

## **A new species of the genus *Doliops* Waterhouse, 1841 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Luzon Island, Philippines**

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### **Taxonomy, new species, fauna, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Doliops*, Luzon, the Philippines**

**Abstract.** *Doliops havai* sp. nov., a new species of the genus *Doliops* Waterhouse, 1841 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Luzon Island (Philippines) is described and illustrated, and compared with related *D. isabelae* Vives, 2013. The genus *Doliops* is now represented in the world fauna by 57 species.

### INTRODUCTION

In last five years, 27 new species of the genus *Doliops* Waterhouse, 1841 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Apomecyni) (Barševskis 2013, 2014, 2017, Barševskis & Jaeger 2014, Barševskis & Cabras 2016, Yoshitake & Yamasako 2016, Vives 2013, 2014) have been described. This can be explained by the fact that the fauna of the Philippines is still poorly studied. All species of *Doliops* are endemics, and the vast majority of the species are distributed in the narrow distributional limits of some of mountain system, island or island group. Often, some species of this genus are collected from the same sites together with weevils of genera *Pachyrrhynchus*, *Metapocyrtus*, *Macrocyrtus* etc. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). The mimicry between species of *Doliops* and members of *Pachyrrhynchus*, *Metapocyrtus* etc. (Curculionidae: Pachyrrhynchini) is remarkable (Barševskis 2013, 2014).

During the study of specimens of *Doliops* deposited in DUBC, a species from Luzon Island (Philippines) was found, which was identified as new for science and is described in the present article. The genus *Doliops* now includes by 57 species worldwide.

High-resolution habitus images of holotype of described species, are available at Cerambycidae of the World web-project <http://www.cerambycidae.org> (Barševskis et al. 2017).

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

All types of the new species are deposited in the collection of the Daugavpils University, Coleopterological Research Center (Ilgas, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia), DUBC. All specimens used in this study have been collected in the Philippines by local collectors.

The laboratory research and measurements have been made by Nikon AZ100, Nikon SMZ745T and Zeiss Stereo Lumar V12 digital stereomicroscopes, NIS-Elements 6D software, and Canon 60D camera.

## RESULTS

### *Doliops havai* sp. nov. (Figs. 1 A-C)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Philippines: Luzon Isl., Kalinga, Pinukpok, 08.2014, local collector leg. Paratypes: (1 ♀): Philippines: Luzon Isl., Apayao, Conner, 10.2016, local collector leg., (1 ♂): Philippines: Luzon Isl., Kalinga, Balbalan, 05.2014, local collector leg.

**Description.** Body black, with metallic luster. Elytra with unclear spots of blue or gray scales. Body length: 11.2-13.1 mm, largest width: 4.7-5.5 mm.

Head almost square, parallel-sided, with large bilobate eyes. Head between eyes and antennal bases with impressed longitudinal band of blue, gray or pink scales and thin straight median line. Head behind clypeus convex, very glossy, with delicate punctation and pubescence; thin line near clypeus impressed. Longitudinal scales band wide, begins between eyes and stretching almost to basal portion of head. Thin median line of frontal longitudinal band continues from basal part of head to clypeus. Cheeks under eyes without spot of blue, gray or pink scales, some specimens with rudimental scales only. Mandibles and genae furnished with several long black lateral setae. Labrum convex, glossy, concaved on apical margin, with pubescence, small punctures and covered with long setae. Clypeus short, shiny, transverse, yellow-brown. Head black and with metallic luster, glossy, with very fine microsculpture and punctation. Basal part of antennae weakly protruded. Antennae long and slender, with short pubescence and with a brush

