2013, local collector (*in EVC*).

Fisher (1924) described this species based on a specimen from Basilan island, on the southern coast of the Zamboanga peninsula. It had not been recorded again since its description. Lingafelter et al. (2014) have recently published the images of the holotype specimen. The male studied here is from Marinduque island and matches this species perfectly. Other specimens of the genus *Ebaeides* from Philippines have also been

known but do not correspond to *E. albopicta*. They may therefore be new species.

***Lamprobityle mariae* (Vives, 2009)**

*Stenodoliops mariae* Vives, 2009: 17.

*Lamprobityle mariae*: Barsevskis & Jäger, 2014: 9.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. HOLOTYPE male from North Luzón, Imugan, (*in EVC*); 1 male from North Luzón, Nueva Vizcaya, Balance, IV-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

This species is not very common and only male specimens have been recorded. The morphology and colouration of the specimen found in this second locality in Balance are practically identical to that of the holotype. The genus *Lamprobityle* currently comprises eight species, all from the Philippine archipelago, that mimic various species of Tenebrionidae from the genus *Lagria*.

***Lagriodoliops anichtchenkoi* Barsevskis, 2014 (Fig. 14)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 female from Mindanao Is., Bukidnon, Cabanglasan, local collector, IV-2014 (*in EVC*).

Our colleague, A. Barsevskis (2014), recently described this new genus and species, separating the new taxon *Lagriodoliops* from its fellow *Lamprobityle* Heller, 1923, because of its practically cylindrical protibiae and the third antennomere weakly dilated at apex. The materials studied in the present work had some slight differences that I describe below.

Teguments black with greenish metallic reflections on the elytra. Femora, meso- and metatibiae are mostly reddish. The entire body covered in short grey tomentum, rather dense on the elytra where there is also a much more disseminated long fine white tomentum. Ventral surfaces with silver tomentum, abdominal ventrites mostly glabrous but with a few silver setae on the posterior border. Elytra broad and convex, subparallel-sided at basal third and dilated at posterior half, apex rounded. Suture fine and not bordered, humeri weakly protruding, discal area strongly convex with large disseminated fossulae covered in short grey tomentum. Ventral surfaces covered in grey tomentum, finely punctured teguments, short broad abdominal ventrites bearing golden setae on the posterior margin. Legs short and thick, femora weakly dilated medially, tibiae short and cylindrical, bearing a long crest of black setae at the external margin of apical half.

REMARK: This species is similar to *Lamprobityle rugulatus* (Vives) in body shape and size, but it can be distinguished mainly by the different colouration of elytra and teguments, its red and black legs and the lack of a distal plume of black setae on the third antennomere.

This species coexists in Bukidnon with a broad population of the subfamily Lagriinae (Tenebrionidae), particularly *Helogria pruinosus* (Chevrolat, 1841) (Fig. 15) that is very abundant amongst the bushes of the low forest of Cabanglasan where *L. anichtchenkoi* has been collected.

***Paradoliops humerosa* ssp. *humerosa* (Heller, 1921)**

*Doliops humerosus* ssp. *humerosus* Heller, 1921: 536.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.- HOLOTYPE male from Zamboanga, Mindanao, Baker leg. 1919 (*in MFND*); 1 male and 1 female from Mindanao Is., Bukidnon, Cabanglasan, XII-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

This rare species, described from Zamboanga, has also been mentioned from the province of Bukidnon. The two specimens from Cabanglasan correspond perfectly to the subspecies, that up to the present had only been known from mount Apo (Davao).

***Parepilysta (Fasciatepilysta) subfasciata*** (Schwarzer, 1931) (Fig. 13)

*Plocia subfasciata* Schwarzer, 1931: 75.

*Parepilysta (Fasciatepilysta) subfasciata*: Breuning, 1964: 91.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 male from North Luzón, Ifugao, XII-2013, local collector (*in EVC*).

This species was described based on a single female from Imugan (Luzón). It had not been recorded again since its original description, however it does not appear to be rare in Luzón island. Breuning (1964) placed it into a subgenus of its own because of the peculiar morphology of the prosternal process.

***Plocia mixta*** Newman, 1842

*Plocia mixta* Newman, 1842: 292.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 male, Mindoro Is., Mt. Halcon, 27-VII-2010, E. Vives *leg.* (*in EVC*); 1 male from Luzón Is., North Vizcaya, Kayapa, V-2009, local collector (*in EVC*); 1 male from Samar Is., E. Visayas, V-2011, local collector (*in EVC*).

This species was described from Manila, with no further detailed data. It is distributed throughout a considerable part of the Philippine archipelago, retaining a very constant morphology. The genus *Plocia* Newman has been little studied, as there are other Philippine species of this genus that have not been described.

