

Four New Species of *Metapocyrtus* Heller, 1912, from Mindoro Island, Philippines (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Pachyrhynchini)

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Sandel F., Bollino M. 2018. Four New Species of *Metapocyrtus* Heller, 1912, from Mindoro Island, Philippines (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Pachyrhynchini). *Baltic J. Coleopterol.*, 18(2): 139 - 158.

Four new species of the genus *Metapocyrtus* Heller (Entiminae: Pachyrhynchini) are described from Mindoro Island, The Philippines: *M. bacoensis* sp. nov., *M. coeruleolineatus* sp. nov., *M. rubricollis* sp. nov., and *M. yoshitakei* sp. nov. The diagnosis of each species is provided. Habitus photographs and illustrations of male and female genitalia of the new species are also given.

Key words: taxonomy, Pachyrhynchini, new species, Mindoro.

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INTRODUCTION

The fauna of the Curculionidae Pachyrhynchini of the island of Mindoro was, until recently, almost totally unknown. *Metapocyrtus* (*Trachycyrtus*) *acutipennis* (Waterhouse, 1843) was the only known taxon when Schultze (1923, 1925, 1934) added 6 species (3 *Pachyrhynchus* and 3 *Metapocyrtus* s.l.) to the fauna of the island. More than eighty years passed before Rukmane and Barševskis (2016) described 3 new *Pachyrhynchus* from the island.

Recently, we have had the opportunity to study abundant material from various areas of the island, and we identified several new taxa, four of which will be described in this note.

Since the classification of the genus *Metapocyrtus* is still rather chaotic, with several subgenera not yet sufficiently characterized, we prefer to avoid subgeneric placements of the species described here below.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was based on specimens deposited mainly in private collections of Maurizio Bollino, Lecce (MBLI), Franco Sandel, Miane (CFS), as well as in Senckenberg Natural History Collections, Dresden, Germany (SMTD). The holotypes of the new species described herein will be deposited in SMTD.

Laboratory research and measurements, as well as illustrations and treatment of the genitalia were identical to those described in Bollino and Sandel (2017).

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

/ = different lines

// = different labels

â = arithmetic mean

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

LE = length of the elytra, from the level of the basal margins to the apices of the elytra

LP = length of the pronotum, from the base to apex along the midline

LR = length of the rostrum

HT = holotype

WE = maximum width across the elytra

WP = maximum width across the pronotum

WR = maximum width across the rostrum

RESULTS

Metapocyrtus bacoensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1a-1d)

Diagnosis.

Metapocyrtus bacoensis is easily distinguishable from any other known *Metapocyrtus* species. The subovate elytra, with a uniformly convex profile, a pronounced dorsal hull-like expansion in the apical part, and large latero-ventral yellow and light blue bands, make this species unique and easily separable from all the others of the genus.

Type material. **Holotype** male “Philippines - Mindoro Island / SW slopes mt. Iglit Baco / San Jose (Calintaan) / I.2016 - mt. 1200 / coll. Sandel”, will be deposited in SMTD

Paratypes (31 males, 27 females): 10 males 14 females: Philippines - Mindoro / SW slopes Mt. Iglit Baco / San Jose (Calintaan) / I. 2016 - m 1200 / coll. Bollino; 1 female: Philippines - Mindoro / Mt Halcon (Baco) / IV-VI.2013 / legit local people - coll. M. Bollino; 2 males: Philippines - Mindoro / Puerto Galera / (Mindoro oriental) / IX-X.2016 / coll. Bollino; 2 females: Philippines - Mindoro I. / Mt. Baco / XI.2017 / coll. Bollino, all in MBLI; 13 males, 6 females: Philippines - Mindoro Island / SW slopes mt. Iglit Baco / San Jose (Calintaan) / X.2015 - mt. 1200 / Coll. Sandel; 4 males, 1 female: Philippines - Mindoro / SW slopes Mt. Iglit Baco / San Jose (Calintaan) / I. 2016 - m 1200 / coll. Sandel; 1 male: Philippines - Mindoro / Mt. Halcon: 1300 Mt. / Coll. Data: III-IV.2013 / coll. Sandel; 2 males, 1 female: Philippines - Mindoro / Mt. Halcon / Coll. Data: III.2014 / coll. Franco Sandel; 1 male: Philippines - Mindoro / Puerto Galera / Coll. Data: IV.2016 / coll. Franco Sandel, all in CFS.

Description

Male. Dimensions: LB: 9.8 - 11.7 (holotype 10.8; â: 10.74). LR: 1.8 - 2.0 (1.9; â: 1.9). WR: 1.4 - 1.6 (1.5; â: 1.5). LP: 3.1 - 3.9 (3.5; â: 3.52). WP: 3.0 - 3.7 (3.4; â: 3.38). LE: 6.7 - 8.0 (7.5; â: 7.42). WE: 4.7 - 6.4 (5.5; â: 5.48).

N = 5 for all measurements.

Black integuments. Body with a glossy surface, except the ventral part which is more opaque. Body dorsally subglabrous; ventrally long tufts of yellowish adpressed hairs between the coxae of the pronotum and on ventrites I-III.

