

**A contribution to knowledge of the Cetoniinae beetles from Philippines with descriptions of five new species (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae)**

Stanislav JÁKL

Lamačova 861, CZ- 158 00 Praha 5, Czech Republic  
e-mail: stanley.jakl@seznam.cz

**Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Scarabaeoidea, Cetoniinae, *Miksicus*, *Callynomes*, *Mycteristes*, *Ixorida*, *Anthrachophora*, Philippines, Palawan, Basilan, Luzon**

**Abstract.** *Miksicus sakaii* sp. nov. and *Callynomes palawanicus* sp. nov. from Palawan Island, *Mycteristes (Rhinacosmus) fujiokai* sp. nov. and *Ixorida* (s. str.) *basilanensis* sp. nov. from Basilan Island and *Anthrachophora* (s. str.) *philippinica* sp. nov. from Luzon are described, compared with related taxa and illustrated.

## INTRODUCTION

The Cetoniinae fauna of Philippines is relatively well known, at least the fauna of bigger islands of the archipelago. It is still connected with the Asian continental fauna, most of genera distributed across the country having representatives in continental south-east Asia, a part of genera being endemic. Most genera distributed in Philippines have representatives in each island of the country, usually endemical to each island. Exceptional is Palawan, lying in the south of the country, where the fauna is closer to the fauna of Great Sundas in Indonesia and Malaysian peninsula.

This work presented here is focused on descriptions of new species from different genera as follows: *Miksicus* Ozdikmen et Turgut, 2009 from the tribe Cetoniini, *Anthrachophora* Burmeister, 1842 from the tribe Diplognathini, *Mycteristes (Rhinacosmus)* Kraatz, 1895 from the tribe Phaedinini, *Ixorida* J. Thomson, 1880 from the tribe Taenioderini and *Callynomes* Mohnike, 1873 from the tribe Cremastocheilini.

**Genus *Miksicus*.** Mikšič established the genus *Urbania* in 1963 with the type species *Cetonia acuminata* Fabricius, 1775. The generic name was recently changed due to homonymy. The genus currently accommodates seven species and two subspecies distributed from Thailand, Myanmar, Andaman Islands, Malaysia, Indonesian Great and part of Lesser Sundas and Philippines. The group was studied and revised by Mikšič (1962, 1964, 1982). Species from Palawan Island does not belong to any of known taxa and will be described in this paper.

**Genus *Anthrachophora* s. str.** A small genus comprising only six known species. The area of the subgenus goes from the Indian subcontinent across Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam and continues across Malaysia to Great Sundas. The last recently valid species of the group was described by Arrow (1907). Krajčik (1998) listed five species, Sakai & Nagai

(1998) reestablished one species, so the recent amount stays at 6 species. Until this time it has no representatives in Philippines. The species collected in Luzon belongs to unknown taxa and extends the distributional area of the subgenus hundreds kilometres to the north from its relatives occurring in Borneo, Sumatra and Java.

**Genus *Mycteristes* (*Rhinacosmus*).** Until now, species of the group are known only from the Mindanao Island in Philippines, one species is endemical to Borneo (both parts, Malaysian and Indonesian) and one species is known from Java. The last author, who studied this group and described new taxa was Krikken (1979). A single male collected in Basilan Island differs from all the species recently known. It seems that other novelties from the group might be expected on other interconnecting islands between Mindanao and Borneo. Description of the species from Basilan Island is given here.

**Genus *Ixorida* s. str.** The genus was established by J. Thomson in 1880 with the type species *Macronota mouhoti* Wallace, 1868. Mikšič (1970, 1976) and Arnaud (1989) worked on the group during the last few decades. The group recently accommodated eight species and one subspecies. Four species are distributed in continental Asia, three in Philippines and one in Sulawesi (Indonesia). Single specimen of *Ixorida* s. str. collected in Basilan Island is still connected with two other black species from Mindanao and Luzon, but anyway differs in various aspects and will be described in the taxonomical part of the work presented here.