#### Tribe Astathini

***Tetraophthalmus violaceoplagiatus*** (Breuning, 1956) (Fig. 11)

*Astathes violaceoplagiata* Breuning, 1956: 508.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 female from E. Visayas, Samar, V-2008, local collector (*in EVC*).

This species was described from Binaluan island, Palawan, only known from the single female holotype specimen preserved in the coll. Lepesme (Lyon). The Samar specimen has partially yellowish antennae. This species mimics the Galerucinae Chrysomelid, *Aplosonyx speciosus* Baly, 1879, common in a large part of Southeast Asia. Both species fly in full sunlight in the same places, when in flight it is difficult to distinguish them due to mimicry (Fig. 12).

#### Tribe Desmiphorini

***Dorcaschesis balanceana* sp. nov.** (Fig. 26)

**TYPICAL MATERIAL:** HOLOTYPE male, 15 mm long, 3.8 mm wide, from Philippines, Nueva Vizcaya, Balance, VII-2013, local collector (*in EVC*). PARATYPE : 1 female from E. Visayas, Samar, IV-2010, local collector (*in EVC*).

**DESCRIPTION:** Teguments testaceous brown, stripes and spots of white tomentum on head, pronotum, elytra and femora. A large part of the body covered in brown and golden tomentum. Antennae, legs and tarsi with white tomentum.

Head small, deeply inserted into pronotum, longitudinally furrowed. Antennae long and slender, reaching beyond elytral apex from antennomere 7, inner side of antennomeres 3-5 with a band of long grey setae, scape piriform, antennomere 3 slightly shorter than fourth. Antennal tubercles widely separated, weakly bulging. Lower lobes of eyes transverse. Mandibles broad, robust, smooth and shiny at the upper part. Last segment of palpi cone-shaped. Pronotum subsquare (ratio: 36:51), transverse, anterior and posterior margins

strongly bordered, neatly arched sides, slightly convex discal area bearing three small gibbosities (two at the front and one behind) and large round deep fossulae conveying a rugose appearance. Anterior and posterior margin with white tomentum, a longitudinal stripe across the centre of the disc, a finer stripe medially and another stripe almost lateral, brown tomentum at the rear. Prosternum broad and short, prosternal process narrow between coxae but strongly dilated behind, widely enclosing procoxal cavities.

Long narrow elytra, truncate at apex and bearing short apical setae, external apical parts prolonged into a sharp triangular spine. Subparallel sides, slightly narrowed after apical third, suture fine and not bordered. Humeri weakly protruding, anterior border of elytral base feebly prominent. Discal area with large disseminated fossulae, almost forming longitudinal rows, covered in brown tomentum and small white spots that border the longitudinal ribs in the centre of the disc, forming short pale stripes. Narrow epipleurae, smooth, shiny with brown tomentum. Very short mesosternum with broad flat mesosternal process. Subsquare metasternum, longitudinal median groove, metaepisterna narrow and strongly punctured. Abdominal ventrites finely punctured and covered in short grey tomentum. Legs short and slender, claviform femora, the posterior legs long and slender, mesotibiae with deep dorsal median groove. Tarsi short and broad. Male genitalia with tip of aedeagus beak-shaped, the lower lamina longer than the upper. Long narrow endophallus with a double basal sclerite, the rest glabrous. Elongate rhomboidal tegmen, flat parameres bearing long golden setae at apex and inner part.

**REMARK:** This new species is different from its fellow *Dorcaschesis sericata* Heller (1924) regarding its larger size, testaceous colour of teguments, pale stripes of tomentum and different shape of the pronotum. This is the second species known from this genus endemic to Philippines.

**ETYMOLOGY:** Its name is derived from the municipality where the type species originated from, Balance, Luzon, Nueva Vizcaya Prov.

***Microrhodopina flavescens*** Breuning, 1982 (Fig. 25)

*Microrhodopina flavescens* Breuning, 1982: 146.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. HOLOTYPE male, Negros Is., Manti-guil, 11-X-1978, S. Nagai *leg.* (*in EUMJ*); 2 males from North Luzón, Sierra Madre, Quirino, II-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

This species was known only the male holotype specimen, from Negros island (EUMJ). The two specimens from Luzón studied here match the holotype perfectly thus it contributes to a new knowledge regarding the distribution of this species in the north of the Philippine archipelago. The species belongs to a genus of Desmiphorini totally endemic to the Philippines.

***Microplocia puncticollis*** Heller, 1924 (Fig. 27)

*Microplocia puncticollis* Heller, 1924: 208.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.- 1 male from Philippines, Cagayan, Gonzaga, Santa Ana, III-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

This species was described from a single male specimen, 4 mm long, from mount Makiling, Los Baños (*in MFND*) and had not been recorded so far. The capture of this specimen in Santa Ana confirms that its area of distribution reaches the north of Luzón island.