Rostrum slightly longer than wide (LR/WR 1,26), enlarged at the apex with scrobes visible from above; wrinkled and covered by rough spots, with deep basal transversal furrow, and

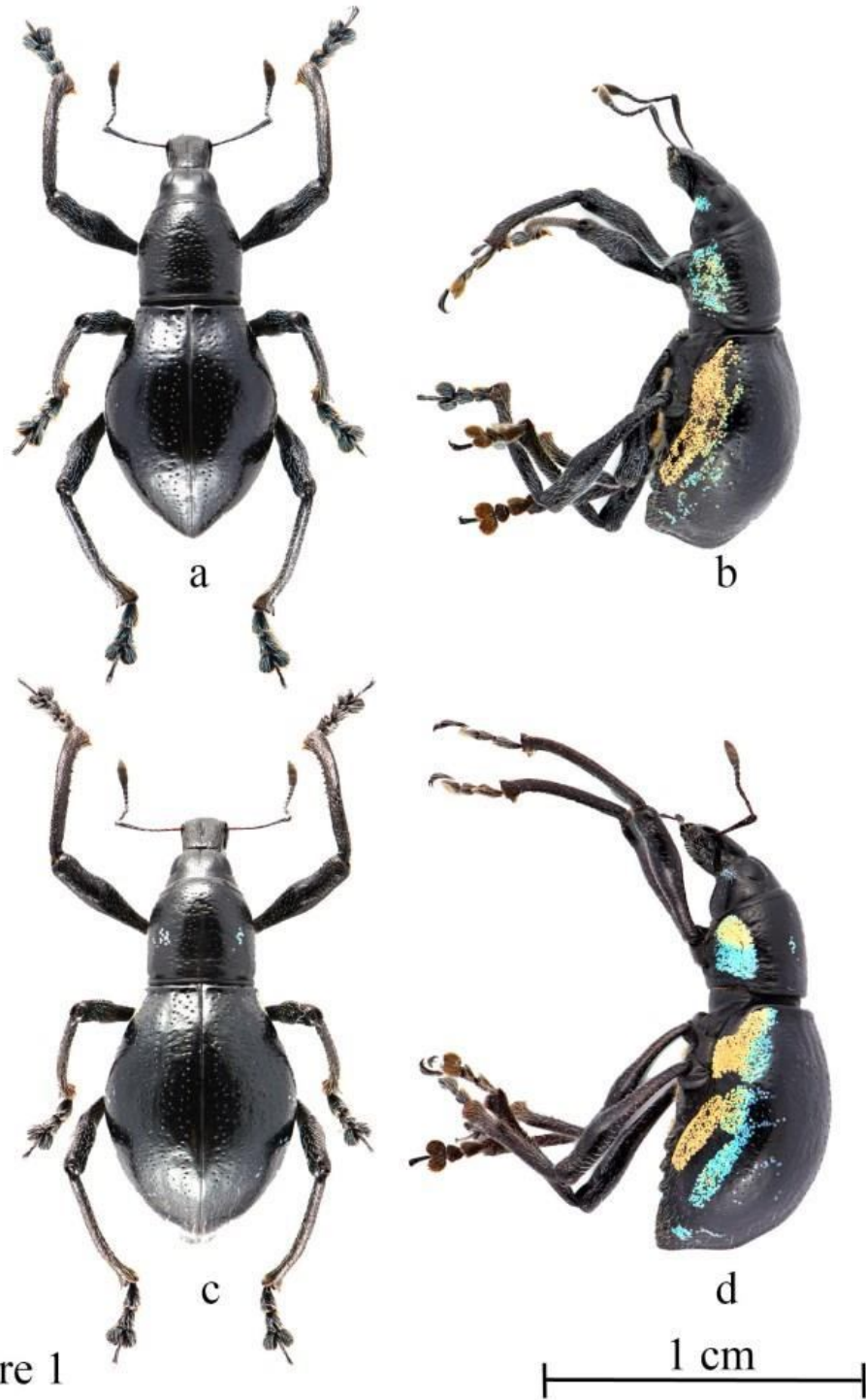


Figure 1

Fig. 1. a: *Metapocyrtus bacoensis* Holotype dorsal view; b: idem, lateral view, c: *Metapocyrtus bacoensis* female dorsal view; d: idem, lateral view

with a longitudinal groove along the midline, interrupted approximately before the anterior quarter, and deeper and widened anteriorly. Sides of the rostrum more convex backward, from the base then gradually more flat up to anterior two thirds; dorsal contour slightly raised at the base, interrupted by the deep basal sulcus.

Head with very short light hairs in foveola; rostrum with short light blue hairs, ventral part with longer adpressed pale blue hairs, apex of the rostrum with hairs and long yellowish bristles. Behind each eye, one spot of light blue scales mixed with long pale blue hairs.