**Genus *Callynomes*.** Except *Callynomes minettii* Antoine, 2000 occurring in Borneo, all other representatives of the group are endemical to Philippines. After Krikken (1980), another two authors studied the group, respectively Sakai (1997) and Antoine (2000). Until now there were no records of *Callynomes* from Palawan, that should logically belong to the distributional area of the genus. Some time ago, the present author received one specimen of unknown *Callynomes* from the mentioned island. Besides that, one additional specimen was found in collection of well known Cetoniinae specialist Kaoru Sakai (Tokyo, Japan). Both specimens are identical and belong to unknown species, which will be described below.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens were measured from the anterior margin of clypeus to the apex of elytra. Genitalia of all available males were dissected, aedeagus glued and pinned underneath the specimen. All the holotype specimens bear red labels with printed species name and symbol for the sex. They are deposited in author's collection (SJCP).

## DESCRIPTIONS

### ***Miksicus sakaii* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1-5)

**Type locality.** Philippines, Palawan, Puerto Princesa.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippines, x-xii.1988, (SJCP).

**Description of holotype.** Length of the holotype 13.2 mm, maximum humeral width 6.8 mm. The body bronze coloured with whitish tomentum maculation, shape of body elongated, parallel.

**Head.** Bronze coloured, moderately shining, widest at its anterior third. Frons with whitish setation, clypeus glabrous. Frontal middle line developed. Punctures deep and large, diameters of punctures irregularly shaped, always wider than interspaces. Apex of clypeus slightly elevated, indistinctly emarginated. Antennae moderately long, pedicel blackish, club brownish. Scapus robust, wide. Setation yellowish.

**Pronotum.** Bronze coloured with mild metallic lustre. From base sharply narrowing to apex. Lateral margins bordered throughout length, basal margin unbordered. Except of middle line and basal margin with developed beige ornamentation, yellowish setation and deep punctation. Punctation thin, but deep, most of punctures semicircularly shaped. Lateral margins striolated, covered by dense yellowish setation. Large part of posterolateral margins covered with beige tomentum, anterolateral margins with six smaller tomentum patches. Apical half with two rows of adjoining tomentum patches running longitudinally beside sides of middle glabrous line. Pair of whitish tomentum maculae placed at the middle part and base.

**Scutellum.** Large, bronze, immaculate, impunctate. Base wide, apex obtusely rounded.

**Elytra.** Brownish to bronze, shining, with abundant beige maculation. Each elytron with two depressions, one at humerus, second between sutural ridge and juxtalateral costae. Both depressions and apex covered with black-brown basic tomentum. Humeral impression with semicircular punctures, each bearing one seta and several whitish tomentum patches. Discal impression with four striolate lines almost parallel, intervals with abundant, irregularly shaped whitish maculae, especially anteriorly. Lateral sides with dense, semicircular punctures, each bearing moderately long yellowish seta, whitish maculation also abundant, especially near lateral margins. Prescutellar area immaculate, only with few simple wavy punctures, each bearing short seta. Subhumeral emargination rather deep, deepest point at the level of metepimeron. Humeral calli not developed, apical calli obtuse with dense striolation. Apex with developed striolation, numerous whitish patches and short, yellowish setation. Sutural ridge sharply elevated at apical half, its termination very sharp, protruding over apex of elytra.

**Pygidium.** Dark green to bronze, semicircular. Uniformly, densely striolate with abundant beige tomentation at sides.

**Ventrum.** Abdomen and metasternum olive green, prosternum and mentum black. Lateral margins of ventrites, metasternum (except of middle part), prosternum and mentum covered with yellowish setation. Ventrites 3 - 6. with small white tomentum patch at the lateral margins, metasternum with larger white tomentum also laterally placed. Medial furrow of abdomen indistinctly developed. Mesometasternal process moderately big, flat, semicircular with few very fine punctures, apex covered with yellowish setation.

**Legs.** Femurs black with green lustre, tibia brownish with metallic lustre, tarsi black. Femurs and tibia with abundant setation, inner sides of meso and metatibia with brushes of longer whitish setation. Protibia tridentate, posterior dent small and obtuse. Meso and metatibia not carinate, slightly curved to inner sides.

Genitalia. (Figs 4-5) Apex of paramere with typical fork, sides of the fork rounded, reminding of species from Indonesia. Both species known from Philippines with parallel apical sides of parameres.