### Tribe Homonoeni

*Notomulciber (Micromulciber) ochrosignatus* (Heller, 1921) (Fig. 1)

*Micromulciber ochrosignatus* Heller, 1921: 539.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.**- 1 male from Mindanao, North Agusan, IV-2014, local collector (*in EVC*); 1 female from Mindanao, Bukidnon, Cabanglasan, VIII-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

No further record has been known since its description. Both specimens studied here perfectly match the type specimen, originating from Zamboanga, Mindanao. The golden stripes on pronotum and elytra are arranged slightly variable. In the Philippines, there is only one other species belonging in this genus, found in Palawan island.

*Filipinmulciber palawanus* sp. nov. (Fig. 23)

**TYPICAL MATERIAL.** HOLOTYPE male, 13 mm long, 4.1 mm wide, from Philippines, Palawan Is., Brokes Point, VIII-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

**DESCRIPTION:** Teguments a reddish chestnut colour, with black spots on the anterior margin of pronotum and on both sides of elytra. Ventral surfaces reddish, mesosternal process black. Legs and antennae testaceous red, chestnut-coloured tarsi. The entire surface of elytra covered in short golden tomentum forming brown spots on both sides of the disc of pronotum, forming a basal spot and two broad transverse stripes on the anterior and posterior half of elytra.

Head large and transverse, longitudinally furrowed, eyes feebly prominent, macrofaceted, arched labrum bearing long setae on the anterior margin. Mandibles short, broad, weakly curved at apex.

Antennae slender, not long, barely reaching the apex of elytra, scape short and robust, piriform and finely punctured, third antennomere cylindrical and strongly sinuate, length of remaining antennomeres decreasing gradually. Antennae entirely covered in short golden setae on the inner side. Underside of head smooth and glossy. Pronotum subsquare, slightly longer than wide, discal area flattened, smooth and shiny with large fossulae at both sides. Anterior margin finely bordered, sides arched bearing a lateral double tooth at the middle, the anterior tooth slightly longer than the posterior. Prosternum smooth and shiny centrally, finely punctured and covered in grey tomentum at sides. Prosternal process wide, flattened, smooth and shiny, rounded behind where it connects with the U-shaped mesosternal process. Procoxal cavities closed behind. Scutellum rectangular, transverse, smooth in the centre and covered in golden tomentum at both sides.

Elytra short and subparallel, shoulders strongly protruding, apex obliquely truncate, slightly convex discal area with large deep fossulae at basal third, middle of disc finely punctured. Two long longitudinal ribs extend from the base almost reaching the apex. Epipleurae fine, covered in tomentum. Short broad metasternum, shiny at the middle, pubescent at both sides, narrow parallel metaepisterna covered in golden tomentum. Wide short abdominal ventrites with long golden setae apically. Legs short and thick, femora weakly dilated medially, short broad tibiae almost straight, tarsi short and broad with golden tomentum.

**REMARK:** Regarding its morphology, it is quite similar to the other member of the genus, *F. beuningi* Vives (2009), from which it can be distinguished mainly by its longer and more parallel-sided elytra, the presence of two long longitudinal

ribs on each elytrum, its body covered in golden tomentum and its triangular head.

**ETYMOLOGY:** This new species bears the geographical name of origin, Palawan island.

### Tribe Mesosini

*Anancylus (Anancylus) mindanaonis* Breuning, 1968

*Anancylus mindanaonis* Breuning, 1968: 695.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.**- 2 males from Mindanao, South Cotabato, General Santos, IX-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

This species was described by Breuning (1968) based on the specimens from Mindanao island. The two males studied here match the original description perfectly, which is very similar to *Anancylus (Anancylus) vivesi* Breuning (1978), from New Guinea.

*Cacia (Cacia) trimaculata* Breuning, 1947 (Fig. 10)

*Cacia trimaculata* Breuning, 1947: 21.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** HOLOTYPE male from Samar (NHRS); 1 male from Mindanao, Bukidnon, Panamokan, VIII-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

It is not a common species and had not been recorded again since its description. The elytral spots are very characteristic despite its morphology being very similar to *Cacia (Cacia) marionae* Hüdelpohl. The specimen from Bukidnon is identical to the holotype.

### Tribe Monochamini

*Marmaroglypha pubescens* (Aurivillius, 1897) nov. comb. (Fig. 5)

*Agnia pubescens* Aurivillius, 1897: 247.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** SYNTYPES: 1 male and 1 female from Palawan Is. (*in NHRS*); 2 females from Palawan Is., Pto. Princesa, V-2009, local collector (*in EVC*).