Flat forehead, wrinkled anteriorly, separated from the rostrum by a deep transverse groove, furrowed by a short longitudinal groove on the midline, starting from the transverse groove and towards the forehead, sometimes reaching the posterior edge of the eyes; sparse foveolae with bristles, coarser forward towards the transverse groove, almost vanishing behind the eyes; a slight sub-triangular depression with a rough base between the lateral back edge and the upper edge of the antennal sulcus, reaching the lower edge of the eye.

Eyes slightly protruding, with constant convexity.

Pronotum: subglobose, narrowed forward, as long as wide (LP/WP 1), its dorsal contour widest and highest at the mid point. Dorsal surface with short bristles protruding from the shallow points, surface between the points finely wrinkled, without scales on the disc; anterior edge covered by light blue scales, the line being interrupted in the middle. On both sides a dorso-lateral spot of light blue scales extending from the anterior to the posterior edge, and a latero-ventral band of the same color just above coxae.

Elytra: subovate (LE/WE 1,36), wider than the pronotum, (WE/WP 1,62), with greater width about halfway, dorsal profile uniformly convex, apical part with a pronounced dorsal hull-like

expansion, forming an angle of about 100° with the apex of the elytra. Disk dotted, elytral striae finely wrinkled, interstriae formed by aligned points with very short whitish bristles; apex with few yellowish hairs; in the ventral view sides dilated up to the mid point, and widest about at the same point, then narrowing and curving to the rounded apex. A wide lateral band extended from stria VII to the elytral margin, and from the anterior edge backward to the third apical portion, vanishing towards the apical part: the band is formed by orange scales in the most external part towards the epipleurae, then upward by sparse light blue scales; some scattered pale blue scales in the apical part of the elytra, between striae IV and VII.

Femora moderately club-shaped, with light-blue, hunched bristles, longer and thicker towards the distal part. Tibiae slightly curved at the apex, hind tibiae with more pronounced bending; covered with thick light blue bristles, which turn yellowish towards the apical part; inner edge serrate with a series of small teeth and fringe of yellowish color. Coxae with light blue hairs and long yellowish bristles. Mesosternum hairless, only a tuft of yellowish bristles and light blue lateral hairs between the coxae. Metasternum completely covered with long, adpressed bristles, yellowish centrally and light blue laterally. Ventricle I with dense and long light orange bristles, laterally with sparse light blue bristles. Ventricle II with shorter and sparse light orange hairs in the center, and light blue laterally. Ventrites III-IV-V with sparse pale yellow and light blue bristles, ventrite V flat and with notable roughness on the disc.

Antennae: thin scape, slightly shorter than the funicle, first antennomere about 4 times longer than wide, almost 2 times longer than II; second antennomere about 2.3 times longer than wide, and 2 times longer than III; third antennomere about 1.2 times longer than wide; IV and V antennomeres almost as long as wide; VI antennomere about 0.8 times longer than wide, and VII about 1.4 times wider than long; clubs

