

## A new species of the genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Sulawesi

Arvīds Barševskis

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*Callimetopus telnovi* sp. nov. from Sulawesi island is described and illustrated. The world fauna the Oriental genus *Callimetopus* is now represented by 51 species.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Callimetopus*, fauna, new species, taxonomy, Sulawesi

Arvīds Barševskis. Daugavpils University, Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Coleopterological Re-search Center, Vienības Str. 13, Daugavpils, LV-5401, Latvia; e-mail: arvids.barsevskis@du.lv

### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Callimetopus* Blanchard, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the sub-family Lamiinae and tribe Pteropliini, one of the more complicated tribe of long-horned beetles. Currently, this tribe is represented in the world's fauna by 2152 species of 241 genera (Roguet 2004–2020).

During the study of beetles of the tribe Pteropliini collected in Sulawesi, I found one new undescribed species of the genus *Callimetopus*. This is the second species of the genus from Sulawesi Island. The genus *Callimetopus* distributed in the Oriental Region and represented by 51 species: 45 species are known from the Philippine Archipelago, *C. pantherinus* Blanchard, 1853 and *C. litturatus* Aurivillius, 1926 from the Moluccan Archipelago, *C. nigritarsis* Pascoe, 1865 from the Moluccan Archipelago and Peninsular Malaysia, *C. paracasta* Breuning, 1965 from Borneo, *C. illecebrosus* (Pascoe, 1865) from

Sulawesi and Peninsular Malaysia, and the species described in this article – from Sulawesi only.

In recent years, various authors published data about this genus, including descriptions of new species (Vives 2012a, 2012b, 2015, 2017, dela Cruz, Adorada 2012, Barševskis 2019, etc.).

This article presents the description of a new species of *Callimetopus* from Sulawesi. The present study is the continuation of my contributions to the fauna and taxonomy of this genus. All species of the genus which were discovered in recent were from the Philippines. This is the first new species of the genus described outside the Philippine Archipelago in the past 55 years.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studied material is deposited in the beetles collection of Daugavpils University, Institute of

Life Sciences and Technology, Coleopterological Research Centre (DUBC; Ilgas, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia).

The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using *Nikon AZ100*, *Nikon SMZ745T* and *Zeiss Stereo Lumar V12* digital stereomicroscopes, NIS-Elements 6D software. The habitus photograph was obtained with a digital camera Canon EOS 6D with Canon MP-E 65 mm macro lens, using Helicon Focus auto montage and subsequently was edited with Photoshop. All measurements are given in millimeters.

## RESULTS

*Callimetopus telnovi* sp. nov.  
(Fig. 1)

**Type material. Male. HOLOTYPE:** INDONESIA: Sulawesi / Puncak Palopo, / 10.2019, local collector leg. [white handwritten label]; HOLOTYPE: / *Callimetopus / telnovi* sp. nov. / A.Barševskis descr. [red handwritten label] (DUBC).

**General distribution:** Indonesia, Sulawesi.

**Description.** Body black, with small, sparse spots and transverse band on elytra of white and yellow-brown pubescence. Length: 20.1 mm, maximal width: 6.0 mm.

Head flattened, wide, somewhat trapezoid, with slightly convex eyes. Dorsal surface of head with irregular coarse punctures and wrinkles, middle portion between eyes and antennal bases with strong, very well visible longitudinal keels, smoothed apically, with very deep impressed longitudinal groove on basal portion of head. Head covered with sparse, white pubescence. Two white, curved lines stretching from base of antenna toward base of head and merging into impressed groove. Antennal bases thick, slightly extended. Labrum slightly pubescent, shiny, black, with brown anterior part, with widely

rounded apical margin. Clypeus brown, transverse, with light luster and with several long, yellow-brown lateral setae. Mandibles massive, wide, shiny, relatively short and sharp, with deep, oval irregular basal depressions and sparse pubescence. Cheeks separated from dorsal portion of head by strong keels, with white, sparse pubescence. Antennae black, covered with very fine and sparse pubescence; basal antennomere black, shiny, wide, rugose, with sparse, white pubescence and with punctures; 2<sup>nd</sup> antennomere very short, with white pubescence in inner side; 3<sup>rd</sup> antennomere slightly longer than 4<sup>th</sup>, both with dense, white pubescence on inner side of basal portion; 5<sup>th</sup> antennomere black; remaining antennomeres with small spot of white pubescence on inner side of basal portions.

Pronotum black, subcylindrical, slightly flattened dorsally, with irregular spots of white and yellow-brown pubescence, and with very coarse and deep punctation. Anterior ventro-lateral pair of spines very small, indistinct. Basal angles of pronotum small, indistinct, not protruded. Frontal margin of pronotum almost straight, with widely emarginated lateral sides; basal margin slightly concaved in front of basal angles, with narrow transverse impression. Length of pronotum: 4.4 mm. Width of pronotum: 5.1 mm.

Scutellum small, transverse, widely rounded apically, with visible part with small, oval impression. Pars stridens bilobate, with slightly transverse reticulate microsculpture.

Elytra parallel-sided, impressed behind scutellum, black, slightly flattened dorsally, without visible humps behind shoulders, with keel-shaped, narrow, flattened elevation along suture, and with very coarse punctation. Elytra covered with small spots of white pubescence, preapical transverse white band and dense spots of yellow-brown and white pubescence in apical portion. Apex of elytra rounded, covered with numerous long hairs. Length of elytra: 13.6 mm, width of elytra: 6.0 mm. Length of elytra / length of pronotum = 2.26.



Fig. 1. Habitus of *C. telnovi* sp. n. (holotype).

Ventral surface of body covered with dense, yellow-brown pubescence, especially on margins of sternites and with sparse black dots. Legs black, slightly shiny, covered with white pubescence. Tarsomeres black, covered with black and white pubescence.

Female unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** Regarding the shape of the habitus, the new species is somewhat similar to other species from Sulawesi, *C. illecebrosus*, from which it differs by the following morphological features: 1) elytra with white preapical transverse line (dorsal disc of elytra of *C. illecebrosus* with wide, white or yellow circle, and with oblique apical band); 2) lateral portions of pronotum without large, wide spots of dense, white or yellow pubescence (lateral portions of pronotum of *C. illecebrosus* with large, wide spot of dense, white or yellow pubescence); 3) head with very well developed, strong longitudinal keel (dorsal surface of head of *C. illecebrosus* with fine longitudinal keel).

**Etymology.** This species is named after my colleague, well-known Latvian entomologist Dmitry Telnov in appreciation of cooperation, and in gratitude for his great contribution to the studies of Coleoptera of the World, especially of the Wallacea Region.

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