**Variation and sexual dimorphism.** Only holotype male specimen is known.

**Differential diagnosis.** Two species of *Miksicus* are described from Philippines. From *Miksicus balthasari* Mikšič, 1962, described from Barbatan Island, the newly described species differs by its general shape of the body, which is narrower and sides parallel, by the abundant beige tomentation of posterolateral margins of pronotum, by a different composition of elytral and pygidial tomentation and by a very different shape of the paramere fork, parallel in the *Miksicus balthasari*, but rounded by the newly described species. From *Miksicus arrogans* Wallace, 1868, described from Luzon, the newly described species differs mainly by the composition of black-brown basic tomentum, which covers almost whole dorsum by the *Miksicus arrogans*, but is limited to elytral impressions only in the newly described species. A different composition of the beige tomentation of pronotum and elytra is also characteristic. The shape of the paramere fork, which is rounded in the newly described species and parallel in *Miksicus arrogans* also differentiates the two species one from another.

**Etymology.** Devoted to Kaoru Sakai (Tokyo, Japan), who kindly supplied the author with many interesting Cetoniinae specimens from Palawan Island.

**Distribution.** Philippines, Palawan Island, Port Princesa.

### *Callynomes palawanicus* sp. nov.

(Figs 6-10)

**Type locality.** Philippines, Palawan Island, Mt. Salakot, 800 m alt., N 9 51' E 118 38'.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: PALAWAN - PHILIP., SALAKOT Mt., H=800m, 9 51'N 118 38'E, 10-27. ii.2000, Gorbachev & Siniaev leg., (SJCP).

**Description of holotype.** Holotype length 14.2 mm, maximum humeral width 6.2 mm. Black, opaque, parallel-sided. Decorated with dark ochre microtrichiae.

**Head.** Head black with very dense, circular, uniform punctation. Widest at 4/5 of length. Except apical margin covered with brown-ochre microtrichiae. Clypeus semicircular, rather highly elevated. Antennae brownish with ginger setation. Scapus large, from base conically widening to apex, its length almost same as the rest of pedicel. Club shorter than pedicel.

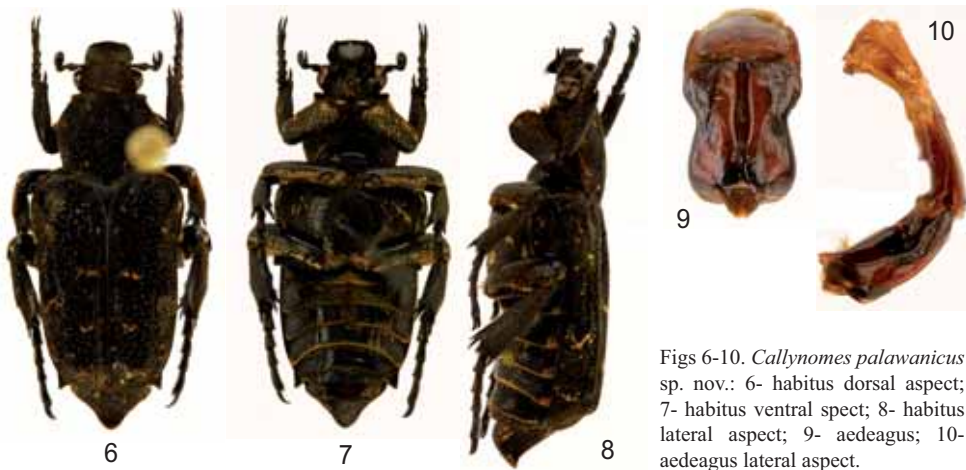
**Pronotum.** Velvety black, opaque. From the base mildly widening to apex, widest approximately at its two thirds of length, from the widest point rather sharply narrowing to apex. Anterolateral margins with sharp emargination. Basal margin gently, regularly rounded. Punctures circularly shaped, sparser compared to those on pronotum. Diameters of punctures smaller than on pronotum, interspaces between punctures several times longer than puncture diameter length. Lateral margins with ochre-brown microtrichiae, anterior margin, except the middle part also decorated with similarly coloured tomentum. Other two pairs of ochre-brown microtrichiae: one pair anteriorly – below middle part of anterior margin, another pair posteriorly near base.

Scutellum. Velvety black, immaculate and impunctate. Apex elongated, very sharp.

