

A new species of the genus *Apocyrthus* Erichson, 1834 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Pachyrhynchini) from the Marinduque Island, Philippines

Anita Rukmane-Bārbale

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A new species of the genus *Apocyrthus* Erichson, 1834 of the tribe Pachyrhynchini is described from Luzon Island, Philippines: *Apocyrthus marinduquensis* sp. nov. Description, photos of habitus and genitalia as well as comparative material are included.

Key words: Pachyrhynchini, *Apocyrthus*, taxonomy, new species, fauna, Marinduque, Philippines.

Anita Rukmane-Bārbale. Daugavpils University, Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Coleopterological Research Center, Vienības Str. 13, Daugavpils, Latvia, LV-5401; e-mail: anita.rukmane@du.lv

INTRODUCTION

From the four known species of the genus *Apocyrthus* Erichson, 1834 (Coleoptera: Entiminae: Pachyrhynchini), three are known to be distributed at Luzon Island: *A. inflatus* Erichson, 1834 from Laguna, Rizal, *A. mcgragori* Schultze, 1924 from Bataan, *A. auroraensis* Rukmane-Bārbale, 2021 from Aurora and one species is distributed at Negros Island: *A. chapmani* Schultze, 1934 (Schultze 1924, 1934; Rukmane-Bārbale 2021).

Shortly after my last description of new species of the genus *Apocyrthus* from Aurora province I got informed by colleague, that there exists one more population of the current genus, which, presumably, is related to *A. auroraensis*. Consequently, after receiving new weevil material from Marinduque Island I compared holotype of *A. auroraensis* with specimens from Marinduque and concluded, that both species have significant morphological differences, and

species from Marinduque is new for science. This species is described herein.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was based on specimens deposited at the Daugavpils University Beetle Collection (Daugavpils, Latvia) – DUBC.

The laboratory research and measurements have been carried out using Nikon SMZ 745T and NIS-Elements 6D software. The illustrations were made using digital camera Canon EOS 6D with Canon MP-E 65mm macro lens, using stack shot system and Helicon Focus auto montage, subsequently was edited using Photoshop.

Label data are cited *verbatim*, where / = different lines, // = different labels.

Measurement system follows the one used in Rukmane & Barševskis, 2016.

Number of specimens examined is written in brackets after citation of the label.

RESULTS

Apocyrtus marinduquensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 1B–C, 2A, C–E)

Type material. Holotype. Male. “PHILIPPINES / Marinduque, Buenavista / VI. 2021 / local collector leg.” (typed on a white rectangular label); “HOLOTYPE / Male / *Apocyrtus marinduquensis* Rukmane-Bārbale, 2022” (typed on a red rectangular label).

Paratypes (3♂, 1♀): All with the same white label as holotype, with additional red rectangular label: “PARATYPE / *Apocyrtus marinduquensis* Rukmane-Bārbale, 2022”.

Distribution. Marinduque Island.

Description. Male. Measurements: LB: 8.0–8.9 (holotype 8.4, mean 8.48); LP: 2.2–2.4 (holotype 2.2, mean 2.3); LE: 5.3–5.8 (holotype 5.6, mean 5.58); LR: 1.7–1.8 (holotype 1.8, mean 1.78); WP: 2.6–2.8 (holotype 2.6, mean 2.75); WE: 4.7–4.9 (holotype 4.7, mean 4.8); WR: 1.2–1.4 (holotype 1.3, mean 1.3). N=4 for all measurements. Dorsal habitus as shown in Fig. 1B.

Body except abdomen black, strongly shiny. Elytra and underside reddish. Markings of shiny, metallic green, yellow or gold round to recumbent scales on elytra, underside and prothorax.

