

# NEW SPECIES OF *ACRONIA* WESTWOOD, 1863 AND *DASISOPSIS* HÜDEPOHL, 1995 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM THE PHILIPPINES

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*Acronia marifelipeae* sp.nov. and *Dasisopsis lanlayroni* sp. sov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Pteropliini), endemic of the Philippine archipelago, are described and illustrated. An updated check-list of *Acronia* Westwood, 1863 and *Dasisopsis* Hüdepohl, 1995 is proposed. The genus *Acronia* in the world fauna represented by 15 species, the genus *Dasisopsis* – by 3 species.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Pteropliini, *Acronia*, *Dasisopsis*, new species, fauna, Philippines

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## INTRODUCTION

The genera *Acronia* Westwood, 1863 and *Dasisopsis* Hüdepohl, 1995 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the tribe Pteropliini Thomson, 1861 of the subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825, both of them are endemic of the Philippines.

The genus *Acronia* represented by 14 species in the world fauna. This genus have been actively studied in the last decades by several authors: Hüdepohl (1989) described *A. ysmaeli* Hüdepohl, 1989 from Luzon Island (Mountain Province); Vives (2009) described *A. vyzcayana* Vives, 2009 from Luzon Island (Nueva Vizcaya environment); Vives (2013) changed taxonomic status of *A. strasseni* var. *roseolata* Breuning, 1947 to the species rank; Vives (2015) published new faunistic data for very rare *A. luzonica*

Schultze 1934; Barševskis (2016) described *A. streicsi* Barševskis, 2016 from Samar Island (Lope De Vega) and *A. teterevi* Barševskis, 2016 from Mindanao Island (different localities).

The genus *Dasisopsis* Hüdepohl, 1995 is known on two species: *D. maculata* Hüdepohl, 1995 from Dinagat Island (Hüdepohl 1995), and *D. magallanesorum* Vives, 2012 from Mindanao Island (Vives (2012)). For the last species Vives wrote: “This species can be differentiated from *Desisopsis maculata* Hüdepohl by its larger size, distinctive elytral pattern and particularly by the strong pronotal puncturation, lacking in Hüdepohl’s taxon”.

The paper presents illustrated descriptions of two new species of *Acronia* and *Dasisopsis* from the Philippines (Luzon and Leyte islands respectively), which were found in DUBC

collection during my studies. Besides that, an updated check-list for these two genera and distribution maps are given.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type specimens of new species are deposited in DUBC (Daugavpils University beetle collection; Ilgas, Daugavpils District, Latvia). All specimens have been collected in the Philippines by local collectors.

The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using *Nikon AZ100*, *Nikon SMZ745T* and *Zeiss Stereo Lumar V12* digital stereomicroscopes, *NIS-Elements 6D* software, and *Canon 60D* and *Canon 1 Ds Mark II* cameras. The distribution maps have been drawn using the software *ArcGis 10*.

## RESULTS

*Acronia marifelipeae* sp. nov.  
(Fig. 1A, 2)

**Type material. Holotype**, female: Philippines: Luzon Isl., Nueva Vizcaya, Balance, 05.2015, local collector leg.

**General distribution:** Philippines: Luzon Island (Fig. 2).

**Description.** Body subcylindrical, elongate, black, lustrous. Surface black, median part of elytra with green metallic luster and with pale brown to brown spots of scaly pubescence. Length: 19.0 mm, width: 6.5 mm.

Head flat, wide, almost parallelsided, with slightly convex eyes and slightly extended cheeks covered with dark sparse pubescence in anterior part and dense white pubescence basally under eye. Surface of head black, shiny, with sparse and coarse punctures, interspaces between punctures with very thin, sparse micropunctures and flat, wavy microsculpture. Median part of head with longitudinal thin