Elytra. Black, opaque, parallel-sided, decorated with brown-ochre microtrichiae. Almost flat, but slightly depressed at mid. Humeral and apical calli not developed. Subhumeral emargination shallow, but distinct. Punctuation rather dense, middle part with horse-shoe shaped punctures, lateral ridge with smaller and more condensed punctures. Posterior third with two longitudinal striolate lines beside sutural ridge. Apex with fine, rather dense, circularly shaped striolae. Each elytron with several small tomentum patches, three placed approximately at anterior third beside lateral margins, one, tiny maculae placed shortly below apex of scutellum, beside sutural ridge, one pair approximately at half of length, also beside sutural ridge, 6-8 tiny patches at posterior third beside lateral margins, 3-4 tiny patches at posterior third beside sutural ridge, 4-5 tiny patches almost at elytron apex beside lateral margin and last slightly bigger at humeral calli. Apex with very short yellowish setation.

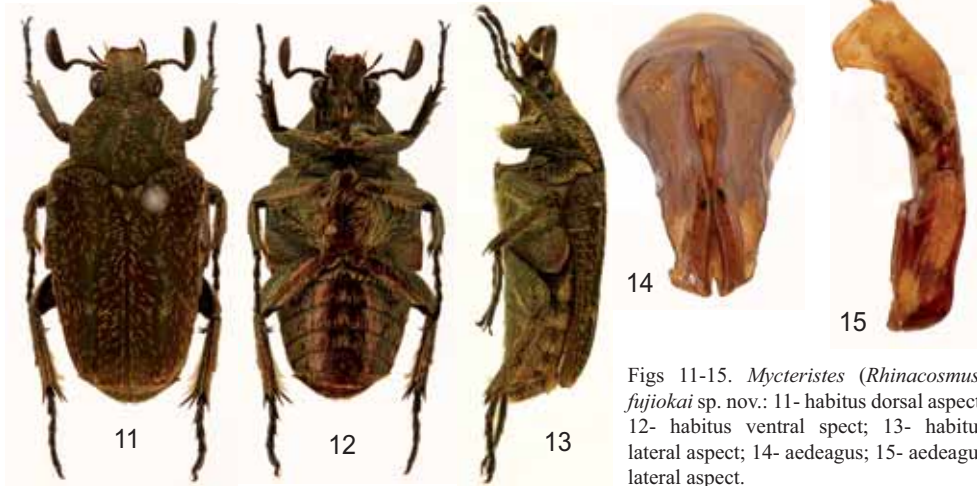


Figs 1-5. *Miksicus sakaii* sp. nov.: 1- habitus dorsal aspect; 2- habitus ventral spect; 3- habitus lateral aspect; 4- aedeagus; 5- aedeagus lateral aspect.



Figs 6-10. *Callynomes palawanicus* sp. nov.: 6- habitus dorsal aspect; 7- habitus ventral spect; 8- habitus lateral aspect; 9- aedeagus; 10- aedeagus lateral aspect.





Figs 11-15. *Mycteristes (Rhinacosmus) fujiokai* sp. nov.: 11- habitus dorsal aspect; 12- habitus ventral spect; 13- habitus lateral aspect; 14- aedeagus; 15- aedeagus lateral aspect.



Figs 16-20. *Anthracophora (s. str.) philippinica* sp. nov.: 16- habitus dorsal aspect; 17- habitus ventral spect; 18- habitus lateral aspect; 19- aedeagus; 20- aedeagus lateral aspect.



Figs 21-25. *Ixorida (s. str.) basilanensis* sp. nov.: 21- habitus dorsal aspect; 22- habitus ventral spect; 23- habitus lateral aspect; 24- aedeagus; 25- aedeagus lateral aspect.

Pygidium. Blackish with abundant, short, yellowish setation. Punctuation dense with horse-shoe shaped punctures. Apically protruding, apex turned upward. Spiracles of propygidium black, glabrous, reflected.

Ventrum. Abdomen black with abundant golden-ochre microtrichiae. Posterior margin of each ventrite decorated with this tomentum throughout the length, by 1. - 3. ventrites tomentum covering also whole mid part. Middle parts with simple punctuation, laterally punctuation denser with horse-shoe shaped punctures. Medial furrow shallow, but visible. Metasternum black, reflexed, punctuation with horse-shoe shaped punctures, anterolateral and lateral parts with golden-yellow tomentation. Mesometasternal process gracile, keel-shaped. Prosternum and mentum black, bearing short yellowish setation.

