

A new subspecies of *Pseudodoliops weigeli* Vives, 2015 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Waigeo Island, Indonesia

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A new subspecies, *Pseudodoliops weigeli voitsekhovskii* ssp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae), from the Waigeo Island (Indonesia) is described and illustrated. An updated check-list of the genus *Pseudodoliops* Schultze, 1934 is proposed, and now this genus is represented by eight species.

Key words: long-horned beetles, Lamiinae, Pteropliini, taxonomy, *Pseudodoliops*, Waigeo Island, Indonesia, biodiversity

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Pseudodoliops* Schultze, 1934 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the tribe Pteropliini Thomson, 1861 of the subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825. Currently, eight species of this genus are known in the world, seven of which are distributed in the Philippine Archipelago and one species in the Mollucas Archipelago. In recent years, this genus has been intensively studied, and five species and two subspecies have been described (Vives 2011, 2012a, 2012b, 2015; Barševskis 2018a, 2019).

Vives (2015) in his revision of the genus *Pseudodoliops* synonymized the genus *Hemidoliops* Vives, 2012, and described a new species, *P. weigeli* Vives, 2015, from Morotai Island. Besides that, he described a new subspecies, *P. elegans zamboanganus* Vives, 2015, from Zamboanga (Philippines). In the same article,

Vives provided faunistic data for the studied material and redescrptions of all species of the genus. Barševskis (2018b) published additional data about species of this genus, deposited in DUBC (Daugavpils University beetles collection). Until 2015, this genus was known only from the Philippine Archipelago, and contained three species from Luzon, three species from Samar, one species with four subspecies from Mindanao, and one species from Basilan islands. Since 2015, when *P. weigeli* was described, this genus is now known from the Mollucas archipelago.

The aim of the present article is an illustrative description of a new subspecies, *Pseudodoliops weigeli voitsekhovskii* ssp. nov., from Waigeo Island, Indonesia. The nominative subspecies, *P. weigeli weigeli* Vives, 2015, is known from Morotai Island. Both subspecies are distributed in Mollucas archipelago. In addition, the check-

list of all species of the genus, with general data on their distribution, is provided.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

An examination of the specimen were made under a *Nikon SMZ745T* binocular stereomicroscope, *NIS-Elements 6D* software. Photographs were taken with a *Canon EOS 6D* camera and *Canon MP-E 65mm* macro lens, and processed using *Helicon Focus* auto montage computer software and subsequently was edited with *Photoshop CS6 Extended*. The maximum body length were measured from anterior margin of labrum to apex of elytra, and maximum body width - at the basal part of elytra between shoulders.

The holotype deposited in DUBC, Daugavpils University Coleopterological Research Center „ILGAS”, Daugavpils Distr., Latvia.

RESULTS

Pseudodoliops weigeli voitsekhovskii ssp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype: Female. INDONESIA: Waigeo Isl., / Wasai vill., 02.2019. / V. Voitsekhovski leg. [handwritten on white label]; HOLOTYPE: *Pseudodoliops / weigeli / voitsekhovskii* sp. nov. / A.Barševskis descr. 2020 [handwritten on red label] (DUBC).

General distribution: Indonesia: Mollucas, Waigeo Island.

Description. Body length: 10.9 mm, body width: 3.3 mm. Dorsal surface black, glossy, with small spots of white pubescence.

Head quadrangular, transverse, flattened, glossy, narrower than pronotum, dorsal surface with with very fine reticulate microsculpture. Eyes not extended, bilobate. Middle porrtion of head between eyes with short, rudimental, but somewhat elongate, narrow line, and postocular portions