This species was described under the genus *Agnia* Newman, 1842. The antennae of this species are long and slender, extending beyond the elytral apex from the antennomere 6 in the male syntype, overreaching elytral apex from the antennomere 10 in the female syntype, and antennomeres 3-4 enlarged at apical third in both sexes. Those agree with what Aurivillius (1897) indicates in his original description, confirmed by Heller (1924). Both Puerto Princesa females match the female syntype perfectly. This allows us to confirm that this species should be placed in the genus *Marmaroglypha* Redtenbacher (1868) by having the enlarged antennomeres 3-4, reason for which we propose the new combination *Marmaroglypha pubescens* (Aurivillius, 1897) comb. nov. This genus is new to the Philippine fauna.

### Tribe Parmenini

*Luzonoparmena sierrana* sp. nov. (Fig. 22)

**TYPICAL MATERIAL.** HOLOTYPE female from Sierra Madre, North Luzón, IV-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

**MATERIAL EXAMINED FOR COMPARISON:** *Luzonoparmena habei* Satô & Ohbayashi, 1979: HOLOTYPE male from Mt. Polis (*in NSMT*).

**DESCRIPTION:** Teguments reddish brown. Labrum, palpi and tarsi testaceous. Head almost black. Each base of antennomeres 3-11 yellow-banded. Elytra with short brown tomentum and a broad transverse stripe at apical third. Ventral surfaces a dark chestnut colour, ventrites testaceous. Legs brown,

tibiae black-banded before apex that is covered in golden setae, same as the tarsi.

Head small, globose, strongly inserted into the pronotum. Eyes very small, macrofaceted, the upper lobe is joined posteriorly to the lower by only two ommatidia. Antennal bases close, weakly protruding, pentagonal frons with large fossulae and short golden tomentum. Labrum fused to epistome, bearing short golden setae on its free margin. Maxillary palpi short and broad, third palpomere tear-shaped. Mandibles very short and broad, apex glabrous and shiny. Antennae short and robust, just reaching apical third of elytra. Scape short and broad, finely punctured, third antennomere arched, clearly longer than scape, from the fourth antennomere remaining segments are short and broad, their size decreasing gradually.

Pronotum transverse (ratio: 61:96), anterior margin smooth, posterior margin finely bordered. Sides feebly arched, discal area slightly convex with large round fossulae covered in very disseminated short grey tomentum. Short broad prosternum with fossulae similar to those on the discal area, prosternal process narrow between procoxae and dilated behind, enclosing the procoxal cavities. Scutellum very small and triangular. Mesosternum short and broad, with minor granulation at either side, mesosternal process broad and bordered. Metasternum very short (as in all *Parmenini*), clearly transverse, testaceous, smooth and shiny, metaepisterna are very narrow and punctured. Abdominal ventrites short and transverse, although they are smooth there is some disseminated short golden pubescence on the fifth ventrite, which is truncate at apex bearing dense golden setae and a lenticular protuberance in the middle.

Elytra short and oval (ratio: 82:61), strongly convex, arched sides, apex strongly rounded, suture smooth and prominent. Anterior margin narrowed and prominent forming a ledge. Humeri not very conspicuous. Disk with various longitudinal rows of large round fossulae, larger anteriorly and smaller posteriorly, these lines mark barely conspicuous longitudinal ribs that are shiny and flat, confluent at apex. Legs short and robust, femora almost straight, tibiae short and broad, dilated at apex, mesotibiae deeply furrowed at apical third, tarsi very short and broad, undilated. Divergent claws.

**REMARK:** This new species is well different from the only representative of the genus *Luzonoparmena* Satô & Ohbayashi (1979), endemic to Philippines. The latter is easy to distinguish the new species due to its smaller size, shorter antennae with the third antennomere strongly arched, coarser elytral punctuation and the transverse stripe of black pubescence on the apical third of elytra.

**ETYMOLOGY:** The name *L. sierrana* nov. is given as the holotype originates from Sierra Madre, Luzón.

### Tribe Pteropliini

*Acronia luzonica* Schultze, 1934 (Fig. 4)

*Acronia luzonica* Schultze, 1934: 314.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** HOLOTYPE male from Cagayan, Peñablanca (Luzón), A. de los Reyes leg. (*in* MFND); 1 male from North Luzón, Kalinga, VI-2014, local collector (*in* EVC).

Rare species from North Luzón, it had not been collected again since its description. The specimen studied is identical to the holotype from Cagayan. Most of the eight species in the

genus *Acronia* Weswood, 1863, form rather numerous populations but it would seem that *A. luzonica* is not very frequent.

***Mimacronia rutilans* sp. nov.** (Fig. 6)

**TYPICAL MATERIAL:** HOLOTYPE male, 18.1 mm long, 9.3 mm wide, from Philippines, Mindanao, North Zamboanga, I-2015, local collector (*in* EVC).

