

A NEW SPECIES AND A NEW RECORD OF THE GENUS *SYNIXAIS* AURIVILLIUS, 1911 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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Synixais luzonica sp. n. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Luzon Island (Philippines) is described and illustrated. *S. strandi* Breuning, 1940 is reported from Vietnam for the first time.

The genus *Synixais* Aurivillius, 1911 in the world fauna is now represented by ten species.

Key words: taxonomy, new species, long-horned beetles, *Synixais*, Lamiinae, Pteropliini, fauna, Philippines, Vietnam.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Synixais* Aurivillius, 1911 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) is actively studied in recent years. The genus is rare in collections, and several new species were described in recent years. The genus containing only nine species, distributed in the Oriental Region: *S. apoensis* Vives, 2015 and *S. willietorresi* Barševskis, 2018 from Mindanao, *S. argentea* Breuning, 1961 from Pahang (Malaysia), *S. banksi* Breuning, 1938 and *S. fuscomaculata* Aurivillius, 1911 from Borneo, *S. notaticollis* Breuning, 1960 and *S. strandi* Breuning, 1940 from Laos, and *S. mindoroensis* Barševskis, 2019 from Mindoro (Vives, 2015; Barševskis 2018, 2019).

This article presents description of a new species of *Synixais* from Luzon Island (Quirino). This is the fourth species known from the Philippines and the first from Luzon. The genus *Synixais* in the

world fauna is now represented by ten species. Besides that, insufficiently known *S. strandi* Breuning, 1940 is reported from Vietnam for the first time. This is the first record after the original description.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The following abbreviations of museum collections were used in the present study: DUBC - Daugavpils University Beetles Collection, Ilgas, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia; NMNH - United States National Museum, Washington, USA.

Specimens were examined using Nikon SMZ745T binocular stereomicroscope, NIS-Elements 6D software. Digital cameras (Canon EOS 6D and Canon MP-E 65mm macro lens) were used for photographs of habitus. The maximum body

length was measured from anterior margin of labrum to apex of elytra, and maximum width of the body was measured at level of basal portion of the elytra between shoulders.

RESULTS

Synixais luzonica sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype, female: PHILIPPINES: Luzon isl. / Quirino, Madela, / 04.2017, local collector leg. [white printed label]; HOLOTYPUS: / *Synixais* / *luzo nica* sp. n. / A.Barševskis det. 2019 [red printed & handwritten label]. The holotype was deposited in DUBC.

General distribution: Philippines: Luzon island.

Description. Body elongate, parallel-sided, flattened, brown, dorsolateral portions of elytra with three smooth spots between grey and yellow-brown pubescence. Length: 11.3 mm, width: 4.1 mm.

Head quadrangular, with slightly tapered apical portion and slightly concaved apical margin, trapezoidal, covered by dense, yellow-brown pubescence and coarse punctures, without thin line in middle part and impression between antennae. Eyes bilobate, not protruding. Both lobes under antennal bases connected by very thin line. Basal elevation of antennae slightly protruding. Cheeks wide, with very dense yellow-brown pubescence. Clypeus indistinctly visible, yellow-brown, with yellow-brown pubescence. Labrum yellow-brown, with very fine pubescence. Mandibles sharp; laterobasal portion of mandibles with sparse yellow-brown pubescence. Antennae slender; antennomeres with long setae between sparse pubescence; basal antennomere dark-brown, other antennomeres brown, with dense pubescence. Segments of labial and maxillary palpi dark-brown.

Pronotum almost cylindrical, flattened, slightly widened basally, dark-brown, covered with



Fig. 1. Holotype of *Synixais luzonica* sp. n.



Fig. 2. Holotype of *Synixais mindoroense* Barševskis, 2019.

yellow-brown pubescence, without smoothed spots between it. Pronotum with very fine microsculpture between sparse, coarse punctures. Basal angles of pronotum indistinct, small. Scutellum rounded apically, shiny in middle, with very fine lateral pubescence. *Pars stridens* under basal margin of pronotum not visible.

Elytra slightly impressed dorsally before middle, brown, shiny, with dense yellow-brown and yellow-grey pubescence. Lateral portions of each elytron with three smooth spots between pubescence. Basal portion of elytra with distinctly denser and coarser setiferous punctures as that in middle portion. Each elytron with distinct protruding hump behind shoulders. Apex of elytra rounded.

Underside of body with very dense yellow-brown pubescence.

Legs short and robust, dark-brown, with dense yellow-brown pubescence. Tarsomeres darkened.

Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Based on the general shape of the body, the new species is similar to *S. mindoroensis* Barševskis, 2019 (Fig. 2), but differs from it by the coloration: each elytron of a new species with three comparatively large smooth spots, with yellow-brown pubescence and brown antennae; elytra of *S. mindoroensis* with a lot of variable small smooth spots, yellow-grey pubescence and darkened antennae.

Etymology. Toponymic. The specific epithet is the latinized name of island, where the specimen was collected.

***Synixais strandi* Breuning, 1940**

Fig. 3

Materials studied: Vietnam, Sa Pa, 04.2019 (1, local collector leg.). Deposited in DUBC.

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam. This species is reported from Vietnam for the first time.

Type deposited: USNM (Fig. 3) (Lingafelter et al 2014).

References: Breuning, 1940: 421; Randon & Breuning, 1970: 411; Lingafelter & al., 2014: 325; Barševskis 2018: 308; Barševskis, 2019: 55.



Fig. 3. Holotype of *Synixais strandi* Breuning, 1940 (A dorsal view, B – labels) (Lingafelter et al. 2014).

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