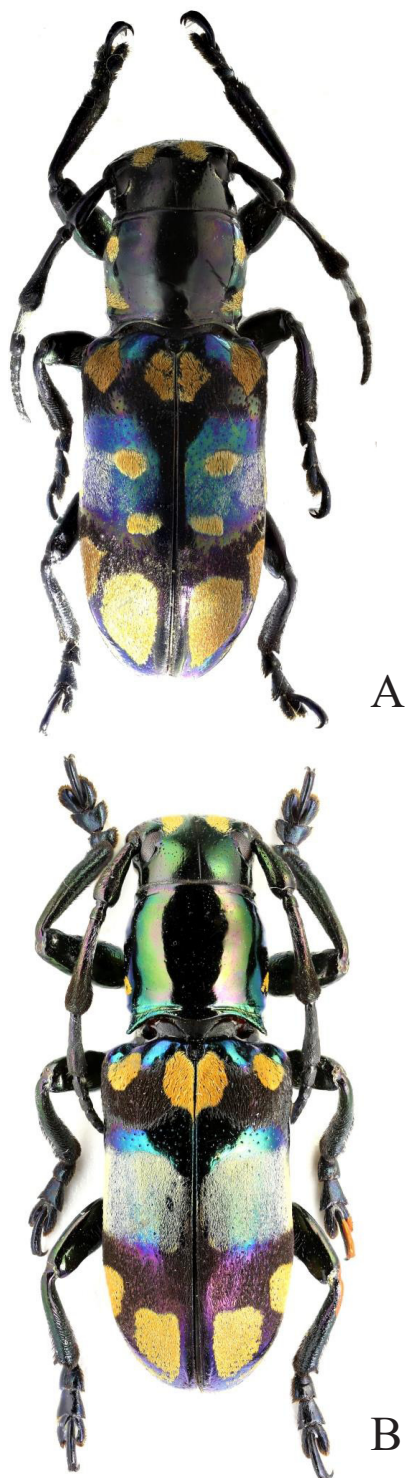


Fig. 1. *Acronia marifelipeae* sp. nov. (holotype) [A] and *Acronia roseolata* Breuning, 1947 [B].

line beginning from frontal portion near clypeus and extending to base of head; median part of this line distinctly elevated. Head with two elongated brown spots between basal part of antenna. Labrum dark brown, pubescent, slightly convex, with dark hairs and punctation. Clypeus black, narrow, transverse, shiny, with delicate pubescence. Mandible shiny, massive, relatively wide and sharp. Antennae black, apical part dark-brown and relatively short, covered by dense dark pubescence; antennomere 1 thickened, with sparse punctures between very fine pubescence; basal part of antennomere 4 with white pubescence.

Pronotum almost cylindrical, very convex, frontal part with sparse punctures and acute, extended basal angles. Basal part of pronotum not convex, neck-shaped, with elongated two brown spots laterally. Dorsal disc of pronotum without distinct median line. Scutellum small, rounded apically.

Elytra black, glossy, finely punctated, each elytron with well developed humps behind shoulders. Dorsal part of elytra behind shoulders and around scutellum with wide impression. Elytra mostly covered with black pubescence, each elytron with eight brown and white-brown spots. Elytra behind shoulders and on apex smooth and shiny, flat, without pubescence. One elongated brown spot located behind scutellum at suture, one larger spot at shoulders, two large spots in apical part, and, below, with third thin brown line-shaped spot located. Dorsal portions of each elytron with two yellow-brown spots. Middle part of elytra and portion below spots with wide metallic green strip covered laterally by fine white pubescence. Apex of elytra without visible projections.

Upper side of body black, with brown spots. Legs relatively short, slightly shiny, covered with dark pubescence. Tarsomeres black, covered by yellow brown pubescence in upper side.

**Differential diagnosis.** New species similar to *A. roseolata* Breuning, 1947 (Fig. 1B), from which it differs by the following characters: 1) pronotum of *A. marifelipeae* sp. n. black (pronotum of *A. roseolata* indistinctly violet); 2) elytra of new species with two pairs of symmetrically located dorsal yellow-brown spots, scutellar spots more angular (elytra of *A. roseolata* without dorsal spots, scutellar spots more oval); 3) basal part of 4th antennomere with white pubescence (– basal parts of



Fig. 2. Distribution map of *Acronia marifelipeae* sp. nov.

3rd and 4th antennomere of *A. roseolata* without white pubescence).

**Etymology.** This species is named after Mari Felipe (Philippines: Calumpit) who kindly donated type specimen for my study.

***Desisopsis lanlayroni* sp. nov.**  
(Fig. 3A, B, 4)

**Type material. Holotype,** male: Philippines: Leyte Isl., Mahaplag, 06.2016, local collector leg.

**Paratype:** Female, Philippines: Leyte Isl., Mahaplag, 06.2016, local collector leg.

**General distribution:** Philippines: Samar Island (Fig. 4).

**Description.** Body wide, black, non-glossy, with very thick layer of brown fine hairs, surface dark brown, with white irregular spots. Length: 17.0 – 19.0 mm, width: 7.0 – 7.9 mm.