**DESCRIPTION:** Teguments shiny black with golden green metallic reflections. Head with yellow spots on frons and gena. Antennae shiny green, antennomeres 3-7 white-banded at base, 8-11 entirely black. Two large spots of pale tomentum on either side of pronotum. Elytra with very short silky black tomentum which covers the medial area from side to side. Basal area with small yellow spots on the margin of the suture, a long white stripe from epipleura almost to the suture, and a pre-apical fine transverse stripe of yellowish tomentum. Apex of suture with yellow tomentum, epipleurae with white tomentum, particularly bordering apical area. Ventral surfaces with large round spots of white scales, metaepisterna purplish with a small orange spot anteriorly. Abdominal ventrites all covered in white tomentum except for the second visible ventrite which is glabrous and shiny black. Legs green and shiny with dense brown setae on apical third of tibiae. Tarsi with scant white setae.

Head large, frons longitudinally furrowed, eyes microfaceted, small and feebly prominent. Labrum subsquare and covered in yellow setae. Mandibles short, broad, flat, smooth and shiny. Antennae short and thick, just reaching the middle of the elytra, antennomeres are short and thick, scape piri-form, third antennomere twice as long as fourth. Pronotum subsquare (ratio: 45:63), slightly longer than wide, anterior margin simple and posterior margin sinuate and doubly bordered. Sides feebly arched bearing a small conical tooth almost on anterior margin. Prosternum short and broad, prosternal process wide and dilated behind, enclosing the procoxal cavities. Scutellum transverse and rounded at apex.

Elytra broad and short, parallel-sided, apex widely rounded, suture wide and not bordered, shoulders strongly rounded and prominent with a small depression on the inner side. Elytral disc strongly convex at anterior third, smooth, shiny, golden and finely punctured as same as the apical area. The middle part of elytra covered in black tomentum through which intense blue reflections can be seen. Mesosternum very short and broad with mesosternal process broad, flat and sinuated at anterior margin. Metasternum short and longitudinally grooved, with tomentum at both sides. Abdominal ventrites very short and broad, covered in tomentum at sides, pigidium black. Legs short and robust, femora thick and straight, tibiae short and thick, mesotibiae lacking a lateral groove. Tarsi short and broad, flattened. Claws divergent.

**REMARK:** The general morphology of this new species is very similar to its fellows. The main distinguishing features are having shorter elytra and different colouration. Due to the distribution of elytral spots and pale scales, it is somewhat reminiscent of *M. alboplagiata* (Schultze, 1922). It is worth mentioning that the elytral pattern of this new species coincides with that of *Acronia superba* Breuning, described from Bukidnon.

**ETYMOLOGY:** This new species bears the name of the shiny elytra.

***Callimetopus bilineatus* sp. nov.** (Fig. 21)

**TYPICAL MATERIAL:** HOLOTYPE female, 16 mm long, 5 mm wide, from Philippines, Mindanao Is., Davao Oriental, Kalapagan, XII-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

**DESCRIPTION:** Teguments black and glossy with spots of brown tomentum in the middle of frons, neck, pronotum and apex of elytra. Elytra with very disseminated short grey tomentum and two oblique white stripes, one on anterior third that is somewhat prolonged along the suture and another at the middle of apical third, both stripes reach epipleurae forming a transverse rhomboidal pattern. Ventral surfaces covered in dense orangish tomentum. Legs with gold and orangish tomentum.

Head large and elongate, frons broad and flat, finely furrowed along its length. Eyes small, feebly prominent, microfaceted. Epistome short and rectangular, labrum large and hexagonal. Mandibles short, flat and robust. Third segment of palpi oval. Underside of head smooth and shiny with two punctured grooves at either side. Antennae short and thick, just reaching apical third, scape short and piri-form, third antennomere longer than scape and slightly arched, the fourth slightly shorter than the third, from the fifth antennomere their length decreases gradually. The first four antennomeres with white tomentum on the inner side. Pronotum cylindrical and transverse (ratio: 32:51), anterior margin simple and posterior margin bordered, sides arched bearing a sharp tooth on the anterior 1/5. Discal area with a broad longitudinal stripe which is glabrous and shiny, large disseminated fossulae on the remaining surface. Prosternum short and broad, procoxal cavities strongly situated towards the posterior part, prosternal process wide, flat and dilated behind, ending in a spatula-shaped projection that encloses procoxal cavities. Scutellum short and strongly transverse. Mesosternal process broad, flat and heart-shaped. Metasternum almost as long as wide, longitudinally with some large disseminated fossulae, metaepisterna long and narrow. Abdominal ventrites broad and short, finely punctured and covered in orangish tomentum.

