

A review of the genus *Psilomerus* Chevrolat, 1863 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Clytini) from the Philippines

Petr VIKTORA¹ & Tomáš TICHÝ²

¹ Trebišovská 605, CZ-28401, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic
e-mail: viktora_print@centrum.cz

² VSB-TUO, Sokolská třída 33, CZ-70200, Ostrava, Czech Republic
e-mail: tomas.tichy@vsb.cz

Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Clytini, *Psilomerus*, Philippines

Abstract. Genus *Psilomerus* Chevrolat, 1863, a relatively small genus within the tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839, is distributed from south India to the Philippine Islands. In the past, only two species have been reported from the Philippines, *P. brachialis* Chevrolat, 1863 with rather wide distribution and *P. lumawigi* Hüdepohl, 1992 from isolated Sibuyan Island of Romblon province. Additional species was described in 2016 from Mindanao Island (*P. gutalaci* Vives). After studying large material of Clytini from various collections we hereby describe three new species, namely *P. luzonicus* sp. nov. from Luzon Island, *P. mindoroensis* sp. nov. from Mindoro Island, and *P. vivesi* from Mindanao Island.

INTRODUCTION

Genus *Psilomerus* Chevrolat, 1863, a member of the tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839, was established by its author when describing *P. angustus* from "India bor., Neelgheries" (in fact Nilghiri Hills, Tamil Nadu in south India) and *P. brachialis* from "Iles Philippines (Maldonado)". Later, Thomson (1864) designated *P. angustus* as the type species of the genus. Recently, Vives (2011) regarded *Mesophae* Pascoe, 1869 - type species *M. lachrymosa* Pascoe, 1869 from Sarawak (Malaysia), originally described within the tribe Prothemini Lacordaire, 1868 - as a junior synonym of the genus *Psilomerus* and transferred its single species there.

The genus *Psilomerus* resembles some species of *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 and *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1868, though it is much more homogenous. It consists of almost 30 species with more or less similar shape of body (slender and rather small size), pronotum (cylindrical and apparently longer than broad) and eyes, the only exceptions being *P. apicalis* Aurivillius, 1924 from south India, aforementioned *P. lachrymosus* (Pascoe) from Sarawak and partly also *P. gutalaci* Vives, 2016, since their pronotum is quite convex and not so long and elytra are rather short. It follows that the easiest character to distinguish the genus is the long, thin apical spine with blunt apex of the third antennomere.

During the time, almost 30 species have been described within the genus, though some were transferred into (*P. lachrymosus* (Pascoe)) or out of (*Demonax fortepunctatus* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1973)) the genus. The distribution range of the genus covers India, Thailand, Laos, China (currently Yunnan only), Malaysia, Indonesia (currently Kalimantan only), and the Philippine Islands.

As concerns the Philippines, only three species have been described in the past – *P. brachialis* Chevrolat, 1863 with rather wide distribution, *P. lumawigi* Hüdepohl, 1992, which is probably restricted to Sibuyan Island of Romblon province, and *P. gutalaci* Vives, 2016 from Zamboanga peninsula of Mindanao Island, which probably penetrates to some of the islands between Mindanao and Borneo.

During the recent years we have gathered large material of Cerambycidae from various parts of the Philippines, including several *Psilomerus* specimens. As a result, three new species are described below, in particular *P. luzonicus* sp. nov. from Luzon Island, *P. mindoroensis* sp. nov. from Mindoro Island, and *P. vivesi* sp. nov. from Mindanao Island. We also provide some additional data concerning *P. gutalaci* and *P. lumawigi*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material examined during the study of the new species described below is deposited especially in private collections of the authors. Some other private collections were studied as well. Moreover, the second author had recently a chance to visit BM (Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA), BMNH (The Natural History Museum, London, UK), CAS (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA), IRSNB (Institute Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium), IZAS (Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China), MCSN (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova, Italy), MNHN (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), NHMB (Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland), NMFS (Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany), OMNH (Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka, Japan), RNHL (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, the Netherlands), USNM (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA), ZFMK (Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany), and ZSM (Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany) and study their important collections, including many specimens of Clytini and their types.

