

ARTIGO / ARTÍCULO / ARTICLE

Macrohyliota philippinensis sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Silvanidae: Brontinae), a new species from the Philippines.

Jiří Háva

Department of Forest Protection and Entomology, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences
Kamýcká 1176, CZ-165 21, Prague 6 - Suchbátka, Czech Republic. e-mail: jh.dermostidae@volny.cz

Abstract: The species *Macrohyliota philippinensis* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Silvanidae: Brontinae) from the Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao) is described, illustrated and compared with similar species. A list of the species within the genus *Macrohyliota* Thomas, 2003 is provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Silvanidae, Brontinae, *Macrohyliota*, taxonomy, description, the Philippines.

Resumen: *Macrohyliota philippinensis* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Silvanidae: Brontinae), una nueva especie de Filipinas. Se describe e ilustra la especie *Macrohyliota philippinensis* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Silvanidae: Brontinae) de Filipinas y se compara con especies similares. Se proporciona una lista de las especies del género *Macrohyliota* Thomas, 2003.

Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Silvanidae, Brontinae, *Macrohyliota*, taxonomía, descripción, Filipinas.

Recibido: 19 de diciembre de 2016

Aceptado: 23 de diciembre de 2016

Publicado on-line: 30 de diciembre de 2016

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:D844D5AF-0426-43AB-9E4B-BD7457C48207

Introduction

The genus *Macrohyliota* Thomas, 2003 belongs to the family Silvanidae, subfamily Brontinae and tribe Brontini (Thomas 2001, 2004, McElrath *et al.* 2015) and actually contains 7 species (Thomas 2004, Yoshida & Hirowatari 2016).

Macrohyliota can be distinguished from other genera in the subfamily Brontinae, tribe Brontini, by their relatively large, loosely jointed bodies, with a brown, granular incrustation that obscures the surface sculpture to a greater or lesser extent (individuals of two included species lack the incrustation). Individuals of most of the species have a tooth or carina on the mesotibia, and in most species there are small mandibular horns in the males.

Material and methods

The size of the beetles and of their body parts can be useful in species recognition and thus the following measurements were made:

Total length (TL) - linear distance from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytra.

Elytral width (EW) - maximum linear transverse distance.

Deposition of type material:

JHAC - Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-West, Czech Republic.

JHRC - Jan Hrdlička, private collection, Praha, Czech Republic.

Specimens of the presently described species are provided with red, printed labels with the text as follows: "HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE, respectively] *Macrohyliota philippinensis* sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2016".

Description

Macrohyliota philippinensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Philippines, Eastern Luzon, Sierra Madre, Disimongal, Madela, Quirino, April 2016, native collector, (HNHM). Paratypes: (1♀): same data as Holotype, (JHAC); (1♂): Philippines, North Luzon, Banaue, Ifugao, July 2016, native collector, (JHRC), (1♂, 2♀♀): Philippines, Mindanao, Davao del Sur, Kapatagan, July 2016, native collector, (1♂, 1♀ JHAC, 1♀ JHRC).

Description.

Male. Body length from anterior margin of clypeus to apex of elytra measured along the median line: 9.7-10.3 mm. Surface reddish-brown to blackish-brown; antennae and elytra darker than rest of body, legs somewhat lighter. Surface well encrusted by setation (Figs. 1a-1b).

Head (Fig. 2) transverse, rounded. Eyes large, longer than wide, prominent, length about 3/8 head length. Temples moderate in size, relatively broad, length about 1/5 eye length. Dorsal punctation dense, strong; ventral surface with denser punctation than dorsum. Paired distinct longitudinal small cavities on ventral neck. Labrum semicircular, densely pubescent, with many short to long setae except basally. Antennae relatively thick and long; pubescence moderately dense. Mandibles triangular, bidentate, teeth protruding apically, with a tooth on inner side wider than that on outer side with many dense, thin setae along inner margin and few long setae somewhat densely clustered around outer lateral margins; molae widely protruding posteriorly; mycangial cavities small, located basally; male mandibular horn stout dorsally, located on anterior outer lateral margin, with many medium-length setae.

Thorax and abdomen. Pronotum square, longer than wide, including lateral teeth (Fig. 2). Mesoventrite relatively narrow, its length of about half pronotum length, metaventrite moderately large, about 1.5 times wider than mesoventrite; intercoxal process of mesocoxae narrow, a little wider than intercoxal process of procoxae; intercoxal process of metacoxae narrow, a little narrower than intercoxal process of procoxae. Punctation comparatively dense on pronotum, in posterior half of prosternum, meso- and metaventrite relatively sparse in anterior half of prosternum. Abdomen about twice longer than width, covering about 3/5 of elytra underside; punctational most as dense as on metaventrite.