Legs. Black, moderately long, bearing dense yellowish setation. Posterior parts of femurs and coxae with ochre-golden microtrichiae. Protibia unidentate. Meso and metatibia carinate at posterior third. Joints of tibia and tarsi completely covered with ochre tomentum.

Genitalia. (Figs 9-10) Paramere with rather deep emargination at the mid of length, upper part of paramere apex with obtuse protuberance.

**Variability and sexual dimorphism.** Only holotype male specimen is known.

**Differential diagnosis.** From *Callynomes minettii* Antoine 2000, occurring in Sabah, the newly described species differs by unidentate protibia, golden-ochre colour of microtrichiae (pale yellowish by the *Callynomes minettii*), different composition of dorsal and ventral tomentation, smaller size, reduced striolation of discal part of the elytra (in the *Callynomes minettii* discal part of elytra with numerous short, longitudinally running striolae lines), denser punctuation of the head and pronotum and also by differently shaped paramere. From other representatives from Philippines, it differs by a complex of the following characteristics: unidentate protibia with deep emargination below the external dent, the smaller size, reduced tomentum decoration of dorsum and ventrum, sharply elongated spiracles of propygidium and different shape of genitalia.

**Etymology.** Named after the island of distribution.

**Distribution.** Philippines, Palawan, Mt. Salakot.

***Mycteristes (Rhinacosmus) fujiokai sp. nov.***

(Figs 11-15)

**Type locality.** Philippines, Basilan Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: Basilan Is., PHILIPPINES, 20-30.iv.1993, (SJCP).

**Description of holotype.** Holotype length 14.5 mm, maximum humeral width 7.00 mm. Body bicoloured, ovals elongated, finely reflected.

Head. Dark grassy green, parallel-sided. Frons with three glabrous lines: one shorter bordering with base, two longer laterally running to level of scapus. Punctuation dense and deep, except three glabrous lines. Yellow setation long and dense. Lateral sides of clypeus with declivity visible from above. Apical margin of clypeus elevated, shallowly emarginated. Antennae elongated, colouration brownish, tip of club light brown. Pedicel about as long as club.

Pronotum. Dark grassy green, covered with basic tomentum. Widest at posterolateral margins, from here lightly narrowing to apex, from approximately anterior third narrowing sharply. Punctuation of disc very thin and simple. Anterior, lateral margins and mid-basal depression with dense striolation covered by moderately long yellowish setae. Lateral margins bordered, border not reaching posterolateral margins.

Scutellum. Grassy green, impunctate. Base and apex with striolae lines covered by yellowish setae.

Elytra. Middle part dark green, lateral sides and apex brownish. Prescutellar part and juxtosutural costae glabrous, impression between sutural ridge and juxtolateral costae with dense longitudinal striolation, humeral and subhumeral area striolated, lateral ridge with horse-shoe shaped punctures, apex striolated. Yellow setation developed throughout elytra length, except glabrous part of prescutellar area and juxtosutural costae. Humeral and apical calli obtuse. Subhumeral emargination not developed. Sutural ridge almost flat, not protruding over elytra apex.

Pygidium. Semicircular, with dense uniform striolation and yellowish setation.

Ventrum. Light brown with strong metallic reflection. Abdominal groove rather deep and wide. Ventrites covered by yellowish setation. Posterior part of metasternum with dense striolation and setation, mid and lateral parts with punctuation and long setae, middle line glabrous, strongly reflected. Mesometasternal process with few setae at base, rest of surface glabrous, its termination rounded. Prosternum and mentum brownish with long yellow setation.

Legs. Moderately elongated, femurs and tibia green to brown with strong metallic lustre. Tarsi black, claws brownish. Protibia tridentate, all three external dents well developed and very sharp. Metatibia with short carina at posterior third. Yellow setation abundant.

Genitalia. (Figs 14-15) Inner part of paramere not with typical widening apex as with other representatives in region.

