New subspecies of *Cyriotasiastes rhetenor* (Newman, 1842) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Panay Island, Philippines

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*Cyriotasiastes rhetenor panayensis* ssp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) from Panay Island, Philippines is described and illustrated. To date, three subspecies of *C. rhetenor* are known from the Philippine Archipelago.

Key words: *Cyriotasiastes*, Monochamini, Lamiinae, Cerambycidae, Coleoptera, new subspecies, Panay Island, Philippines

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INTRODUCTION

The long-horned beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) fauna of the Philippine archipelago is incompletely studied. In the last years new species of this family are discovered and described every year. This is evidenced by the large number of publications of several authors (Barševskis, 2013, 2014, 2017; Barševskis & Jäger, 2014; Cabras, Barševskis, 2016; Kuleshov, 2017; Miroshnikov 2014; Miroshnikov, Tichž 2015; Vitali, 2017; Vitali, Nagirnyi 2009; Vives, 2005, 2012a, 2012b, 2013, 2014) etc. A similar situation is in other families of the order Coleoptera: new species of weevils genus *Pachyrhynchus* Germar, 1824 (Curculionidae) (Bollino & Sandel 2015; Rukmane & Barševskis 2016; Cabras & Rukmane 2017; Cabras et al. 2017; Rukmane 2016, 2017), groundbeetles (Carabidae) (Anichtchenko 2016, 2017), spider beetles (Anobiidae, Ptininae) (Zahradník & Háva 2016) and carpet beetles (Dermestidae) (Háva 2015, 2016a, 2016b, 2017).

The genus *Cyriotasiastes* Heller, 1924 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the tribe Monochamini (Lamiinae). It is a monotypical genus that is represented by one species *Cyriotasiastes rhetenor* (Newman, 1842), which currently had two subspecies:C. *rhetenor rhetenor* (Newman, 1842) from Luzon Island and *C. rhetenor mindorensis* Vives, 2009 from Mindoro Island (Philippines Archipelago).
In this paper, the author describes a new subspecies of *C. rhetenor* from Panay Island. Thus, at present, three subspecies of *C. rhetenor* are known from the Philippine Archipelago. The presence of this species in Borneo Island, and *C. rhetenor rhetenor* in other islands of Philippine Archipelago needs to be confirmed.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The type specimens (holotype and 4 paratypes) of a new subspecies 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.

**RESULTS**

*Cyriotasiastes rhetenor panayensis* ssp. nov. (Fig. 1)

**Type material. Holotype:** male. /Philippines: Panay Isl., / Culasi, Antique, 04.2018, / local collector leg./ [printed]; /HOLOTYPE: / Cyriotasiastes / rhetenor / panayensis ssp. nov. / A.Barševskis det., 2018 / [handwrited, on red label] (DUBC).

**Paratypes:** 2 males, 4 females. /Philippines: Panay Isl., / Culasi, Antique, / 05.2018, local collector leg./ [handwrited]; /PARATYPE: / Cyriotasiastes / rhetenor / panayensis ssp. nov. / A.Barševskis det., 2018 / [handwrited, on red label on each specimen] (DUBC).

**General distribution.** Philippines: Panay Island.

**Description.** Body black, elongated, slightly flattened. Surface of body with transverse bands of blue or white pubescence. Length: 12.0 - 16.4 mm, width: 4.4 - 5.6 mm.

Head rounded laterally, flattened dorsally, smooth, with very fine punctures, reticulate microsculpture and sparse, even pale pubescence. Antennal base raised, with deep, wide impression between eyes. Cheeks small, with very fine microsculpture. Eyes medium-sized, not protruding. Clypeus transverse, yellow-brown, narrow. Labrum bilobate, with dense row of golden hair on frontal margin. Antennae black, very long: at least twice longer than body at males and one third longer at females, with pale pubescence bands at basis of third to seventh antennomere.

**Fig. 1. Cyriotasiastes rhetenor panayensis** subsp. nov. (holotype)
New subspecies of Cyriotasiastes rhetenor (Newman, 1842) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)...

Pronotum subcylindrical, flattened, black, with band of blue or white pubescence laterally and thin basal line, widened in middle. Lateral portions of pronotum with large, protruding denticles, basal and frontal parts with wide impressed margins. Dorsal disc of pronotum with fine microsculpture and sparse punctures.

Pars stridens bilobate, both parts in middle with fine, transverse microsculpture separated with wide, smooth, elongated border. Plectra not visible, if seen dorsally. Scutellum rounded apically, with blue or white pubescence.

Elytra elongated, parallel-sided, narrowed before apex, but not with a rounded end. Preapical margins of each elytron with small, sharp denticles. Apical parts of elytra between denticles and suture straight. Surface of elytra with black fine pubescence and three transverse bands of blue (holotype and three paratypes) or white (one paratype) pubescence. Base of elytra with coarse and dense punctuation, microsculpture and fine, dense pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. Cyriotasiastes rhetenor panayensis subsp. n. is differs from other subspecies by wider blue or white transverse bands on elytra with other shape of inflection (for comparison see C. rhetenor rhetenor in Fig. 2 and C. rhetenor mindoroensis in Fig. 3). The new subspecies is more similar to C. rhetenor mindoroensis, from which it differs by the wider, less zig-zag-shaped first and not concaved second transverse bands on the elytra. Apical band of elytra in C. rhetenor panayensis subsp. n. is L-shaped, and the same band in C. rhetenor mindoroensis is mostly V-shaped. Base of elytra

Fig. 2. Cyriotasiastes rhetenor rhetenor (Newman, 1842)  
Fig. 3. Cyriotasiastes rhetenor mindoroensis Vives, 2009
of *C. rhetenor panayensis* subsp. n. With more coarse and dense punctation than that in other subspecies.

**Etymology.** The new subspecies is named after the name of the island, where it was found (Panay - *panayensis*).

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