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Cavoptinus luzonicus sp. nov., a new species from the Philippines (Coleoptera: Bostrichoidea: Ptinidae)

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Abstract. A second species belonging to the genus *Cavoptinus* Pic, 1931, (the first is *Cavoptinus albonotatus* Pic, 1931) *Cavoptinus luzonicus* sp. nov. is described, illustrated and compared with similar species.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Cavoptinus* described by Pic (1931) with one species from the Philippines: Mindanao I. (Bellés 1983, 1991; Zahradník & Háva 2014) - type species *Cavoptinus albonotatus* Pic, 1931. In the present article we describe a new species from the Philippines: Luzon I. This genus is similar to *Cylindroptinus* Pic, 1910, *Luzonoptinus* Pic, 1923 and *Maheoptinus* Pic, 1903.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We have studied original descriptions of all three mentioned genera - *Cavoptinus* Pic, 1931, *Cylindroptinus* Pic, 1910, *Luzonoptinus* Pic, 1923 and *Maheoptinus* Pic, 1903 (including all four subgenera: *Maheoptinus* - *Maheoptinus* s. str., *Cephaloptinus* Bellés, 1983, *Kalimantanus* Bellés, 1991 and *Luzonites* Bellés, 1983).

Specimens of the presently described species are provided with a red, printed label with text as follows: „HOLOTYPE *Cavoptinus luzonicus* sp. nov. P. Zahradník & J. Háva det. 2017"

TAXONOMY

Cavoptinus luzonicus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1a-b, 5)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Philippines, Eastern Luzon, Quirino, Tapsoy, Sierra Madre, Nagtipunan, Apr. 2016,

local collector. Holotype deposited in coll. J. Háva (Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-West, Czech Republic).

Description of holotype. Longly oval, slightly transversally convex, body length 3.1 mm, greatest width1.1 mm (Fig. 1a). Ratio length:width of elytra 1.95. Piceous black, antennae, palpi and legs darkly brown, pubescence erect, long, black, part of body with white scale.

Head slightly convex, shining, finely and densely punctuate, punctures almost touched, with white dense scales, on vertex sparser. Eyes relatively large, globular, glabrous. On front between eyes with a few long erect hairs. Front 2.4 times wider than width of eye in dorsal view. Antennae consist and the of eleven antennomeres, filiform, without antennal club. The first robust, wider than others. The second third slightly shorter than following, antennomeres 4^{th} to 10^{th} of the same length, 1.6 times longer than wide. The last antennomeres the longest, 2.4 times longer than wide, before apex slightly emarginate, sharpened. All antennomeres with dense, long semierect hairs.

Pronotum slightly longitudinal, ratio of length:width 1.2 (Fig. 1b). Sides of pronotum parallel (from dorsal view), in middle slightly narrowed. Disc of pronotum with specific depression. Anterior part in middle with longitudinal furrow, sides of this part of pronotum being thus almost globular, askew posteriorly narrowed. The posterior part of pronotum with triangular depression, posteriorly sharpened. In middle of this depression with small spherical, slightly transverse (from dorsal view) projection. Surface of pronotum shining, finely punctuated. Part of surface covered by white scales (especially on border of depression) and with long dense erect hairs, especially on border of pronotum.

Scutellum 1.6 longer than wide, triangular, covered densely by white scales.

Elytra parallel, obtusely ended, with distinct shoulders, shining, with long erect sparse hairs. Each elytron with tenth striae consisting of large, longitudinal punctures. Interstriae narrower than striae. Each elytron with three spots of white scales - the first on shoulders, the second in the third quarter, and the last on apex of elytron.

Legs slim, femur more robust. Tibiae as long as tarsi. All tarsomeres short and wide, slightly emarginate. Claws large, without teeth.

Prosternum with long longitudinal carinae inclined anteriorly from base.

Male genitalia see Fig. 5.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *Cavoptinus albonotatus* Pic, 1931 from the Philippines: Mindanao I., but differs from it by the form of pronotal carinae, which is shorter and more oblong, and white elytral setae forming two separated spots - *C. albonotatus* Pic, 1931 has one arcuate spot on each elytron from base to apex.

Key of genera

1. Temples between eyes and pronotum distinct (Fig. 2a) ..... *Maheoptinus* Pic, 1903
- Temples between eyes and pronotum indistinct (Fig. 2b) 2

2. Pronotum elongate, distinctly longer than wide ..... *Cylindroptinus* Pic, 1910
- Pronotum almost squared or transverse 3
3. Metasternum with longitudinal suture, inclined anteriorly from base (Fig. 3a ..... *Cavoptinus* Pic, 1931
- Metasternum without suture (Fig. 3b) ..... *Luzonoptinus* Pic, 1923

Etymology. Named according to the type locality, Luzon Island, the Philippines.