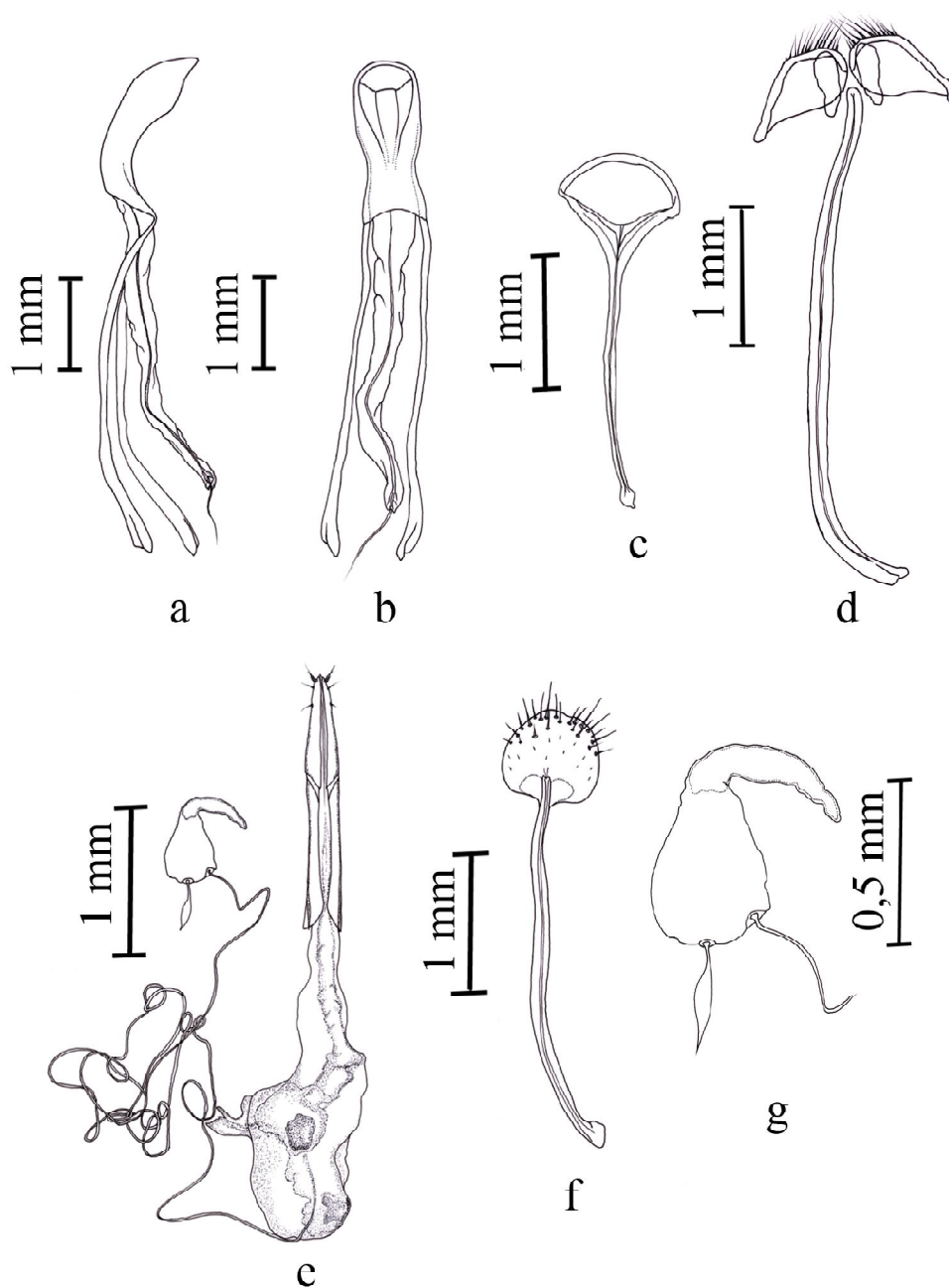


Figure 2

Fig 2. Male genitalia and female terminalia of *Metapocyrtus bacoensis* sp. nov. a: penis in lateral view; b: idem in dorsal view; c: tegmen in dorsal view; d: sternite IX in dorsal view; e: ovipositor in dorsal view f: sternite VIII in ventral view; g: spermatheca

bulging, covered with thick yellowish pubescence, about 2.3 times longer than wide.

Genitalia as illustrated (figs 2a-2d; 9a)

Female. Dimensions: LB: 9.5 - 10.6 (\hat{a} : 10.42). LR: 1.5 - 1.7 (\hat{a} : 1.42). WR: 1.2 - 1.5 (\hat{a} : 1.4). LP: 3.2 - 3.4 (\hat{a} : 3.28). WP: 3.0 - 3.3 (\hat{a} : 3.1). LE: 6.8 - 8.2 (\hat{a} : 7.46). WE: 5.1 - 5.7 (\hat{a} : 5.42).

N = 5 for all measurements.

Elytra more convex than in the male, apical third with much less pronounced careniform expansion. Lateral bands interrupted by two areas without scales, scattered light blue scales on apical third, between striae V and VII, and a few sparse long bristles between striae III and IV.

Pronotum with two small dorso-lateral spots formed by few light blue scales. Mesosternum and metasternum with tufts of hairs shorter than in the male, ventrite I strongly wrinkled crosswise, ventrite V with roughness cross-grain and longitudinal depression on both sides of the disc. Hind femora shorter than in the male. Other characters practically like in the male.

Genitalia as illustrated (figs 2e-2g)

Distribution. The species is distributed along the whole mountain ridge that runs through the island from NW to SE

Etymology. The name is derived from that of Mount Baco, from where most material comes.

***Metapocyrtus coeruleolineatus* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 3a-3d)

Diagnosis

Based on elytral profile, *Metapocyrtus coeruleolineatus* shows a superficial affinity to *Metapocyrtus bacoensis* n.sp., but it is easily

distinguishable for the different elytral ornamentation, formed by interstriae of points covered by light blue scales, the absence of the wide lateral band on elytra and the more narrow and slender shape of the body. Elytra have a more flat and regular profile, a most prominent rear hull, the pronotum with less convexity, the rostrum with grooves of scrobes more dilated and more visible from above, tibiae and femora covered with shorter light blue-pale grey hairs.

Type material. Holotype male "Philippines - Mindoro Island / SW slopes mt. Iglit Baco / San Jose (Calintaan) / I.2016 - mt. 1200 / coll. Sandel", will be deposited in SMTD

Paratypes (14 males, 10 females): 3 males, 5 females: Philippines - Mindoro / NE slopes Mt. Baco - V.2015 / ~12°48'N 121°12'E / m 1300, coll. M. Bollino; 6 males, 3 females: Philippines - Occ. Mindoro / Abra de Ilog Range / (Santa Cruz) / May 2016 / coll. Bollino; 1 male: Philippines - Mindoro / SW slopes Mt. Iglit Baco / San Jose (Calintaan) / I. 2016 - m 1200 / coll. Bollino, all in MBLI; 4 males, 1 female: Philippines - Mindoro Island / SW slopes mt. Iglit Baco / San Jose (Calintaan) / X.2015 - mt. 1200 / coll. Sandel; 1 female: Philippines - Mindoro / SW slopes Mt. Iglit Baco / San Jose (Calintaan) / I. 2016 - m 1200 / coll. Sandel, all in CFS.

