# A new species of the genus *Trichomacrocyrtus* Yoshitake, 2018 (Curculionidae: Entiminae: Pachyrhynchini) from Luzon Island, Philippines

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Rukmane-Bārbale A. 2022. A new species of the genus *Trichomacrocyrtus* Yoshitake, 2018 (Curculionidae: Entiminae: Pachyrhynchini) from Luzon Island, Philippines. *Baltic J. Coleopterol.*, 22(2): 437–441.

A new species of the genus *Trichomacrocyrtus* Yoshitake, 2018 from the Luzon Island, Barlig, Bontoc, Philippines is described and illustrated: *T. nubes* sp. nov.

Key words: Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Pachyrhychini, *Trichomacrocyrtus*, taxonomy, Philippines, fauna, Luzon Island.

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# **INTRODUCTION**

The genus Trichomacrocyrtus Yoshitake, 2018 currently comprises six species, distributed widely on Luzon Island: T. caerulans Rukmane, 2019, T. calostigma Yoshitake, 2018, T. chlorostigma Yoshitake, 2018, T. hierogliphicus Schultze, 1917, T. kalinganus Schultze, 1922, T. trivittatus Schultze, 1922. With discovery of new beetle collecting areas on various Philippine Islands, new and interesting beetle species apear. This is the case for sister genus Pachyrhynchus (Rukmane-Bārbale, 2020), Metapocyrtus (Cabras et al., 2021; Patano et al., 2021), and mimicry related longhorned beetles from the genus Doliops (Barševskis, 2021). The genus Trichomacrocyrtus is not an exception. From the last discovery in 2019, with acces to new beetle material from Barlig, Bontoc one species was identified as new. The new species is discribed and illustrated herein.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was based on specimens deposited at the Daugavpils University Beetle Collection (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, subesquently was edited using Photoshop.

Label data are cited *verbatim*. In the text the following symbols and abbreviations were used:

/ = different lines;

// = different labels:

LB = body length, from apical margin of pronotum to the apex of elytra;

LE = elytral length;

LP = pronotal length;

LR = length of the rostrum;

WE = maximum width of the elytra;

WP = maximum width of the pronotum;

WR = maximum width of the rostrum.

### RESULTS

*Trichomacrocyrtus nubes* sp. nov. (Fig. 1, 2)

**Type material.** Holotype, male: "PHILIP-PINES / Luzon, Barlig, Bontoc / V. 2020 / local collector leg." (white rectangular label, printed); "HOLOTYPE / male / *Trichomacrocyrtus nubes* / Rukmane-Bārbale 2022 / det. Rukmane-Bārbale 2022" (red rectangular label, printed) (DUBC).

Paratypes (1 male, 1 female): Both with the same white rectangular printed locality label as holotype; with the following red printed labels: "PARATYPE / male / *Trichomacrocyrtus nubes* / Rukmane-Bārbale 2022 / det. Rukmane-Bārbale 2022" (3); "PARATYPE / female / *Trichomacrocyrtus nubes* / Rukmane-Bārbale 2022 / det. Rukmane-Bārbale 2022" (\$\sqrt{2}\$).

**Description.** Male. Measurements: LB: 13.1-15.8 (Holotype 15.8; mean 14.45); LP: 3.7-4.6 (Holotype 4.6; mean 4.3); LE: 10.0-11.7 (Holotype 11.7; mean 10.85); WE: 6.4-8.3 (Holotype 8.3; mean 7.35); WP: 3.9-4.4 (Holotype 4.4; mean 4.15); LR: 2.3-3.1 (Holotype 3.1; mean 2.7); WR: 2.1-2.3 (Holotype 2.3; mean 2.2). N=2 for all measurements. Dorsal habitus as shown in Fig. 1A.

Integument black, very shiny, underside with weaker lustre; markings of green round to recumbent scales on elytra, pronotum, rostrum, femur and underside; metasternum densely covered with green round scales, mingled with long, light hairs, strongly pubescent; elongated patch of scales on each side of ventrite I; rest of the ventrites without scales, mingled with long light hairs.

Head sub ovate, nearly smooty except area between eyes with stronger puncture and rugosity; genae without scales, mingled with short light hairs; forehead strongly wrinkled between eyes, nearly 3 times as wide as eye width; patch of green round scales from the middle of forehead to medial part of rostrum; rostrum slightly pubescent at basal halh, then strongly pubescent to apex; short light hairs from antennal scape to labrum; in dorsal contour narrowed at subbasal part, slightly widened to medial part and straigth to apical part, subapical part slightly narrowed; dorsally with longitudinal groove from middle of rostrum to medial part of forehead, transverse groove at subbasal part and deep sub ovate depression from apical half to base of the forehead, apical part with moderate bulge; eyes not convex, relatively small, not prominent from the outline of the head. Antennae slender; segment I nearly 1.5 times as long as segment II, 2 times as long as wide, segment II 1.5 times longer than segment III, 1.5 times longer than wide, segments III-VII sub-equal in size, gradually increasing to club, wider than long, club lanceolate, nearly 2 times longer than wide; longer than wide, LR/ WR 1.35.