Type material will be deposited in the collections with the following acronyms:

- CEV private collection of Eduard Vives, Terrassa, Spain;
CPV private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
CTT private collection of Tomáš Tichý, Opava, Czech Republic;
CXG private collection of Xavier Gouverneur, Rennes, France;
USNM National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA;
ZSM Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany.

Slash (/) separates data in different rows on locality and determination labels.

TAXONOMY

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae)

Genus *Psilomerus* Chevrolat, 1863

Type species: *Psilomerus angustus* Chevrolat, 1863

***Psilomerus brachialis* Chevrolat, 1863**

(Figs. 1-2)

Type locality. Iles Philippines (Maldonado).

Differential diagnosis. Due to its general appearance, this species does not resemble any of the species newly described below since it has three white fascia on elytra – longitudinal one in the basal third, transverse in the middle and large oblique spot placed in the apical part of the elytra.

Distributional remark. It was supposed that the type specimen was collected in the island of Mindanao (see, e.g., Tavakilian and Chevillotte (2016)). However, several other species described by Chevrolat (1863) bear the same or very similar label, but they do not occur on

Mindanao Island at all (*Sclethrus newmani* Chevrolat, 1863, see also Han & Niisato, 2009), or their occurrence is questionable or are rather rare there, such as *Perissus scutellatus* Chevrolat, 1863, which is quite common in the north of the archipelago. *P. brachialis* was also reported from Negros by Aurivillius (1928) and we know quite many specimens from Luzon and Mindoro Islands. Since it is uncommon in Clytini to observe the same taxon across whole archipelago, more detailed study of the available material and the comparison with the type specimen is needed to clarify its distribution and taxonomy.



Fig. 1: *Psilomerus brachialis* Chevrolat, 1863: male (Philippines, Luzon, Sierra Madre; CPV).

Fig. 2: *Psilomerus brachialis* Chevrolat, 1863: female (Philippines, Luzon, Sierra Madre; CPV).

***Psilomerus gutalaci* Vives, 2016**

(Fig. 3)

Type locality. Philippines, Mindanao, Gutalac.

Additional material. (2 ♂♂): Philippines, Basilan (USNM, CTT); (3 ♀♀): Philippines, Mindanao, Zamboanga (USNM, CTT).

Differential diagnosis. Easily distinguishable from any other species by short testaceous body, apically extended even in males. Although most of the available specimens is damaged, it seems that only antennomeres 1-3 & 7-8 are at least partly testaceous.

Distributional remark. Described according to one specimen from Gutalac, Mindanao.

Available specimens from Basilan do not show any significant differences.



Fig. 3: *Psilomerus gutalaci* Vives, 2016: male (Philippines, Basilan Island; CTT).

***Psilomerus lumawigi* Hüdepohl, 1992**
(Figs. 4-5)

Type locality. Philippines, Romblon (?Sibuyan).

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Philippines' / 'Romblon' / 'coll. Lumawig' (ZSM).

Additional material. (3 ♀♀): Philippines, Romblon, Sibuyan, local collector (ZSM, CTT).

Differential diagnosis. Easily distinguishable from any other species by combination of reddish head and pronotum and blackish and narrow elytra. Sexual dimorphism is similar to other species of the genus, at least as concern the Philippine species – females have wider elytra than males and antennae hardly reach their apex.

Distributional remark. Described on a basis of single male from Romblon province, which most probably came from Sibuyan Island. It is supposed that in the past this area had very limited connection to the rest of the archipelago.



4a



5a



4b



5b

Fig. 4: *Psilomerus lumawigi* Hüdepohl, 1992: male holotype (ZSM); a- dorsal view; b- lateral view.

Fig. 5: *Psilomerus lumawigi* Hüdepohl, 1992: female (Philippines, Romblon, Sibuyan; CTT); a- dorsal view; b- lateral view.