Description

Male. Dimensions: LB: 11.3 - 11.6 (holotype 11.5; \hat{a} : 11.45). LR: 1.7 - 2.0 (1.7; \hat{a} : 1.85). WR: 1.5 - 1.7 (1.5; \hat{a} : 1.62). LP: 3.5 - 3.7 (3.5; \hat{a} : 3.6). WP: 3.4 - 3.6 (3.4; \hat{a} : 3.5). LE: 7.6 - 8.0 (7.7; \hat{a} : 7.8). WE: 4.9 - 5.4 (5.0; \hat{a} : 5.2).

N = 5 for all measurements.

Black integuments, glossy body surface, the lower part more opaque. Body subgrabrous, dorsally with short and sparse pale grey hairs only on the points of the elytral interstriae, on the rostrum and on the apex of elytra; ventrally with thick tuft of pale yellow hairs between

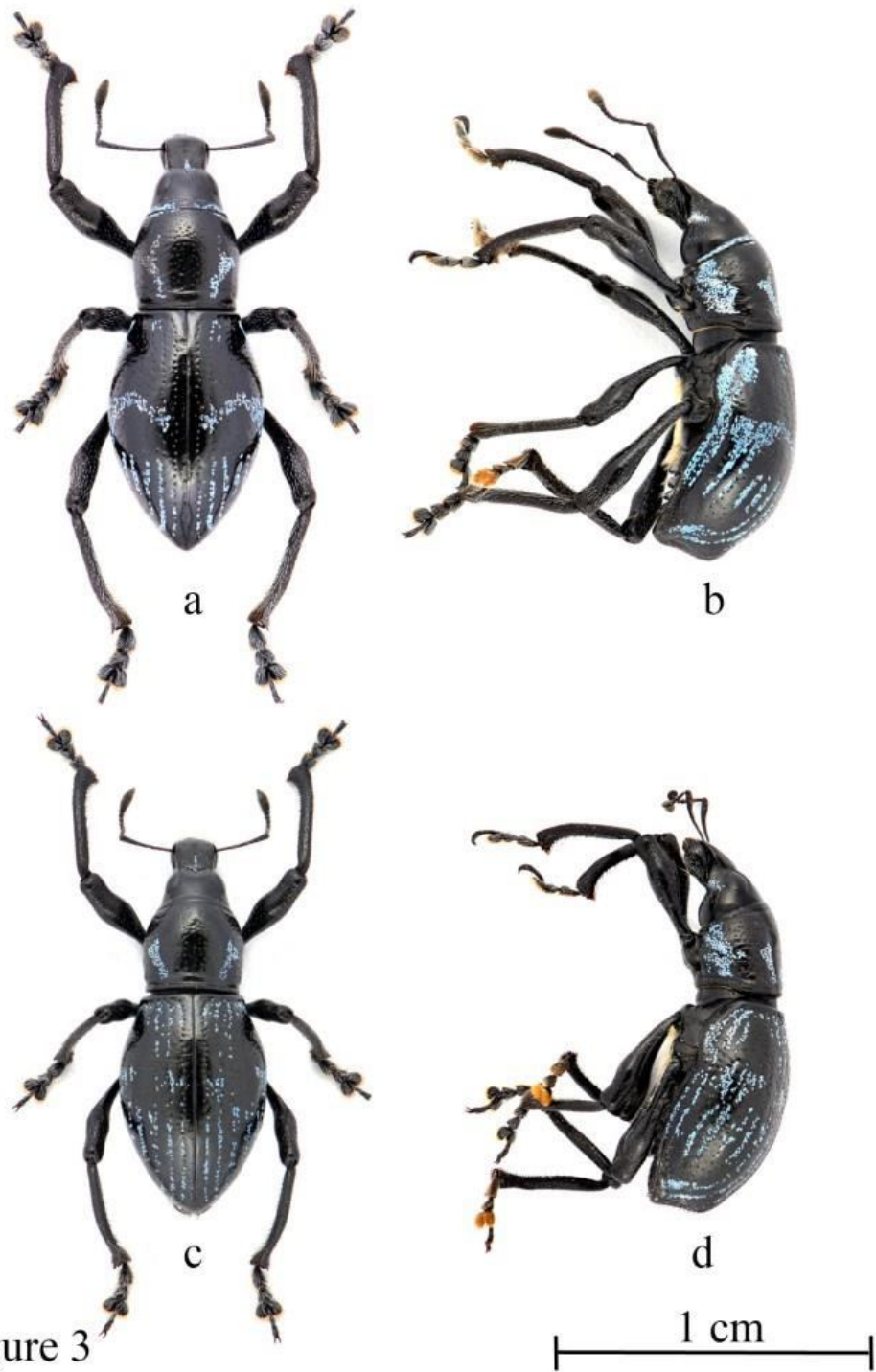


Figure 3

Fig. 3. a: *Metapocyrtus coeruleolineatus* Holotype dorsal view; b: idem, lateral view, c: *Metapocyrtus coeruleolineatus* female dorsal view; d: idem, lateral view

coxae, on mesosternum, metasternum and ventrites I and II. Head with short hairs between the eyes, rostrum dorsally with short pale hairs lying forward, all of equal length, ventrally with longer light blue hairs lying forward, more numerous on the sides; apex of the rostrum with long yellowish bristles; a narrow spot of elongate light blue and white scales, surrounded by hairs of the same color, is present laterally, behind the eyes.

