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

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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


*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

*Parahyliota* Thomas, 2004

*Parahyliota barsevskisi* sp. nov. (Fig. 1-8)
Head (Fig. 3) Transverse, rounded. Eyes large, longer than wide, prominent. Temples moderate in size, relatively broad, length about 1/5 of eye. Dorsal punctuation dense, strong; ventral surface with denser punctuation 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 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 depresions.

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 teeth. First antennomere shortly as in male.

Differential diagnosis. This species is similar
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)
*africana* (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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REFERENCES