Elytra. Elongate, maximum width 2.3-2.6 mm. Punctures narrower than interstices. Lateral margins very narrowly flattened, flattened areas extended to about anterior angles.

Male genitalia as in Figs. 3a-3b.

Sexual dimorphism. Male have mandibular horns on outer sides of dorsal mandibles longer.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *Macrohyliota gracilicornis*, but can be distinguished by its lateral pronotal teeth and microsculpture on the head and pronotum. It can be also distinguished by the male genital structure.

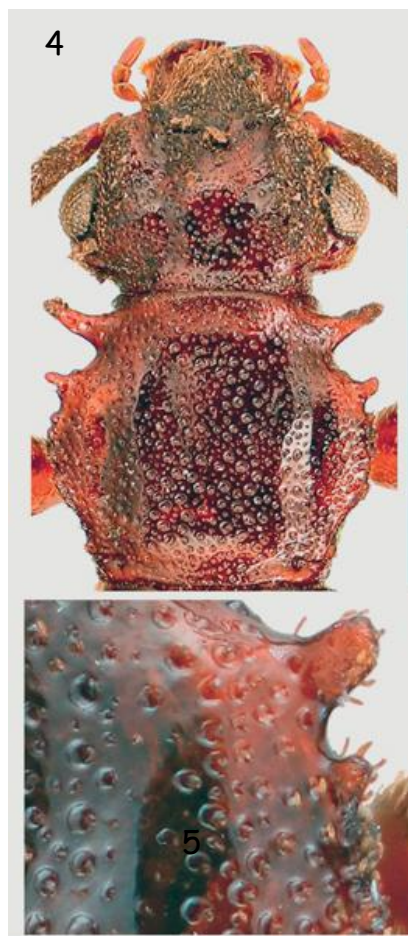
Etymology. Named according to the country where the holotype was found.



Figs. 1-3.- *Macrohyliota philippinensis* sp. nov.:
1a, b.- Habitus dorsal aspect. 2- Head and pronotum. 3a, b- Tegmen, median lobe, dorsal view.

Fig. 4. - Head and pronotum of *Macrohyliota gracilicornis* (Arrow, 1901), holotype with its surface structures on anterolateral regions of pronotum. Scale: 2.0 mm. (According to Yoshida & Hirowatari, 2016).

Fig. 5. - Male genital organs of *Macrohyliota gracilicornis* (Arrow, 1901), holotype. **a.** - Tegmen, dorsal view. **b.** - Median lobe, dorsal view. **c.** - Apex of median lobe, ventral view. (According to Yoshida & Hirowatari, 2016).



List of species

Macrohyliota bicolor (Arrow, 1901): Australia: Tasmania, Victoria.

Macrohyliota gracilicornis (Arrow, 1901): Malaysia, Sumatra, Japan, Taiwan, New Zealand, New Guinea.

Macrohyliota lucius (Pascoe, 1862) (= *Brontes australis* Erichson, 1842): Australia.

Macrohyliota militaris (Erichson, 1842): Australia.

Macrohyliota philippinensis sp. nov.: Philippines: Luzon, Mindanao.

Macrohyliota sculptus Yoshida & Hirowatari, 2016: Taiwan.

Macrohyliota spinicollis (Gory, 1829) (= *Brontes atratus* Reitter, 1877): India.

Macrohyliota truncatipennis (Heller, 1898): SE Asia, Celebes.

Acknowledgements

I am very much indebted to Jan Hrdlička (Prague, Czech Republic), for his help with the material from the Philippines and to Prof. Miloslav Rakovič (Czech Republic) for revision of the English manuscript. The research was supported by the Internal Grant Agency (B0118/004), Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague.

References

Thomas, M.C. 2004. The Brontini of the world: A generic review of the tribe (Coleoptera: Silvanidae: Brontinae). *Insecta Mundi* **17**(1-2) [2003]: 1-31.

Thomas, M.C. 2011. A new genus and species of brontine Silvanidae from Australia (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea). *Insecta Mundi* **0154**: 1-8.

McElrath, T.C.; Robertson, J.A.; Thomas, M.C.; Osborne, J.; Miller, K.B.; McHugh, J.V. & Whiting, M.F. 2015. A molecular phylogenetic study of Cucujidae s.l. (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea). *Systematic Entomology* **40**: 705-718.

Yoshida, T. & Hirowatari, T. 2016. Taxonomic Revision of the Tribe Brontini (Coleoptera: Silvanidae) in Japan and Taiwan With Reference to Their Larval and Pupal Morphologies. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America* **109**(2): 252-279.