Elytra short, subparallel (ratio: 63:31), narrowed after apical fifth, apex widely rounded. Elytral suture fine and smooth, bordered at posterior half. Humeri straight and protruding, with a slight depression on the inner side. Entire elytral surface coarsely punctured by large rounded fossulae that gradually become smaller and disappear after apical third. Elytral disc rather convex. Legs short and robust, femora thick and straight, weakly widened at metafemora, tibiae very short and thick, widened at apex and bearing a crest of golden setae on the external border.

**REMARK:** This new species is rather different from the other *Callimetopus* Philippine species, due to its short and strongly transverse pronotum with a very sharp lateral spine, and the elytral pattern particular to this species. Although it is somewhat similar to *C. irroratus* (Newman, 1842), it can be distinguished by its smaller size and different colouration.

**ETYMOLOGY:** the new name, *C. bilineatus* nov., refers to the rhomboidal pattern on elytra, formed by two oblique white lines.

***Synixais apoensis* sp. nov.** (Fig. 3)

**TYPICAL MATERIAL:** HOLOTYPE male 9 mm long, 3.6 mm wide, from Philippines, Mindanao, Bukidnon, Kabatung,

VIII-2014, local collector (*in EVC*); PARATYPE : 1 female from Mindanao, Davao, Mt. Apo, IV-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

**DESCRIPTION:** Teguments testaceous black, head entirely black, antennae testaceous with white tomentum at each base of antennomeres. Pronotum and elytra testaceous, covered in dense white tomentum. Ventral surfaces chestnut-coloured and covered in dense grey tomentum. Legs brown, apical part of femora black and covered in long golden setae.

Head large and strongly inserted into pronotum, frons broad, flat and quadrangular, longitudinally furrowed, straight and parallel-sided. Mandibles short, arched, smooth and shiny. Eyes feebly prominent, microfaceted, lower eye lobe much shorter than gena. Antennae short and thick, just reaching the elytral apex in females and extending past the elytral apex at seventh antennomere in males. Scape claviform, punctured, covered in dense white tomentum and disseminated long golden setae, second antennomere slightly longer than wide distally, the third much longer than the scape and than the fourth, strongly arched, the fourth as long as the half length of the third, the remaining segments become progressively smaller. All antennomeres bear a dense fringe of long brown setae on the internal margin. Underside of head very narrow, smooth and shiny. Third palpomere of labial and maxillary palpi cone-shaped. Prosternum broad and short, prosternal process concave, finely margined and strongly dilated behind, enclosing procoxal cavities. Pronotum transverse (ratio: 4.3:5.1) with anterior and posterior margin finely bordered, strongly constricted at anterior third, sides arched and slightly gibbous, discal area weakly convex, covered entirely by recumbent white tomentum leaving visible some very disseminated large rounded fossulae, centre of disc with two transverse gibbosities. Scutellum heart-shaped, covered in dense white tomentum.

Elytra short, broad and parallel-sided, narrowed from apical third, rounded apex, suture very fine, widely bordered at apical half. Humeri quadrate and feebly protruding. Discal area slightly flattened at the base and more convex at apical third, entirely covered in recumbent dense white tomentum leaving some glabrous rounded areas with a piliferous fossulae at the centre, the glabrous areas are sometimes confluent forming irregularly disseminated dark spots. Mesosternum short and broad, smooth and entirely covered in dense white tomentum. Mesosternal process broad, triangular and ending in a point posteriorly. Metasternum short and broad, short narrow smooth glossy metaepisterna. Abdominal ventrites strongly transverse, with denser white tomentum on the free margin, in females the fifth ventrite is nearly truncate. Legs short and robust, femora dilated medially, tibiae short and weakly arched, mesotibiae lacking any trace of the dorsal median groove. Tarsi very short and broad, not dilated in males. Divergent claws.

**REMARK:** This new species is close to *Synixais fuscomaculata* Aurivillius (1911) from which it can be distinguished mainly by its smaller size, the absence of the two black glabrous spots on pronotum, elytra with disseminated brown spots and the absence of a lateral black spot on each elytron.

**ETYMOLOGY:** The name of this new species refers to the locality of the female paratype, mount Apo (Davao).

***Eczemotellus subtilipictus* Heller, 1924 (Fig. 2)**

*Eczemotellus subtilipictus* Heller, 1924: 432.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. LECTOTYPE: 1 male from Mindanao, Davao (*in* NMNH); 2 females from Mindoro, Mt. Halcon, 27-VII-2010, E. Vives leg (*in* EVC).

This species was described based on a male specimen from Davao. This genus endemic to the Philippines and had not been recorded again since its description. Both specimens from mount Halcon match the lectotype perfectly. Lingafelter et al. (2014) recently designated and published the photograph of this species' Lectotype.