***Psilomerus luzonicus* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 6-7)

Type locality. Philippines, Luzon Island, Quirino Province, Sierra Madre Mountains.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Luzon' / 'iii. 2014, Philippines' / 'Quirino' / 'Sierra Madre' / 'local collector' (CPV); Paratype (♀): same data as holotype (CPV); (♂): 'Luzon' / 'viii. 2013, Philippines' / 'Isabela, N Luz.' / 'Sierra Madre' / 'local collector' (CTT); (♂): 'Luzon' / 'v. 2014, Philippines' / 'Nagtipunan' / 'Sierra Madre' / 'local collector' (CTT); (♂): 'Luzon' / 'v. 2014, Philippines' / 'Quirino' / 'Nagtipunan' / 'local collector' (CTT); (♂): 'Luzon' / 'v. 2014, Philippines' / 'Isabela, N Luz.' / 'Sierra Madre' / 'local collector' (CTT); (♂): 'Luzon' / 'v. 2014, Philippines' / 'Quirino (Madela)' / 'Sierra Madre' / 'local collector' (CTT); (♂): 'Luzon' / 'v. 2014, Philippines' / 'Quirino' / 'Sierra Madre' / 'local collector' (CTT); (♂): 'Luzon' / 'i. 2016, Philippines' / 'Tanay, Rizal' / 'Luzon E' / 'local collector' (CTT); (♂): 'Luzon' / 'ii. 2016, Philippines' / 'Tanay, Rizal' / 'Luzon E' / 'local collector' (ZSM); (♂): 'Luzon' / 'ii. 2016, Tanay, Rizal' / 'east Luzon' / 'Local collector' (CXG); (♂): 'Luzon' / 'ii. 2016, Philippines' / 'Sierra Madre' / 'Disimungal, Madela, Quirino' / 'local collector' (CTT); (♀): 'Luzon' / 'v. 2014, Philippines' / 'Nagtipunan' / 'Sierra Madre' / 'local collector' (CTT); (♀): 'Luzon' / 'vi. 2014, Philippines' / 'Quirino (Madela)' / 'Nagtipunan' / 'local collector' (CTT); (2 ♀♀): 'Luzon' / 'ii. 2016, Philippines' / 'Tanay, Rizal' / 'Luzon E' / 'local collector' (CTT); (2 ♀♀): 'Luzon' / 'iii. 2016, Philippines' / 'Tanay, Rizal' / 'Luzon E' / 'local collector' (CTT, ZSM); (♀): 'Luzon' / 'iii. 2016, Philippines' / 'Disimungal' / 'Madela, Quirino' / 'local collector' (CTT); (♀): 'Imugan' / 'Luzon', second label: 'Tippmann' / 'Coll. '57' / '213112' (USNM). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Psilomerus luzonicus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE (respective PARATYPE)' / 'P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2016'.



Fig. 6: *Psilomerus luzonicus* sp. nov.: a-male holotype; b-male genitalia.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 6a. Body elongate, very narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence, from pale brown to black. Body length 8.81 mm (male paratypes from 8.59 mm to 8.91 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (1.64 mm), approximately 5.4 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, relatively broad, broadest through the eyes, with white pubescence and distinct punctuation. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus reddish brown, very short, with pale setae, ultimate palpomere broadest and blunt at apex.

Antennae filiform, blackish brown, with pale pubescence and punctuation. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomere 4 rather matte, antennomeres 5-11 matte. Antennomeres 4-5 with long pale setae in inner side. Antennomere 3 with long spine directed backwards in inner side of apex, end of spine with extension. Antennomere 2 the shortest, reddish brown. Antennomere 5 the longest, slightly longer than antennomeres 4 and 6. Antennomere 1 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennae slightly longer than body. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.15 : 0.37 : 1.00 : 2.51 : 2.67 : 2.62 : 2.32 : 2.06 : 2.19 : 1.91 : 2.01.



Fig. 7: *Psilomerus luzonicus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Pronotum black, narrow, elongate, sides finely rounded near the middle, with distinct dense punctuation. Dorsal surface of pronotum as in Fig. 6a, completely covered by sparse yellowish white pubescence, denser near base. Pronotum 1.49 times longer than wide at base and 1.47 times longer than wide at widest point (in two thirds of pronotal length from base to apex).