Head nearly smooth, slightly pubescent, without scally margins laterally; forehead wrinkled between eyes, bulging at basal part, impressed at apical part, 1.5 times as wide as eye width;

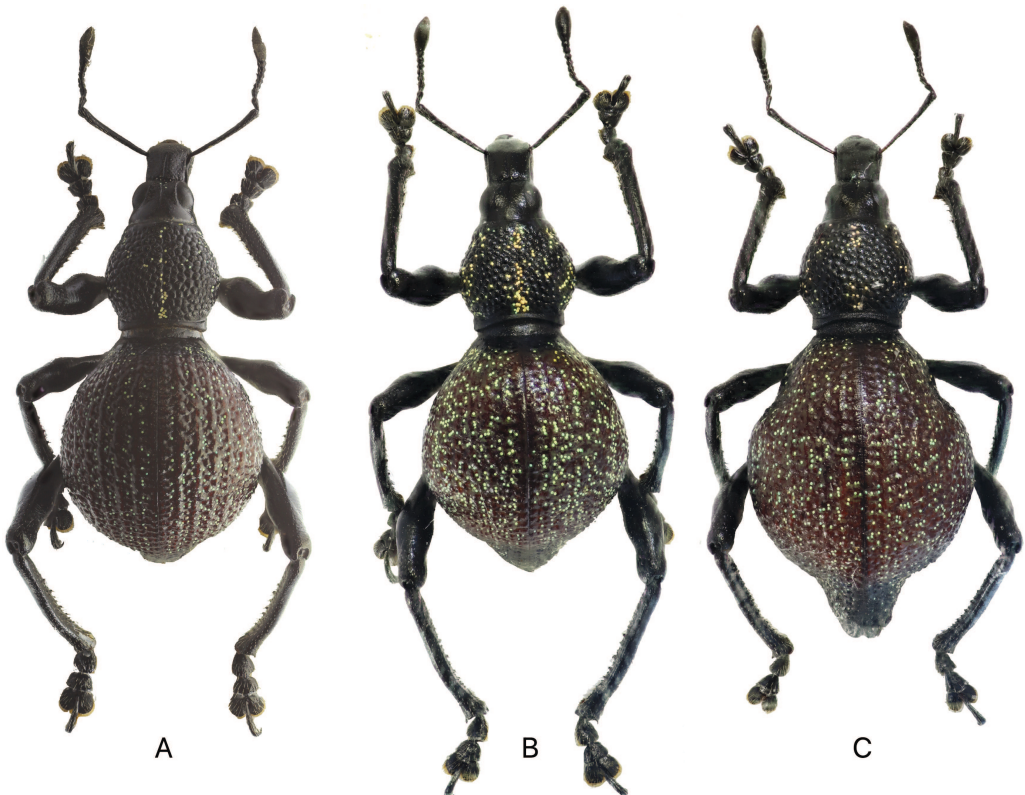


Figure 1. Dorsal view of *Apocyrtus* species. **A** – *Apocyrtus auroraensis* Rukmane-Bārbale, 2021. **B** – *Apocyrtus marinduquensis* sp. nov., male. **C** – *Apocyrtus marinduquensis* sp. nov., female.

eyes small, prominent from the outline of the head; peak just in the middle; rostrum with moderate pubescence, in dorsal contour straight, longer than wide, LR/WR: 1.38; dorsally with transverse groove just before the base of each eye, and longitudinal medial groove from middle of rostrum to basal 1/3 of forehead; antennae with basal antennomere three times as long as wide, 1.5 times longer than antennomere II; antennomere II 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.5 times longer than antennomere III; antennomeres III–VII subequal in length and width, as long as wide; club two times as long as wide.

Prothorax strongly rugose, wider than long, WP/LP: 1.18, without grooves, mingled with single metallic scales chaotically dispersed; in dorsal contour slightly impressed at subapical part,

widest just after the middle, decreased to sub-basal part and straight to basal margin; anterior edge dorsally straight, posterior edge strongly curved apically.