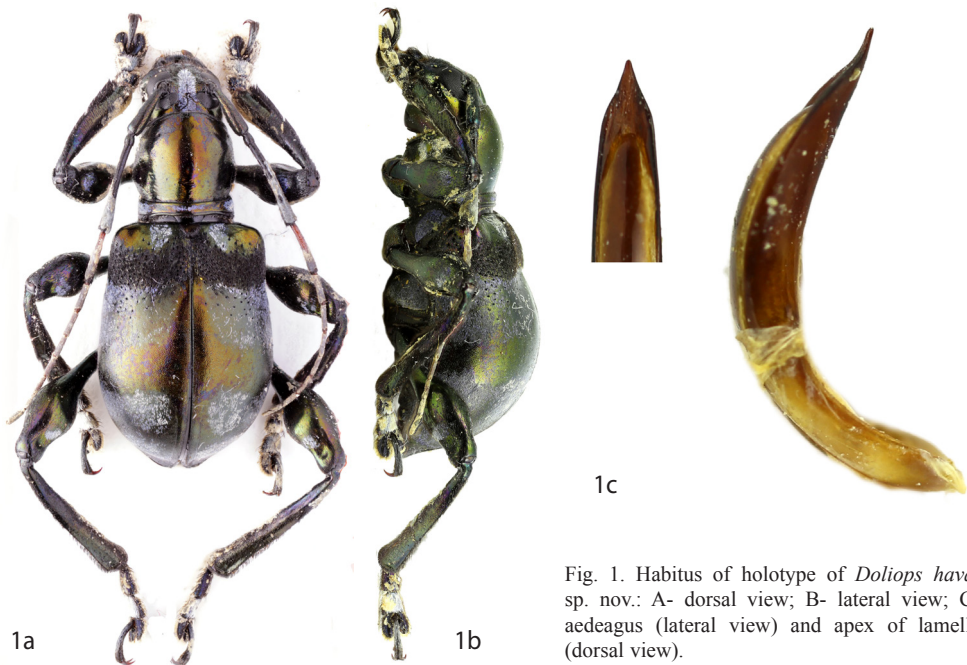


Fig. 1. Habitus of holotype of *Doliops havai* sp. nov.: A- dorsal view; B- lateral view; C- aedeagus (lateral view) and apex of lamella (dorsal view).

of internal setae at apex of third antennomere, and with several long setae on following antennal segments; two basal antennal segments black, with delicate metallic luster and very fine pubescence; third antennal segment dark-brown basally, black, widened apicad; fourth antennal segment brown basally and slightly darkened apically, with very fine pubescence; remaining segments testaceous, with fine pubescence.

Pronotum subcylindrical, distinctly wider than long, anterior margin prominent, middle portion of pronotum slightly interrupted; posterior margin double and sinuous. Disc of pronotum very convex in anterior portion, shiny, with very sparse and fine punctation. Lateral portions of pronotum without spots or lines of scales.

Scutellum widely rounded apically, shiny and tomentose, golden-coloured or black. Pars stridens with very fine transverse net-shaped microsculpture.

Elytra convex, shiny, black or with metallic luster and unclear spots of blue, gray or pink scales. Elytra near scutellum in each side with small, narrow, elongate spot, which is not connected with next wide transverse spot of blue or gray scales. Behind middle of elytra situated next spot of same color scales. Elytra in apical part with third more smaller and unclear spot (Fig. 1A). Lateral side of elytra with a few protruding shoulder bumps,



Fig. 2. Distributional map of *Doliops havai* sp. nov. in Luzon Island.



Fig. 3. Habitus of *Doliops isabelae* Vives, 2013.

but dorsal part after shoulders on each side with well-developed wide dorsal elevations. Width of elytra at shoulders: 4.0-4.8 mm. Largest width of elytra behind middle: 4.7-5.5 mm. Elytra with microsculpture. Elytra anteriorly and laterally with sparse and coarse punctures, fine microsculpture and pubescence. Meso- metaepimera and sternites spotted laterally, covered by blue or gray scales. Legs short and robust. Femora strongly widened at apical third, very shiny, with strong golden - colored metallic luster and with small elongate blue or gray spot at apex, more or less pubescent. Tibia flattened at external border, with fringe of dark setae. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres covered by dark pubescence. Tibia and tarsi in apical part covered by numerous setae.

Aedeagus evenly curved if see laterally, with acute apex (Fig. 1C).

**Differential diagnosis.** Based by the coloration and shape of the elytra, the new species is similar to *D. isabelae* Vives, 2013, known from Luzon Isl., from which it differs by the general shape of the body and by coloration of elytra: each elytron of new species with small and narrow prescutellar spots, two transverse spots on dorsal part and apical spot of blue or gray scales (Fig. 1A), each elytron of *D. isabelae* with small, wide, more or less oval prescutellar, one wide and transverse dorsal, and one apical spots of green or greenish-brown scales (Fig. 3).

**Etymology.** The species named after Czech coleopterologist and my colleague Jiří Háva (Praha, Czech Republic) in appreciation of cooperation.

**Distribution.** Philippines: Luzon Island (Fig. 2).

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