Scutellum black, triangular, with yellowish white pubescence.

Elytra 5.79 mm long and 1.64 mm wide; black, with dense punctuation, matte, narrow, elongate, parallel, completely covered by yellowish white pubescence (as in Fig. 6a), apically rounded.

Legs very long and narrow, from pale brown to black, with dense pale brown pubescence.

Protarsomeres 1-2 pale brown, protarsomere 3 distinctly darker. Protarsi distinctly widened. Protibia and profemora dark brown, the rest from blackish brown to black. Profemora and mesofemora with short white pubescence. Metatibia and metafemora longer than mesotibia and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.8 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, prothorax, meso- and metathorax completely covered by white pubescence, ventrites black, with stripes of white pubescence.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 6b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 7. Female without distinct differences, body slightly wider than in male, antennae slightly shorter than body length. Protarsi and mesotarsi narrower than in male and of the same dark colour (protarsomere 1-2 much lighter in males). Body length (female paratypes) from 6.8 mm to 9.0 mm. Measurements of one female paratype: Body length 6.8 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.31 mm), 5.2 times longer than wide, metatarsomere 1 2.1 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.95 : 0.39 : 1.00 : 2.02 : 1.81 : 1.95 : 1.66 : 1.40 : 1.28 : 1.05 : 1.25.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from all other congeners due to completely dark legs (except protarsomeres) and antennae and dense whitish pubescence that almost completely covers elytra and pronotum.

Etymology. Named after the place of discovery, Luzon Island.

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon Island).

***Psilomerus mindoroensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 8-9)

Type locality. Philippines, Mindoro Island, Mount Halcon.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Mindoro' / 'v. 2013, Philippines' / 'Mt. Halcon' / 'N Mindoro' / 'local collector' (CPV); Paratype (♂): same data as holotype (CTT); (♂): 'Mindoro' / 'iv. 2014, Philippines' / 'Mt. Halcon' / 'N Mindoro' / 'local collector' (CTT); (♂): 'Mindoro' / 'v. 2016, Philipp.' / 'Puerto Galera' / 'NE Mindoro' / 'local collector' (CPV); (♂): 'Mindoro' / 'iii. 2016, Philipp.' / 'Puerto Galera' / 'NE Mindoro' / 'local collector' (USNM); (♀): 'Mindoro' / 'iv. 2016, Philipp.' / 'Puerto Galera' / 'NE Mindoro' / 'local collector' (USNM). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Psilomerus mindoroensis* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)' / 'P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2016'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 8a. Body elongate, very narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence, from pale brown to black. Body length 7.91 mm (male paratypes from 7.04 mm to 7.85 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (1.48 mm), approximately 5.3 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, relatively broad, broadest through the eyes, with white pubescence and distinct punctuation. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginated.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish brown, very short, with pale setae, ultimate palpomere broadest and cut in apex.

Antennae long, narrow, filiform, distinctly longer than body length. Antennomere 1 shiny, dark reddish brown, with a very sparse white pubescence. Antennomere 2 the shortest, shiny, pale reddish brown with very sparse white pubescence. Antennomere 3 shiny, pale reddish brown, with very sparse white pubescence, with long spine directed backwards in inner side of apex, end

of spine with extension. Antennomere 4 long, with distinct punctuation and denser white pubescence, apex narrowly pale reddish brown, rest brown. Antennomeres 5-11 brown, matte, with punctuation and dense white pubescence. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.05 : 0.52 : 1.00 : 3.75 : 3.51 : 3.77 : 3.28 : 2.84 : 2.59 : 2.23 : 2.53.