***Parabryna polissana* sp. nov. (Fig. 24)**

TYPICAL MATERIAL: HOLOTYPE male, 17 mm long, 6.2 mm wide, from Philippines, North Luzón, Mountain Prov., Mt. Polis, IV-2014, local collector (*in* EVC); PARATYPE: 1 female from North Luzón, Cadclan, V-2014, local collector (*in* EVC).

DESCRIPTION: Teguments black, covered in short bent white setae, very dispersed and denser on ventral surfaces, golden brown on the posterior margin of the abdominal ventrites. Elytra with very short and dense brown micropubescence, as well as the disseminated long white setae. The entire elytral surface covered in small white spots formed by groups of scales, somewhat yellowish in the apical area. At the middle of the anterior and posterior third of elytra there is a lateral spot of yellow scales, these are quite broad, reaching epipleura. Antennae, mesotibiae, metatibiae and tarsi with a band of white tomentum.

Head long and almost parallel-sided, eyes small and flat, forming a broad rostrum anteriorly with a straight labrum and trapezoidal epistome. Underside of head smooth and glossy, fine disseminated punctures. Antennae short, just reaching elytral apex in males, slightly shorter in females. Antennomeres long and cylindrical, scape rugose and weakly thickened at apex, the third antennomere considerably longer than the scape and strongly sinuate in males, the size of remaining antennomeres decreasing gradually, antennomeres punctured and white-banded at base. Pronotum nearly transverse (ratio: 50:70), the anterior margin is simple and narrowed, the posterior margin is finely bordered. Sides of pronotum arched bearing a large blunt tooth at either side, discal area strongly punctured, subrugose, a smooth shiny cross-shaped area in the middle, a strong protuberance at each side of anterior part of disc. Prosternum finely punctured, procoxae protruding and prosternal process wide, dilated behind enclosing procoxal cavities. Scutellum subsquare, smooth and shiny, posterior margin arched.

Elytra long with subparallel sides, slightly longer in females, apex widely bordered, humeri round, protruding. Basal area strongly convex, suture fine and not bordered, the entire surface strongly punctured by broad fossulae with a reticular distribution. Epipleurae slender and covered in tomentum. Mesosternum short, punctured and with yellow tomentum at either side. Metasternum subsquare, longitudinally grooved, metaepisterna narrow and subparallel, covered in dense tomentum. Abdominal ventrites broad and short, smooth and finely punctured, bearing dense pilosity at the posterior margin. Legs short and thick, femora very slightly thickened medially, protibiae long and straight, meso- and metatibiae short and slightly widened at apex, tarsi short and broad, protarsi of males weakly dilated. Male copulatory organ with short wide aedeagus with beak-shaped apex, the lower lamina

longer than the upper, endophallus almost smooth, with only one pair of sclerites in the basal lobe and a long, rather chitinised flagellum at the distal part of the apical lobe, in the area of the deferent conduct. Rhomboidal tegmen, parameres short and broad, bearing a dozen short golden apical setae.

REMARK: This new species of *Parabryna* Hüdepohl is not very similar to its only fellow species, *P. boudanti* Hüdepohl. It is smaller, the shape of the pronotum is completely different and the bases of antennomeres are white-banded whereas in *P. boudanti* they are always covered in brown tomentum.

ETYMOLOGY: The name of this new species is based on its typical locality, mount Polis in Ifugao, Luzón, Philippines.

**Tribe Saperdini**

***Glenea (Glenea) iligana* Aurivillius, 1926 (Fig. 20)**

*Glenea iligana* Aurivillius, 1926: 94.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 males from Mindanao, Bukidnon, III-2014, local collector (*in* EVC).

This is rather uncommon species, often confused with *Glenea (G.) pseudocolobothoides* Breuning, 1950 which is much more extended throughout the Philippine archipelago. Lingafelter et al. (2014) have published the photograph and information regarding the holotype, originating from Iligan (Mindanao).

***Glenea (Glenea) glauca* Newman, 1842 (Fig. 17)**

*Glenea glauca* Newman, 1842: 302.

*Glenea viridis* Aurivillius, 1926: 105.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 male and 1 female from Mindanao, Davao, Mt. Apo, XII-2013, local collector (*in* EVC); 1 male from Mindanao, Mt. Apo, VI-2010, local collector (*in* EVC); 1 male from Leyte Is., IV-2014, local collector (*in* EVC).

This is a remarkable species because of its entirely green elytra with yellow stripes. It was described from Manila, and appears to be distributed throughout most of the archipelago as the records of its synonym, *Glenea viridis* Aurivillius, from Samar also correspond to this species. Hüdepohl (1996) mentioned the distribution of this species from Luzón, Mindanao and Samar with no detailed data.