Elytra subspherical, longer than wide, LE/WE: 1.19, LE/LP: 2.55, WE/WP: 1.81, with moderate rugosity, without clearly expressed intervals, with markings of chaotically dispersed single scales; widest just at the middle. Genitalia as shown in Fig. 2A.

Female. Measurements: LB: 10.1; LP: 2.2; LE: 7.1; LR: 1.7; WP: 2.7; WE: 5.3; WR: 1.2. N = 1 for all measurements. Elytra with strongly extended apex, in dorsal contour with impression along basal 1/2, otherwise as in males. Dorsal habitus as shown in Fig. 1C. Genitalia as shown in Fig. 2D–E.

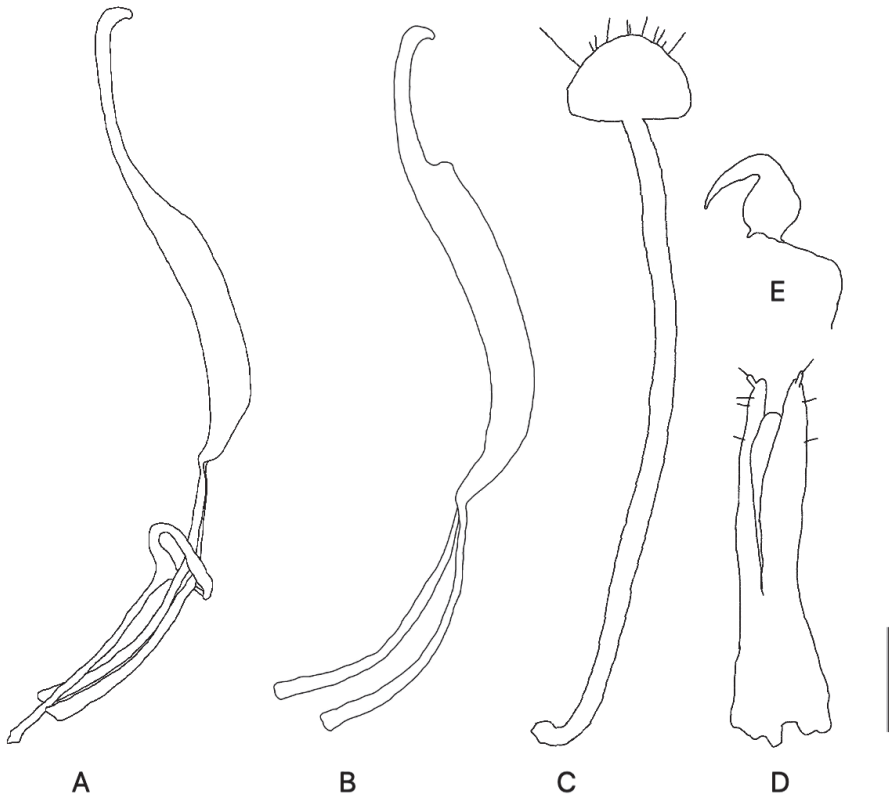


Figure 2. **A, C–E.** Genitalia of *Apocyrtus marinduquensis* sp. nov. **A** – aedeagus in lateral view, **C** – sternite IX in dorsal view, **D** – ovipositor in dorsal view, **E** – spermatheca; **B** – aedeagus of *Apocyrtus auroraensis* in dorsal view.

Differential analyses. The new species is similar to *A. auroraensis* Rukmane-Bārbale, 2021 (Fig. 1A) by body colour and green scales on body, but is easily distinguishable by the following characters: 1) elytra of *A. auroraensis* with longitudinal hollows in all length that lack rugose elytra of *A. marinduquensis* sp. nov.; 2) posterior edge of prothorax more strongly curved apically in *A. marinduquensis* sp. nov.; 3) antennae with longer basal antennomere and wider club in *A. marinduquensis* sp. nov.; 4) different shape of aedeagal body (Fig. 2B).

Etymology. The species name is dedicated to geographic locality where species is originally reported.

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