**Variation and sexual dimorphism.** Only the holotype male is known.

**Differential diagnosis.** The newly described species seems to the author as an interconnecting species between species flying in Borneo (Indonesia) and Mindanao (Philippines). It shares some characteristics of *Mycteristes (Rhinacosmus) inermis* Janson, 1903 and Philippines species, especially *Mycteristes (Rhinacosmus) knirschi* Schurhoff, 1933. From *Mycteristes (Rhinacosmus) inermis* it differs by its shape of the apical margin of clypeus, which is straight and mildly elevated in the newly described species, but sharply elevated in *Mycteristes (Rhinacosmus) inermis* and this elevated part is not straight, but sharply narrowing to the apex. The lateral declivity of the head of the Borneo species is robust and protruding outwards, in the newly described species visible from above but much narrower. From *Mycteristes (Rhinacosmus) knirschi* it can be distinguished by not so elongated tibia and tarsi, by the two posterior, external dents of protibia, which are big and sharp in the newly described species, but very small and obtuse in *Mycteristes (Rhinacosmus) knirschi*, the species from Philippines is also rather bigger in size and its setation is much shorter than the newly described species. Finally the shape of paramere of the novelty from Basilan Island is completely different from his relatives flying in Borneo and Mindanao, apex of inner edges of parameres running almost parallelly, tip of paramere not circularly shaped as in its congeners.



**Etymology.** Named after Masayuki Fujioka (Tokyo, Japan), great specialist in Rutelinae, who kindly supplied me with the specimen.

**Distribution.** Philippines, Basilan Island.

*Anthracophora (s. str.) philippinica sp. nov.*

(Figs 16-20)

**Type locality.** Philippines, N. Luzon, Mt. Province.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: N. Luzon, Mt. Province, viii.1993, native collectors, (SJCP).

**Description of holotype.** Holotype length 18.4 mm, maximum humeral width 9.8 mm. Velvety black, opaque, decorated with ochre coloured tomentation.

Head. Black, covered by basic black tomentum and decorated with ochre microtrichiae. Punctuation of frons and especially clypeus dense, diameters of punctures larger than interspaces. Posterolateral margins and whole clypeus covered by ochre microtrichiae. Widest point shortly in front of anterolateral angles. Apex of clypeus simply straight with border. Short setation present, especially at clypeus. Antennae black, moderately long with big scapus, its setation yellowish.

Pronotum. Black with ochre microtrichiae ornamentation. Widest at point of posterolateral margins, from this point narrowing to apex. Lateral sides with two emarginations, one between posterolateral margins and mid length, second below anterolateral margins. Lateral sides covered with basic velvety black tomentum, rest of surface also black, but glabrous, with mild shine and not covered with basic tomentum. Lateral parts decorated with patches of ochre-brown microtrichiae, near lateral margins microtrichiae uninterrupted, present throughout whole length. Punctures large, circularly shaped, density higher at lateral sides. Setation not developed.

Scutellum. Large, triangulate. Velvety black with basic tomentum. Base, lateral sides and apex with ochre-brown microtrichiae.

Elytra. Black with ochre-brown microtrichiae tomentation. Except humeral calli and flat prescutellar costa, covered with velvety basic tomentum. Each elytron with abundant striolation and ochre-brown tomentation. Discal part with four longitudinally running striolate lines, lateral sides with mixture of horse-shoe shaped punctures and irregularly running short striolae lines, apex with horse-shoe shaped punctures. Numerous ochre-brown patches of microtrichiae distributed irregularly throughout elytra surface. Apex and apical calli covered with brushes of ochre-brown setation. Sutural ridge flat, not protruding over elytra apex. Humeral and apical calli obtuse.

Pygidium. Black, untomented. Apex and lateral parts with abundant ochre-brown microtrichiae. Lateral sides slightly impressed.

Ventrum. Abdomen black decorated with ochre microtrichiae irregular patches. Microtrichiae covering ventrum and legs generally lighter than dorsal microtrichiae tomentum. Each ventrite with 3-4 transversally running rows of semicircular punctures and irregularly shaped microtrichiae patches placed at anterior margins. Maculation of first and second ventrite much more abundant than others. Metasternum with large semicircular or circular

punctures filled with ochre tomentum, its anterior margin with large maculae. Mesometasternal process simple, obtusely conical, apex covered by ochre tomentum. Prosternum and mentum with wavy punctures, completely covered by ochre microtrichiae.