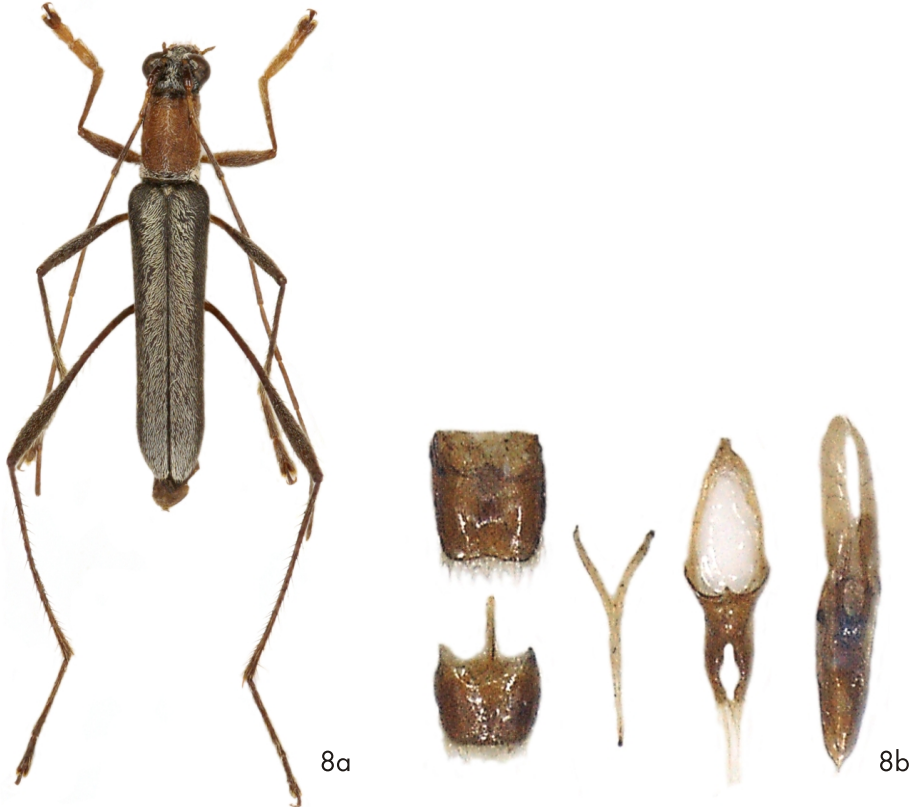


Fig. 8: *Psilomerus mindoroensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Pronotum narrow, elongate, sides finely rounded near the one third of pronotal length from base to apex, pale reddish brown with base and apex narrowly blackish brown, with distinct dense punctuation. Dorsal surface of pronotum as in Fig. 8a, covered with sparse white pubescence, in base pubescence denser. Pronotum 1.44 times longer than wide at base and 1.43 times longer than wide at widest point (in two thirds of pronotal length from base to apex).

Scutellum black, triangular, with white pubescence.

Elytra 5.40 mm long and 1.48 mm wide; black, with dense punctuation, matte, narrow, elongate, parallel, covered with white pubescence (as in Fig. 8a), apically rounded.

Legs very long and narrow, from pale brown to black, with dense pale pubescence. Protarsomeres 1-2 and base of femora pale brown, protarsomere 3 distinctly darker. Protarsi distinctly widened. Protibia and profemora reddish brown, rest of legs black. Profemora and mesofemora with short white pubescence. Metatibia and metafemora longer than mesotibia and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.09 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, most part of prothorax pale reddish brown, covered with white pubescence.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 8b.



Fig. 9: *Psilomerus mindoroensis* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 9. Female without distinct differences, body slightly wider than in male, antennae approximately as long as body length, shorter than in male. Protarsi narrower than in male and of the same colour as femora and tibia (protarsomere much lighter in male). Body length (female paratype) 7.93 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.52 mm), approximately 5.2 times longer than wide. Pronotum 1.51 times longer than wide at base and 1.44 times longer than wide at widest point (in two thirds of pronotal length from base to apex). Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.91 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 2.52 : 2.48 : 2.59 : 2.33 : 1.83 : 1.72 : 1.52 : 1.73. Metatarsomere 1 2.15 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Differential diagnosis. Due to the combination of dark elytra with stripe of light pubescence and reddish pronotum, the new species generally resembles *P. lumawigi* (Figs. 4-5) from Romblon province. However, the latter can be easily distinguished from the new species due to reddish head (blackish in the new species), shorter elytra, narrower elytral stripe of whitish pubescence,

and missing pubescence in the basal part of pronotum. To some extent, *P. mindoroensis* also resembles *P. luzonicus* (Figs. 6-7). Besides the colour of pronotum, both species differ by dense whitish elytral pubescence (almost completely covering elytral surface in *P. luzonicus*, while laterally hairless in *P. mindoroensis*) and femoral pubescence (rather sparse in *P. luzonicus*, while much denser in *P. mindoroensis*).