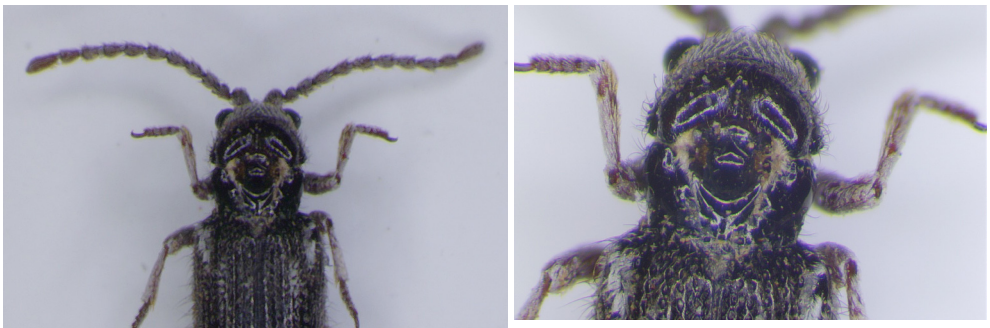

Fig. 1. *Cavoptinus luzonicus* sp. nov.: a- habitus; b- pronotum.

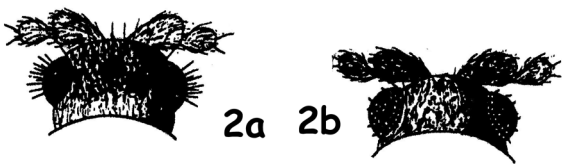

Fig. 2. Temples on head: a- *Maheoptinus*; b- *Cylindroptinus* (according to Bellés 1983).

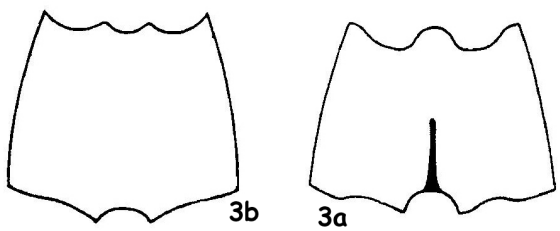

Fig. 3. Metasternum: a- *Cavoptinus*; b- *Luzonoptinus* (according to Bellés 1983).

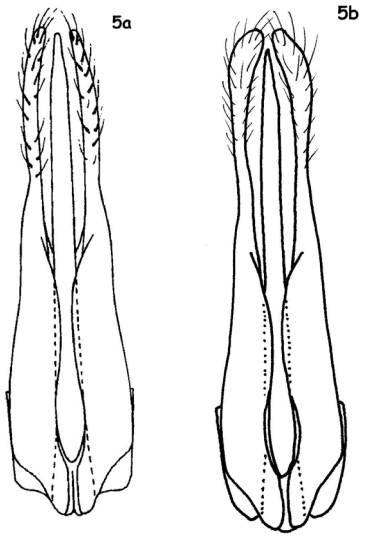

Fig. 5. Male genitalia: a- *Cavoptinus albonotatus* Pic, 1931; *C. luzonicus* sp. nov.

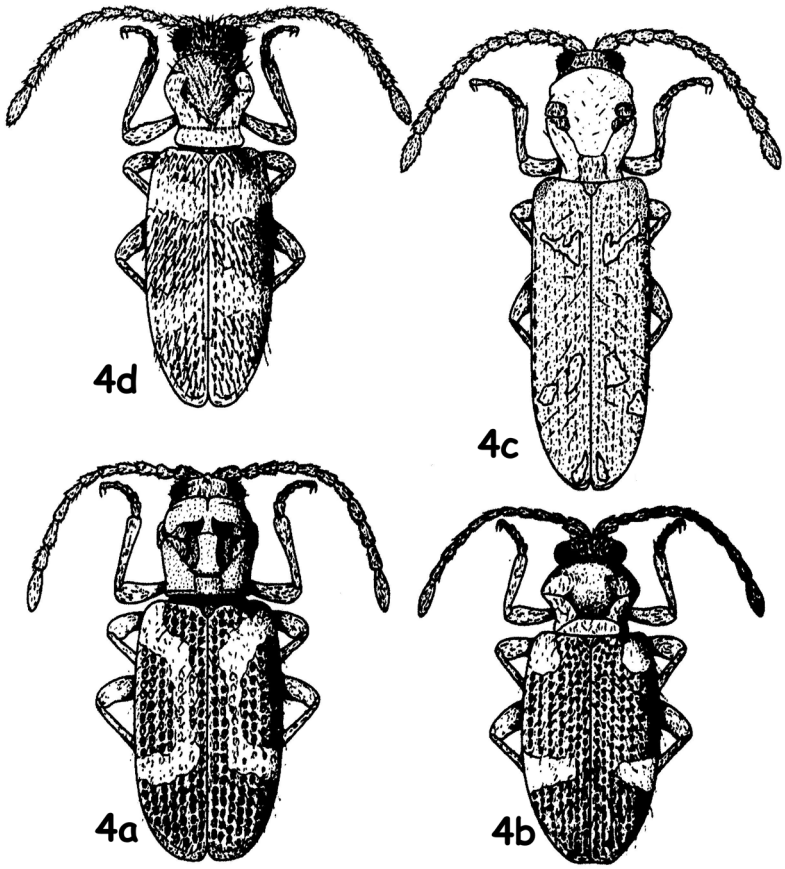

Fig. 4. Habitus: a- *Cavoptinus albonotatus* Pic, 1931; b- *Luzonoptinus albonotatus* Pic, 1923; c- *Cylindroptinus angustissimus* Pic, 1910; d- *Maheoptinus* (*Maheoptinus*) *thai* Bellés, 1983 (according to Bellés 1983).

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