Legs. Short, black. Femurs and tibia almost completely covered by ochre tomentum. Tarsi black with ochre tomentum at posterior fourth. Protibia bidentate. Meso and metatibia carinate between posterior third and half.

Genitalia (Figs 19-20).

**Variability and sexual dimorphism.** Only holotype male specimen is known.

**Differential diagnosis.** The closest allied species in the group is *Anthracophora borneensis* Kraatz known from Borneo and Sumatra. It differs from the newly described species by its different dorsal coloration, which is dark olive to bronze, but velvety black to dark brown in the species from Philippines, by the different colour of microtrichiae, which are beige in *A. borneensis*, but ochre-brown in the new species. Glabrous parts of pronotum (not impressed parts) are impunctate in *A. borneensis*, but deeply, circularly punctate in the new species. The pronotal incision in front of posterolateral angles is very deep in *A. borneensis*, but much shallower in the new species. In the *A. borneensis*, the posterior part of elytra with 2-3 wavy, longitudinally running striolate lines beside sutural ridge and 2 shorter striolate lines in front of lateral ridge; in the newly described species, the same part of elytra with 4 straight, parallel striolate lines and 2 outer lines consisting of adjoining horse-shoe shaped punctures. In the *A. borneensis*, there is dense beige-silver tomentation of legs and ventrum, but in the newly described species, there is ochre-brown, much thinner tomentum. The setation of pygidium, prosternum and mentum in *A. borneensis* is beige to whitish; in the new species, it is ochre-brown to golden-brown. Genitalia of the group are simple and almost uniform, significant difference between compared species can be seen only from profile, parameres in *A. borneensis* are shorter and apex is more obtusely rounded than in the newly described species.

**Etymology.** Named after the country of origin - Philippines. It is the first known representative of the genus from the archipelago.

**Distribution.** Philippines, Luzon, Mt. province.

***Ixorida* (s. str.) *basilanensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 21-25)

**Type locality.** Philippines, Basilan Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: Area Basilan Is., PHILIPPINES, 20-30.iv.1993, (SJCP).

**Description of holotype.** Holotype length 17.2 mm, maximum humeral width 8.1 mm. Body elongated, black with moderate lustre, decorated with white tomentum.

Head. Black, shining, widest at about two thirds of length. Punctuation of frons denser than on clypeus, punctures diameters and interspaces approximately the same as on clypeus, interspaces shorter than puncture diameters on frons. Frons with glabrous, reflected mid line. Apex of clypeus impunctate, deeply incised, incision rounded. Setation blackish,

rather long, denser on frons. Antennae moderately long, pedicel black, club brownish. Length of scapus longer than other three segments. Setation of antennae yellowish.

Pronotum. Black, reflected, densely covered with long black setation. From base to about two thirds of length gently narrowing to apex, in anterior third narrowing sharply. Lateral margins with border. Basal margin and basal lobe impunctate, strongly reflected. Punctuation uniform, dense. Diameters of circularly shaped punctures as long as interspaces. Each puncture bears blackish seta. Mid-basal part with depression and one white tomentum maculae placed at anterior part of depression.

Scutellum. Wide with elongated apex. Except apex and posterolateral margins covered with white tomentum.

Elytra. Black, reflected, decorated with white tomentum ornamentation. Between sutural and lateral ridges with longitudinal depression and four indistinctly developed intervals, but dense longitudinal striolation. Anterior margins of intervals with four white tomentum patches, each interval bearing one. Posterior margin of first interval also with white tomentum patch, other three untomented. Lateral ridge with two transverse maculae, one placed below humeral calli, second approximately at posterior third. Subhumeral part and juxtalateral costae with fine punctuation. Lateral margins and apex densely striolated. Humeral calli impunctate, reflected, apical calli indistinct. Sutural ridge elevated at posterior third, its termination sharply pointed, protruding shortly behind elytra apex. Setation dense, blackish, covering whole surface, except of juxtalateral costae and humeral calli.

Pygidium. Black, opaque, densely wrinkled. Mid-anterior part decorated with white tomentum patch. Setation long, black.