with wide pand of white pubescence, which not continuing on pronotum. Cheeks narrow, not extended, covered with dense white tomentum. Clypeus yellow, narrow, convex, shiny. Labrum bicolorous: basal part dark brown, covered with dark pubescence, and apical part yellow, with yellow pubescence. Dorsal surface of labrum dark, with transverse row of long setae in median portion. Mandibles massive, shiny, acute apically, each laterobasal parts with pale tomentum and several dark setae. Maxillary and labial palpomeres dark, with yellow-brown apex. Antennae slender, relatively short, with brown, slightly darkened antennomeres, except black antennomeres 1-3. Antennomeres covered with fine and sparse tomentum, except for antennomere 4 with dense, white pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, wider than head and narrower than elytra, with two narrow, transverse, parallel, slightly curved lines in basal and apical portions. Portion between apical and basal lines without coarse punctation. Lateral sides of pronotum rounded, without visible angles. Dorsal portion of pronotum smooth, without sparse punctures, with several fine punctures, shiny. Lateral sides of pronotum with small, longitudinal, slighly curved band of white pubescence.

Legs short, thick, black, shiny, covered with fine pubescence. Tibia covered with dense grey tomentum, with dark, dense setae on apical portion. Tarsomeres covered with dense, mixed, grey pubescence; apical tarsomere with lateral rows of yellow setae.

Scutellum rounded apically, covered with sparse, white tomentum. *Pars stridens* not visible under basal margin of pronotum.

Elytra somewhat parallel-sided, with slightly curved lateral sides, black, shiny, covered with sparse, fine pubescence. Shoulders distinct. Each elytron with distinct humps behind shoulders. Latero-apical portions of each elytron with large spot of white pubescence, and with several small white spots behind it; apical portions of each ellytron with transverse band of white pubes-



Fig. 1. Holotype of *Pseudodoliops weigeli votsekhovskii* sp. nov.

cence. Elytral suture dark brown in about middle. Apex of elytra widely rounded.

Upper side of body mostly covered with white pubescence. Prosternum and mesosternum with dense white pubescence. Abdominal ventricles with dense grey pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to the nominative subspecies *P. weigeli weigeli* Vives, 1938, but differs by different shapes of bands on the elytra: white drawing on the latero-apical portions of the elytra of a new subspecies without transverse band, only with rounded white spot, but in apical portion with

transverse interrupted band of white pubescence, while latero-apical portions of the elytra of *P. weigeli weigeli* with white band behind shoulders and preapical transverse band absent.

Etymology. Patronymic, the species is named to honour my colleague Vadim Voitsekhovski (Indonesia), the collector of the type specimen.

List of species of genus *Pseudodoliops* Schultzze, 1934

1. *Pseudodoliops bicolor* (Vives, 2012)

Distribution: Philippines, Samar Isl.

2. *Pseudodoliops cagayanus* (Vives, 2012)

Distribution: Philippines, Luzon Isl.

the holotype, and Vadim Voitsekhovski (Indonesia) for the donated specimen of the holotype.

3a. *Pseudodoliops ditumaboensis* Barševskis, 2018

Distribution: Philippines, Luzon Isl.

4a. *Pseudodoliops elegans apoensis* Barševskis, 2019

Distribution: Philippines, Mindanao Isl.

4b. *Pseudodoliops elegans elegans* (Heller, 1916)

Distribution: Philippines, Mindanao Isl., Basilan Isl.

4c. *Pseudodoliops elegans schwarzeri* Schultze, 1934

Distribution: Philippines, Mindanao Isl.

4d. *Pseudodoliops elegans zamboanganus* Vives, 2015

Distribution: Philippines, Mindanao Isl.

5. *Pseudodoliops griseus* Breuning, 1938

Distribution: Philippines, Luzon Isl.

6. *Pseudodoliops ilocanus* Vives, 2011

Distribution: Philippines, Luzon Isl.

7. *Pseudodoliops rufipes* (Aurivillius, 1927)

Distribution: Philippines, Samar Isl.

8a. *Pseudodoliops weigeli weigeli* Vives, 2015

Distribution: Indonesia, Morotai Isl.

8b. *Pseudodoliops weigeli voitsekhovskii* Barševskis, 2020 ssp. nov.

Distribution: Indonesia, Waigeo Isl.

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