Head large, broad; frons subquadrate, with almost parallel sides, rugose; bases of antennae flat. Eyes small, bilobed. Surface of head matt, with coarse punctures. Median part of head with longitudinal very thin line beginning frontally near clypeus and extending base of head. Surface of head behind eyes with two white spots continued on lateral parts of pronotum as white lines. Labrum pubescent, with dark brown hairs and punctures. Clypeus brown, narrow, transverse, shiny, with delicate pubescence. Mandible shiny, elongate, relatively narrow and sharp, with very thin longitudinal wrinkles in lateral sides of basis. Antennae black, relatively short, covered by dense golden-gray pubescence, reaching apex of elytra in males and apical third in females; antennomere 1 thickened, with sparse punctures between pubescence; antennomere 3 shorter than following antennomere; antennomeres 1-7 with inner fringe of fine setation.

Pronotum wide, subcylindrical, with uneven surface, covered by dark brown thin pubescence; without acute, extended basal angles. Pronotum distinctly wider than long. Anterior border of

pronotum fine, with lateral margination; posterior border sinuous, completely margined. Dorsal disc of pronotum prominent, with fine median longitudinal line and sparse punctures. Basal and lateral parts of pronotum with white wide bands, convergent anteriorly. Brown part of dorsal disc of pronotum subtriangular. Scutellum relatively large, apically rounded, covered with dark-brown thin pubescence.

Elytra short, wide, subparallel, slightly narrowing at apical third toward rounded apex, covered with very thick dark brown opaque pubescence with five irregular white spots. Dorsal portion of elytra between scutellum and shoulders with elongated irregular U-shaped spot, and with thin transverse line behind it, with wide irregular transverse band in front of apex and with apical irregular spot along suture -; posthumeral portions of each elytron arched spot.

Each elytron with low well developed and visible humps behind shoulders, punctated. Apical part of elytra along suture with narrow flat presutural line extending almost to scutellum. Apex of elytra rounded, without visible projections. Epipleurae covered by brown tomentum.

Upper side of body black, covered by dark brown thin pubescence, with several spots of white pubescence. Legs black, relatively short, robust, covered with dark brown pubescence. Tarsomeres black, with yellow brown pubescence on upper sides.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is closely related with *D. magallanesorum* Vives, 2012 (Fig.3C), but differs from it by following characters: 1) punctures on body surface less coarse, more sparse; 2) white band on basal part of pronotum is well developed dorsally (white band on basal part of pronotum of *D. magallanesorum* is visible laterally, with wide dorsal interruption); 3) brown part of dorsal disc of pronotum is subtriangular (it is not rounded in *D. magallanesorum*); 4) shape of white spots: basal spot U-shaped, not reaching the suture (*D. magallanesorum* with C-shaped spot, reaching suture); 5) apical spots more irregular, with thin