Ventrum. Abdomen black, middle part impunctate, reflected. Medial furrow not developed. Ventrites 1, 2 and 4 laterally with belt of whitish tomentum. Black setation present only at lateral sides, part with white tomentum setation white. Metasternum black, reflected, anterior and posterior margins with white tomentum. Mid part impunctate and reflected, lateral sides with fine punctuation and black or white setation. Mesometasternal process conical, apex obtusely rounded, not much protruding. Prosternum black, densely wrinkled and setose, its posterolateral margins with white tomentum. Mentum wrinkled with abundant setation, covered by white tomentum.

Legs. Moderately long, black, shining. Femurs with long, black setation at inner side, setation of tibia thinner. Protibia tridentate, posterior dent small, but sharp. Meso and metatibia not carinate.

Genitalia. (Figs 24-25) Paramere sharply narrowing to apex, terminated with circular tip.

**Variability and sexual dimorphism.** Only holotype male specimen is known.

**Differential diagnosis.** Newly described species stays very near to *Ixorida* (s. str.) *propingua* Mohnike, 1873. Beside smaller size, indistinct carina of meso and metatibia (by *Ixorida propingua* with small, but distinct carina of meso and metatibia), slightly reduced tomentation of dorsum and ventrum, the main difference is between shapes of parameres. While the paramere apex of *Ixorida propingua* is terminated with gradually widening tip, paramere tip of the newly described species is simply circularly developed, not gradually widening.

**Etymology.** Named after the name of Basilan Island.

**Distribution.** Philippines, Basilan Island.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I would like to express special thanks to Masayuki Fujioka (Tokyo, Japan) and Kaoru Sakai (Tokyo, Japan) for their kind donation of part of studied material and to Arnošt Kudrna (České Budějovice, Czech Republic) for his help with photography.

## REFERENCES

- ANTOINE P. 2000: Quelques especes nouvelles ou peu connues de la famille des Cetoniidae - IX (Coleoptera, Scarabaeoidea). *Coléoptères* 7: 7-22.
- ARNAUD P. 1989: Nouvelles Cetoniines des Philippines. *Bulletin dela Société Sciences* 62: 1-3.
- KRAJČÍK M. 1998: *Cetoniidae of the World. Catalogue part I*. Typos Studio, Most, 96 pp.
- KRAJČÍK M. 1999: *Cetoniidae of the World. Catalogue part II*. Typos Studio, Most, 72 pp.
- KRIKKEN J. 1979: Taxonomic review of the Southeast Asian genus *Rhinacosmus* Kraatz (Coleoptera, Cetoniidae). *Zoologische Medelingen Leiden* 54: 281-289, 20 figs., 1 pl.
- KRIKKEN J. 1980: Taxonomic review of three small cremastochiliform genera from Asia and Africa (Coleoptera: Cetoniidae). *Zoologische Medelingen Leiden* 56: 7-25.
- MIKŠIČ R. 1962: Erster Beitrag zur Kenntnis der *Protaetia* Arten. *Entomologische Abhandlungen und Berichte aus dem Staatliche Museum für Tierkunde in Dresden* 28: 5-35.
- MIKŠIČ R. 1964: Funfer Beitrag zur Kenntnis der *Protaetia* Arten. *Zoologischer Anzeiger* 172: 131-136.
- MIKŠIČ R. 1970: Revision der Gattung *Ixorida* J. Thomson. *Zeitschrift der Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Entomologen* 22 (4): 119-125.
- MIKŠIČ R. 1976: *Monographie der Cetoniinae der palaarktischen und orientalischen Region. 1*. Sarajevo, 444 pp., 64 figs., 10 pls.
- MIKŠIČ R. 1982: *Monographie der Cetoniinae der palaarktischen und orientalischen Region. 3*. Sarajevo, 530 pp., 14 pls.
- OZDIKMEN H. & TURGUT S. 2009: *Miksicus* nom. nov., a replacement name for the preoccupied beetle genus *Urbania* Miksic, 1963 (Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea: Cetoniidae). *Entomological News* 120: 227-229.
- SAKAI K. 1997: Two new species of the genus *Callynomes* Mohnike (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Cetoniinae) from the Philippines. *Gekkan-Mushi* 321: 10-12.
- SAKAI K. & NAGAI S. 1998. *The Cetoniine Beetles of the World*. Mushi-Shas Iconographic Series of Insects 3. 411 pp., 144 pls.

Received: 30.4.2011

Accepted: 20.5.2011