Pronotum dorsally glabrous, with two elongated dorso-lateral spots consisting of light blue scales, and converging backward from the anterior third, interrupted just before the posterior edge; sub-apical band consisting of small lanceolate scales of the same light blue color, covering the anterior edge, and slightly protruding towards the vertex on both sides of the pronotum; larger and circular ventro-lateral spots of whitish blue scales mixed with a few sparse hairs of the same color, which reaches forward of the sub-apical transversal band.

Elytra with bands of elongate scales so formed: interstriae II and III with few scales in the basal part, median transversal band from stria II up to X, extending posteriorly along the interstriae VI and VII up to the posterior third; posterior third with interstria I covered with scalloped scales and interrupted before the elytral declivous portion, interstriae II and III with scales reaching until shortly before the apex, interstriae IV and V covered by scales for a short distance after the lateral transversal band; lateral band extended from the stria VIII up to the elytral edge, starting from the base and interrupted before the apex towards the posterior third.

Femora covered with light blue white bristles, slightly dense and light brown towards the distal part.

Tibiae covered in the inner part by whitish bristles, in the outer part by minutes brownish hairs. Coxae with few hairs on the inside, and some long yellowish bristles. Mesosternum hairless with the exception of the posterior part

where some light blue hairs are present along the transverse furrow; in the zone inbetween the coxae a tuft of long light yellow bristles. Metasternum in the central portion with a tuft of long pale yellow bristles. Ventrite I with long, adpressed light yellow hairs, and ventrite II with a tuft of light yellow hairs, both with short light blue hairs on both sides. Ventrites III-IV-V with few light yellow bristles, and few lateral light blue hairs, ventrite V with coarse transversal roughness.

Eyes nearly not protruding from the contour of the head, strongly flattened. Antennae with thin scape slightly shorter than the funnel; I segment of the funiculus elongated, about 3.8 times longer than wide, almost 1.8 times longer than II; segment II elongated, about 2.5 times more long than wide, and 2 times longer than III; segment III about 1.2 times longer than wide; segment IV slightly longer than wide; segments V and VI almost as long as wide; segment VII about 0,9 times longer than wide. Antennal club swollen and covered with thick yellowish pubescence, about 2.1 times longer than wide.

Rostrum slightly longer than wide (LR/WR 1.13), enlarged at the apex, with scrobes more visible from above; dorsally wrinkled and covered with coarse spots, with a longitudinal groove along the midline, interrupted towards the anterior quarter, more enlarged and degrading forward. Sides of the rostrum more convex backward, then more flat towards the insertion of the scape.

Dorso-lateral side with a slight sub-triangular depression with a rough base between the dorso-lateral and the upper edge of the antennal sulcus, reaching the lower edge of the eye; ventrally slightly convex, without any projection. Pronotum subglobose, narrowed forward, coarsely longer than wide, (LP/WP 1.02), its greatest width about halfway; dorsal surface with shallow points, finely wrinkled between the points.