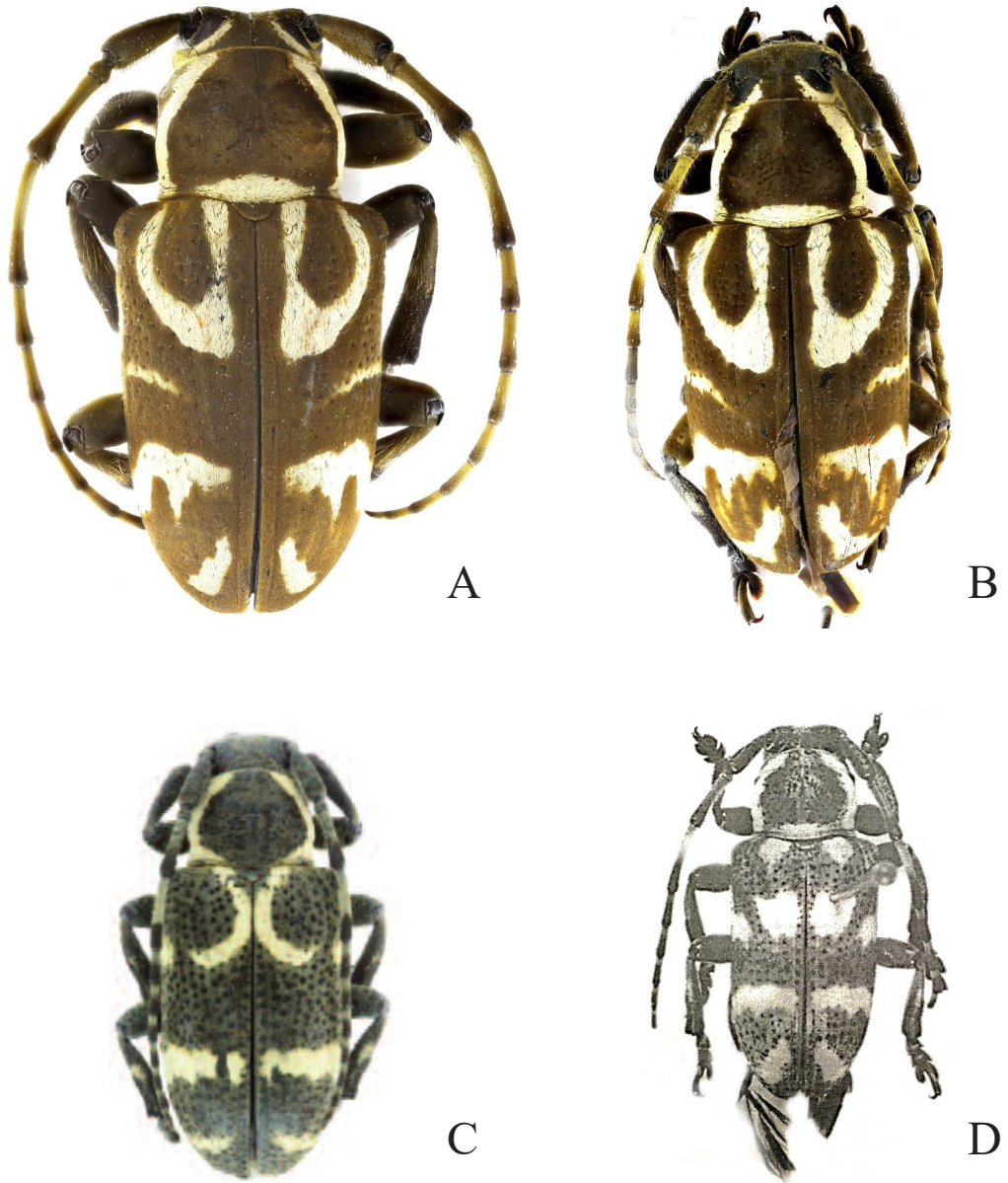


Fig. 3. *D. lanlayroni* sp. nov. [A – holotype; B – paratype], *D. magallanesorum* Vives, 2012 [C – holotype (Vives 2012)] and *D. maculata* Hüdepohl, 1995 [D – holotype (Hüdepohl, 1995)].

transverse white line between basal and well developed apical spots, but by *D. magallanesorum* and *D. maculata* thin line between spots absent.

The new species can be distinguished from *D. maculata* Hudepohl, 1995 (Fig.3D) with: 1) more less coarse punctures of the surface of the body; 2) brown part of subtriangular dorsal disc of pronotum (*D. maculata* with rounded dorsal disc of pronotum); 3) basal spot of elytra U-shaped (elytra of *D. magallanesorum* with four basal spots).

**Etymology.** This species is named after Lan Layron (Philippines: Calumpit), friend and colleague of Mari Felipe (Philippines: Calumpit) who kindly donated type specimens for this study.

## CHECK-LIST OF *ACRONIA* AND *DESISOPSIS* OF THE WORLD

### *Acronia* Westwood, 1863

1. *Acronia gloriosa* (Schultze, 1922) – Mindanao Isl.
2. *Acronia luzonica* Schultze, 1934 – Luzon Isl.
3. *Acronia marifelipeae* Barševskis, **sp. nov.** – Luzon Isl.
4. *Acronia nigra* Breuning, 1947 – Philippines
5. *Acronia perelegans* Westwood, 1863 – Luzon Isl.
6. *Acronia pretiosa* Schultze, 1917 – Luzon Isl.
7. *Acronia principalis* (Heller, 1924) – Samar Isl.
8. *Acronia pulchella* (Schultze, 1922) – Mindanao Isl.



Fig. 4. Distribution map of *D. lanlayroni* sp. nov.

9. *Acronia rosealata* Breuning, 1947 – Luzon Isl.
10. *Acronia strasseni* Schwarzer, 1931 – Luzon Isl.
11. *Acronia streicsi* Barševskis, 2016 – Samar Isl.
12. *Acronia superba* (Breuning, 1947) – Mindanao Isl.
13. *Acronia teterevi* Barševskis, 2016 sp. nov. – Mindanao Isl.
14. *Acronia vizcayana* Vives, 2009 – Luzon Isl.
15. *Acronia ysmaeli* Hudepohl, 1989 – Luzon Isl.

***Desisopsis Hüdepohl, 1995***

1. *D. lanlayroni* Barševskis, **sp. nov.** – Leyte Isl.
2. *D. maculata* Hüdepohl, 1995 – Dinagat Isl.
3. *D. magallanesorum* Vives, 2012 – Mindanao Isl.

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