Prothorax sub cylindrical, slightly longer than wide, LP/WP 1.05, with the following scaly markings: 1) transverse line of scales slightly before the middle circumsribing prothorax; 2) longitudinal line on each dorso-lateral parts from medial part to dorsal edge of prothorax; 3) lagre scally patch on vantral part; dorsal part finely punctured, slightly pubescent; widest at the middle, in dorsal contour narrowest along apical margin, increased to widest midline, then rounded and decreased to basal 1/5, straight to basal margin.

Elytra sub-lanceolate, intervals smooth, very slightly punctured, without pubescence except apex with short light hairs; widest in the middle; in dorsal contour increased from basal margin to widest middle, rounded and decreased to apical 1/2 and more strongly decreased to extended apex; each elytron with the following scaly markings: 1) longitudinal line of scales from interval III to IV, slightly wider at base, decreasing in apical direction, from basal margin to basal 1/2;

2) longitudinal line of scales along lateral edge in all length; 3) irregular, cloud-like shape patch on medial part of elytra, from suture to lateral edge in width and from basal 3/4 to apical 1/2 in length, patch bare in the middle; 4) longitudinal line from middle on interval II to interval III from apical 1/2 to apex; LE/WE: 1.41; nearly twice as wide as prothorax, WE/WP: 1.89; more than two times as long as prothorax, LE/LP: 2.54.

Front coxa with fine patch of scales, slightly pubescent; each femora with fine patch of scales on apical part along internal margin, without pubescence, with short light hairs along outer margin; front tibia with short light hairs in all length and longer hairs along internal margin and apical part; mid and hind tibia with long, dense golden hairs along internal margin.

Aedegal body as shown in Fig. 2A–C.

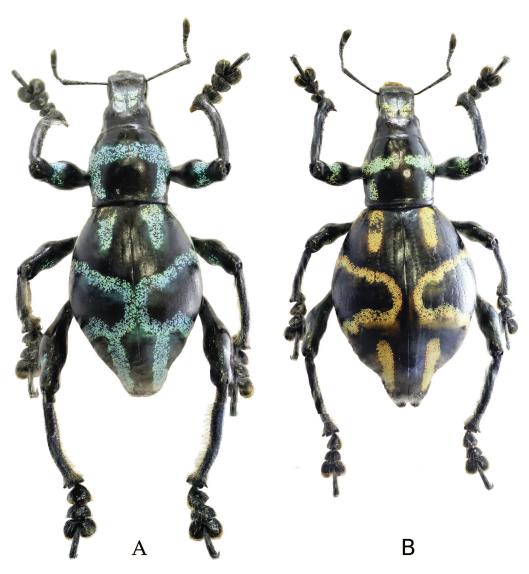


Figure 1. *Trichomacrocyrtus nubes* sp. nov. **A** – Holotype male, dorsal view. **B** – paratype female, dorsal view.

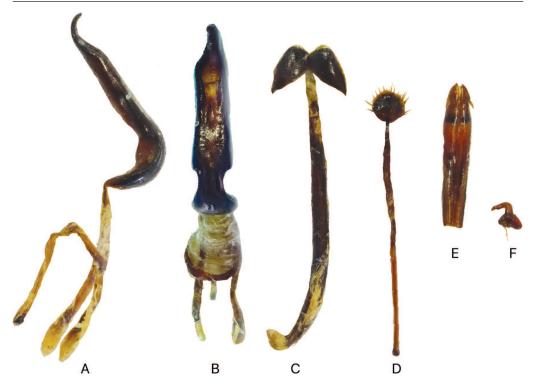


Figure 2. A-C. Male genitalia of *Trichomacrocyrtus nubes* sp. nov. A – aedeagus in lateral view, B – aedeagus in dorsal view, C – sternite IX in dorsal view; D-E. Female genitalia of *Trichomacrocyrtus nubes* sp. nov., D – sternite VIII in ventral view, E – ovipositor in dorsal view, F – spermatheca.

Female. Measurements: LB: 13.9; LP: 3.6; LE: 10.2; WE: 7.9; WP: 4.0; LR: 2.4; WR: 1.9. N=1 for all measurements. Elytra signifficantly wider than male, apex more strongly extended, with two peaks; LE/WE 1.29; scale colour brighter, with ogange and yellow scales. Dorsal habitus as shown in Fig. 1B. Genitalia as shown in Fig. 2D–F.

Differential analyses. *T. nubes* sp. nov. in general appearance is similar to *T. hieroglyphicus* Schultze, 1917 from the same Benguet province. The new species are easyly distinguishable by the following features: 1) different pronotal markings: dorsal transverse line is wider and not interrupted in medial part in new species, but

narrower and medially interrupted in *T. hierogliphicus*; 2) different elytral markings: longitudinal line along interval II in new species is interrupted by large cloud-like spot, the new species also lack longitudinal line on dorso-lateral part of each elytron, while markings on elytra of *T. hierogliphicus* are solid in all length; 3) bigger eyes in *P. nubes*; 4) different shape of aedegal body, with more curved apical opening in *T. hierogliphicus*.

**Distribution.** Luzon Island, Barlig, Bontoc.

**Etymology.** The new species is named after its cloud-like scally markings on the elytra. Cloud on Latin-nubes.

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Received: 10.10.2022. Accepted: 20.12.2022.