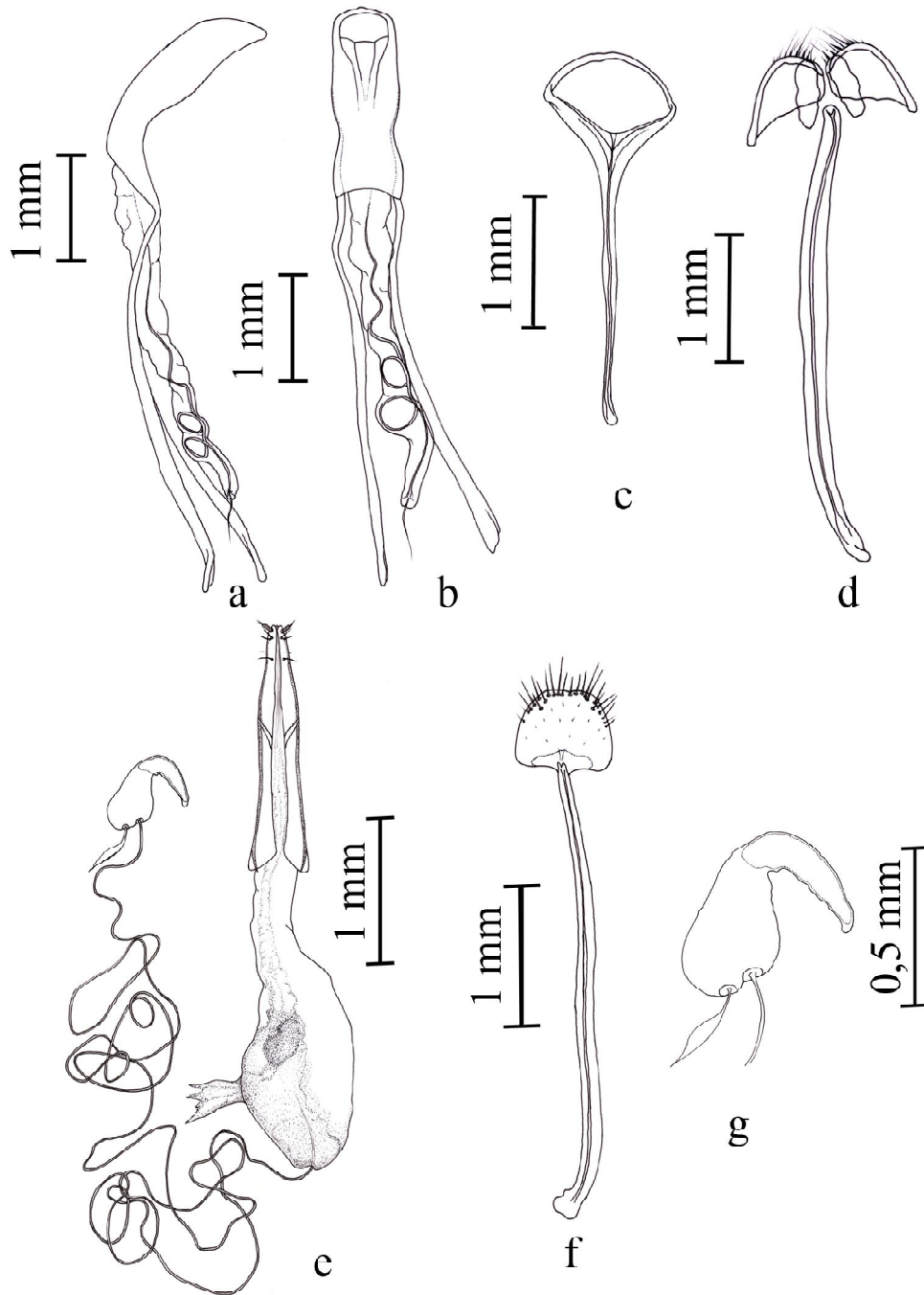


Figure 4

Fig 4. Male genitalia and female terminalia of *Metapocyrtus coeruleolineatus* sp. nov. a: penis in lateral view; b: idem in dorsal view; c: tegmen in dorsal view; d: sternite IX in dorsal view; e: ovipositor in dorsal view; f: sternite VIII in ventral view; g: spermatheca

Elytra subovate (LE/WE 1.54), wider than the pronotum, (WE/WP 1.47), with greater width just before the middle, flattened, dorsal contour higher just after the middle, terminal part with a strong hull-like expansion before the apex, in rapid descent and forming a right angle with the apex; elytral apex rounded; in the posterior declivity, between the dorsal expansion and the apex, a series of long brown bristles along the sutural stria; long brown and pale blue bristles in the posterior third of the elytra, along the apical edge in proximity of last striae. Elytral disk dotted, striae with regular and aligned points, finely wrinkled interstriae. Elytra in ventral vision with sides dilated up to the middle, then falling back to the apical third and gently rounded at the apex.

Ventrites I-II covered with a thick tuft of pale yellow adpressed bristles, with sparse pale blue hairs outwards, ventrites III-IV with pale yellow bristles, ventrite V with coarse transversal wrinkles, and sparse pale yellow bristles.

Legs slender, with slightly clavate femora; tibiae slightly curved at the apex, median and hind tibiae with more pronounced curvatures, all tibiae serrated at the inner edge with numerous small tubercles; fore and median tibiae with small anterior mucron of yellowish color.

Genitalia as illustrated (figs 4a-4d; 9b).

Female. Dimensions: LB: 9.7 - 10.1 (\hat{a} : 9.85). LR: 1.4 - 1.7 (\hat{a} : 1.52). WR: 1.3 - 1.6 (\hat{a} : 1.4). LP: 3.0 - 3.4 (\hat{a} : 3.2). WP: 2.9 - 3.3 (\hat{a} : 3.1). LE: 6.8 - 7.5 (\hat{a} : 7.1). WE: 4.5 - 5.1 (\hat{a} : 4.85).

N = 5 for all measurements.

Elytra more convex than the male, apical third with less accentuated, but always evident, dorsal hull, apical angle of the elytra a little bit more acute. Elytral interstriae more covered by light blue round scales, median band more confused, pronotum with latero-ventral and dorsal spots less evident, transversal band on the anterior edge absent. Mesosternum and metasternum

with tufts of pale yellow bristles much less wide than in the male; ventrites I-II with marked transversal roughness; ventrites III-IV almost glabrous, but few yellowish bristles; ventrite V with very coarse roughness, two basal and a central hollow towards the apex. Hind femora shorter than in the male. Other characters practically like in the male.

Genitalia as illustrated (figs 4e-4g).

Distribution. The species is distributed along the whole mountain ridge that runs through the island from NW to SE

Etymology. The name *coeruleolineatus* means “with blue lines” in reference to the elytral pattern of the new species.