Etymology. Named after the place of discovery, Mindoro Island.

Distribution. Philippines (Mindoro Island).

***Psilomerus vivesi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 10-11)

Type locality. Philippines, Mindanao Island, Bukidnon, Intavas.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Mindanao' / 'iii. 2016, Philipp.' / 'Intavas' / 'Bukidnon' / 'local collector' (CTT); Paratype (♀): 'Mindanao' / 'iii. 2016, Philipp.' / 'Kabanglasan' / 'Bukidnon' / 'local collector' (CTT); (3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀): 'Philippines, Mindanao' / 'Bukidnon, Calabugao' / '22. - 23. vii. 2003' / 'Eduard VIVES leg.' (CEV, CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Psilomerus vivesi* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)' / 'P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2016'.



Fig. 10: *Psilomerus vivesi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 10a. Body elongate, very narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence, from pale brown to black. Body length 7.09 mm (male paratypes from 7.06 mm to 7.32 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (1.42 mm), approximately 5.0 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, relatively broad, broadest through the eyes, with white pubescence and distinct punctuation. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, very short, with pale setae, ultimate palpomere broadest and cut in apex.



Fig. 11: *Psilomerus vivesi* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Antennae long, narrow, filiform, from brown to blackish brown, with pale pubescence. Antennomeres 1-3 brown, shiny, without distinct punctuation. Antennomere 4 brown, rather matte, with punctuation. Antennomeres 5-11 blackish brown, matte, with punctuation. Antennomeres 4-5 with long pale setae in inner side. Antennomere 3 with long spine directed backwards in inner side of apex, end of spine with extension. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 longest, slightly longer than antennomere 4. Antennae slightly longer than body. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.94 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 2.91 : 3.00 : 2.82 : 2.44 : 2.26 : 1.95 : 1.88 : 2.32.

Pronotum narrow, elongate, sides finely rounded near the middle, black, with dense punctuation. Dorsal surface of pronotum as in Fig. 10a, with white pubescence near base and sparser white pubescence near sides of apex. Disc with pale pubescence. Pronotum covered with sparse white pubescence, pubescence denser basally. Pronotum 1.54 times longer than wide at

base and 1.37 times longer than wide at widest point (near middle of lateral margins).

Scutellum black, with white pubescence.

Elytra 4.62 mm long and 1.42 mm wide; black, with dense punctuation, matte, narrow, elongate, parallel, each elytron with one longitudinal strip of white pubescence (as in Fig. 10a). Dorsal surface with pale pubescence. Apically rounded.

Legs very long and narrow, from pale brown to black, with dense pale brown pubescence. Protarsi pale brown, protarsomeres distinctly widened. Protibia and profemora reddish brown, rest from blackish brown to black. Profemora and mesofemora with short white pubescence. Metatibia and metafemora longer than mesotibia and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.96 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, almost completely covered by dense white pubescence.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 10b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 11. Female without distinct differences, body slightly wider than in male, antennae slightly shorter than body length. Protarsi distinctly narrower than in male. Body length (female paratypes) from 6.83 mm to 7.30 mm, metatarsomere 1 2.22 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.69 : 0.47 : 1.00 : 2.92 : 2.81 : 2.46 : 2.21 : 1.81 : 1.79 : 1.34 : 1.66.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Psilomerus luzonicus* sp. nov. (Figs. 6-7), *Psilomerus mindoroensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 8-9) and *Psilomerus lumawigi* Hüdepohl, 1992 (Figs. 4-5). *Psilomerus vivesi* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *P. mindoroensis* and *P. lumawigi* by black pronotum; while *P. mindoroensis* and *P. lumawigi* have pronotum pale reddish brown. *P. vivesi* clearly differs from *P. luzonicus* by longitudinal stripe of white pubescence on each elytron, while *P. luzonicus* has elytra completely covered by yellowish white pubescence.