***Glenea (Glenea) referens* Aurivillius, 1926 (Fig. 19)**

*Glenea referens* Aurivillius, 1926: 106.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. HOLOTYPE female from Mindanao, Lanao, Kolabugan, Is., Philippines, ex coll. C.F. Baker (106) (*in* NMNH); 1 female from North Luzón, Sierra Madre, Quirino, V-2014, local collector (*in* EVC).

Aurivillius (1926) described this species based on male specimen from Norther Mindanao province, and one female from Luzon. Lingafelter et al. (2014) have published the photograph and information regarding the holotype, originating from Iligan (Mindanao).

***Glenea (Glenea) pseudocolobothoides* Breuning, 1950 (Fig. 16)**

*Glenea (Glenea) pseudocolobothoides* Breuning, 1950: 189.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. -1 male and 1 female from Mindanao, Davao, Mt. Apo, IV-2014, local collector (*in* EVC); 1 male from Mindanao, Bukidnon, Intavas, VI-2014, local collector (*in* EVC).

This species was described based on specimens from Luzón island. With two specimens examined herein, we can broaden its known area of distribution to the island of Mindanao. This leads us to suspect that it is probably distributed throughout the Philippine archipelago.

***Glenea (Glenea) tritoleuca*** Aurivillius, 1924 (Fig. 18)

*Glenea tritoleuca* Aurivillius, 1924: 474.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 male from Mindanao, Mt. Macara, I-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

Breuning (1958a) described eight different forms for this species according to their variable colouration and pattern of elytral stripes. This species appears to be endemic to Mindanao island, where it is not rare.

***Pseudochlorisanis similis*** (Gahan, 1907)

*Chlorisanis similis* Gahan, 1907: 108.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 male from North Luzón, Banaue, Ifugao, VIII-2014, local collector (*in EVC*).

It was recently cited by Vives (2013) in order to confirm its synonymy with *Chlorisanis benguetanus* Schultze. This second specimen from North Luzón provides with red legs as well as the specimen from Luzón shown in Vives (2013). It confirms that Philippine specimens is different from the specimens from the type locality, Sumatra, which have black legs.

### Tribe Xylorhizini

***Aetholopus lumawigi*** Hayashi, 1976

*Aetholopus lumawigi* Hayashi, 1976: 12.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. HOLOTYPE male, Philippines (*in OMNH*); 1 female from North Luzón, Banaue, VIII, local collector (*in EVC*); 1 male from Marinduque, III-2009, local collector (*in EVC*).

This species was described from Philippines with no further detailed data (Hayashi, 1976). It has now been collected from North Luzón, and a single specimen from Marinduque matches the holotype perfectly. (Hüdepohl (1987, 1990) re-described this species based on two males probably from Mindanao island. This species is very similar to *A. sericeus* Breuning so it will be necessary to study more abundant material in order to determine if they are in fact two different species.

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Fig. 1. *Notomulciber (Micromulciber) ochrosignatus* Heller. Fig. 2. *Eczemotellus subtilipictus* Heller. Fig. 3. *Synixais apoensis* sp. nov. Holotype. Fig. 4. *Acronia luzonica* Schultz. Fig. 5. *Marmaroglypha pubescens* (Aurivillius) nov. comb. Fig. 6. *Mimacronia rutilans* sp. nov. Holotype. Fig. 7. *Doliops elcanoi* Vives. Fig. 8. *Doliops cuellarri* Vives. Fig. 9. *Metapocyrtus lindabonus* Schultz (Curculionidae, Entiminae).



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Fig. 10. *Cacia* (*Cacia*) *trimaiculata* Breuning. Fig. 11. *Tetraopthalmus violaceoplagiatus* (Breuning). Fig. 12. *Aplosomyx speciosus* Baly. Fig. 13. *Parepilysta* (*F.*) *subfasciata* (Schwarzer). Fig. 14. *Lagriodolops anichtchenkoi* Barsevskis. Fig. 15. *Helgria pruinosa* (Chevrolat), (Tenebrionidae, Lagriinae). Fig. 16. *Glenea* (*G.*) *pseudocolobothroides* Breuning. Fig. 17. *Glenea* (*G.*) *glauca* Newman. Fig. 18. *Glenea* (*G.*) *tritoleuca* Aurivillius.



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Fig. 19. *Glenea* (*G.*) *referens* Aurivillius. Fig. 20. *Glenea ilgana* Aurivillius. Fig. 21. *Callimetopus bilineatus* sp. nov. Holotype. Fig. 22. *Luzonoparmena sierrana* sp. nov. Holotype. Fig. 23. *Filipinmulciber palawanus* sp. nov. Holotype. Fig. 24. *Parabryna polisana* sp. nov. Holotype. Fig. 25. *Microrhodopina flavescens* Breuning. Fig. 26. *Dorcaschesis balanceana* sp. nov. Holotype. Fig. 27. *Microplochia puncticollis* Heller.