Etymology. Dedicated to Eduard Vives (Terrassa, Spain), a specialist in Cerambycidae.

Distribution. Philippines (Mindanao Island).

KEY TO THE *PSILOMERUS* SPECIES FROM THE PHILIPPINES

1. Elytra reddish brown to orange, apically blackened; body rather short; Mindanao *P. gotalaci* Vives, 2016
 - Elytra blackish with light pubescence or fascia, body rather long and narrow 2
2. Elytra with three white fasciae (longitudinal one in the basal third, transverse in the middle and large oblique spot placed in the apical part of the elytra); probably widely distributed *P. brachialis* Chevrolat, 1863
 - Elytra without such fasciae; completely covered by whitish pubescence or with wide longitudinal stripe of white pubescence 3
3. Head reddish; pronotum also reddish and almost hairless; abdomen partly reddish; Romblon (Sibuyan) *P. lumawigi* Hüdepohl, 1992
 - Head black, pronotum with whitish pubescence, at least basally 4
4. Pronotum generally reddish, except apical and basal parts, which are black; Mindoro *P. mindoroensis* sp. nov.
 - Pronotum completely black, except whitish pubescence 5
5. Body long; elytra completely, pronotum partly covered by yellowish white pubescence; Luzon *P. luzonicus* sp. nov.
 - Body short; pronotum basally and each elytron longitudinally with fascia of whitish pubescence; Mindanao *P. vivesi* sp. nov.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. Special thanks go to Vladimír Novák (Praha, Czech Republic) for indispensable help with the compilation of the manuscript and critical comments on the manuscript of this paper and Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic) for sharing several photos of type species of Clytini. The second author acknowledge the willingness of the curators and technical staff of all aforementioned institutions when providing the access to study abundant collections they house.

REFERENCES

- AURIVILLIUS C. 1924: Neue oder wenig bekannte Coleoptera, Longicornia 19. *Arkiv för Zoologi* 15 (25): 437–479.
- AURIVILLIUS C. 1928: Revision of the Philippine Species of the Clytini (Coleoptera, Longicornia). *The Philippine Journal of Science* 36 (3): 307–326.
- CHEVROLAT A. 1863: Clytides d'Asie et d'Océanie. *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Sciences de Liège* 18: 253–350.
- HAN C. & NIISATO T. 2009: Clytine Beetles of the Genus *Sclethrus* Newman (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Special Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Coleopterology* 7: 237–279.
- HÜDEPOHL K.-E. 1992: The Longhorn Beetles of the Philippines Part III (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae: Callichromatini, Clytini, Glaucytini) *Entomofauna – Zeitschrift für Entomologie, Ansfelden* 13 (21): 297–340.
- PASCOE F. P. 1869: Longicornia Malayana. A descriptive catalogue of the species of the three longicorn families Lamiiidae, Cerambycidae and Prionidae, collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace in the Malay Archipelago. *The Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 3 (3) 7: 553–710.
- TAVAKILIAN G. (Author), CHEVILLOTTE H. (Software) 2016. *Base de données Titan sur les Cerambycides ou Longicornes*. [20/10/2016]. [<http://titan.gbif.fr/index.html>].
- THOMSON J. 1864: *Systema Cerambycidarum ou exposé de tous les genres compris dans la famille des Cérambycides et familles limitrophes*. Pp. 1–352. Liège: H. Dessain, 578 pp.
- VIVES E. 2011: Especies nuevas o interesantes Cerambycidae de Malaysia (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Lambillionea* 111 (1): 85–88.
- VIVES E. 2016: New or interesting Cerambycidae from the Philippines. *Lambillionea* 116 (3): 182–187.