***Metapocyrtus rubricollis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 5a-5d)

Diagnosis

Metapocyrtus rubricollis shows a superficial affinity to *Metapocyrtus schicki* Schultze, 1925 (Type locality: Luzon, Nueva Vizcaya Province, mountains near Santa Fe), from which the new species is easily distinguishable by the different coloration of pronotum and legs, all these being of testaceous red color. Elytra of *rubricollis* with striae more regularly striato-punctate; in both species elytra with similar profile, but in *M. rubricollis* a quite pronounced and prominent apical hull is present; besides the elytral spots are pale blue white, rather than bright blue as in *M. schicki*.

Type material. Holotype male “Philippines - Mindoro Island / SW slopes mt. Iglit Baco / San Jose (Calintaan) / X.2015 - mt. 1200 / coll. Sandel”, will be deposited in SMTD

Paratypes (11 males, 5 females): 6 males, 1 female: Philippines - Mindoro / NE slopes Mt. Baco - V.2015 / ~12°48'N 121°12'E / m 1300, coll. M. Bollino; 2 males, 3 females:



Fig. 5. a: *Metapocyrtus rubricollis* Holotype dorsal view; b: idem, lateral view, c: *Metapocyrtus rubricollis* female dorsal view; d: idem, lateral view

Philippines - Occ. Mindoro / Abra de Ilog Range / (Santa Cruz) / May 2016 / coll. Bollino; all in MBLI; 3 males, 1 female: Philippines - Mindoro / SW slopes Mt. Iglit Baco / San Jose (Calintaan) / I. 2016 - m 1200 / coll. Sandel, all in CFS.

Description

Male. Dimensions: LB: 9.4 - 11.9 (holotype 11.7; \hat{a} : 10.72). LR: 1.6 - 2.0 (2.0; \hat{a} : 1.82). WR: 1.3 - 1.7 (1.6; \hat{a} : 1.5). LP: 3.6 - 4.5 (4.5; \hat{a} : 4.1). WP: 3.2 - 4.2 (4.2; \hat{a} : 3.75). LE: 5.9 - 7.4 (7.4; \hat{a} : 6.62). WE: 3.7 - 4.8 (4.7; \hat{a} : 4.3).

N = 4 for all measurements.

Head, elytra and ventral parts black, upper and lateral parts of the pronotum, femora and tibiae testaceous red; glossy surface. Subglabrous body; upper part with sparse and short pale grey hairs on the rostrum and on apex of elytra; lower part with sparse pale yellow bristles between the coxae, on mesosternum and metasternum, more numerous and dense on ventrites I and II, more sparse on ventrites III-IV-V.

Head glabrous, upper part of the rostrum with short pale yellow hairs, ventral part with light yellow hairs longer and thicker, laterally present only below the eyes and mixed with few whitish elongated scales. Apex of the rostrum with long yellowish bristles. Upper part of the pronotum testaceous red with anterior and posterior edges darker, the anterior one with few pale white elongate scales in the lateral parts and two small spots of pale white scales in the latero-ventral area. Short and sparse pale yellow bristles on the disc of pronotum. Elytra with spots of whitish pale blue circular scales so distributed: two elliptical spots in the anterior third, the first in the space between the striae II and V, the second in a lateral position between the stria IX and the elytral edge; three spots to form a central band, one between striae I and III, one between striae IV and V, smaller and slightly closer the elytral base, and one of the same size

of first, or slightly larger, between striae VII and IX; posterior third with a larger and elongate spot between striae II and V, and an apical spot always between striae II and V; a thick band of scales between the middle and the posterior elytral third, between stria IX and the elytral edge.

Elytral striae formed by aligned points, each one with a short, whitish bristle, longer in the apical region; moderately wrinkled interstriae. Femora slightly clavate, covered with short white adpressed bristles, slightly thicker and elongated towards the distal part. Tibiae covered in the inner and outer part by less adpressed yellowish white bristles, inner part notched with a series of small teeth, and a weak fringe of yellowish bristles. Coxae with sparse yellowish hairs. Mesosternum glabrous, the transverse furrow with few pale hairs, hairless in the area between coxae; anterior portion towards both sides with a series of small and shallow points with small whitish hairs. Metasternum with few whitish bristles in the central part, two spots of whitish blue circular scales on both sides. Ventrite I with long adpressed light yellow bristles, more dense in the longitudinal furrow; ventrite II with a tuft of pale yellow bristles, more sparse on both sides; ventrites III-IV-V with long pale yellow bristles, ventrite V flat and with a series of large rough spots covered with bristles.

Eyes slightly protruding from the contour of the head, very flattened with convexities more highlighted in the back. Antennae with thin scapes, longer than the funnel; I segment about 4 times longer than wide, almost 1.6 times longer than II; segment II about 2.5 times longer than wide, and 1.8 times longer than III; segment III about 1.4 times longer than wide; segment IV 1.1 times longer than wide; segments V and VI as long as wide; segment VII approximately 0.8 times longer than wide. Club swollen and covered with thick yellowish pubescence, about 2.2 times longer than wide.

Rostrum longer than wide (LR/WR 1.25), enlarged at the apex with scrobes clearly visible

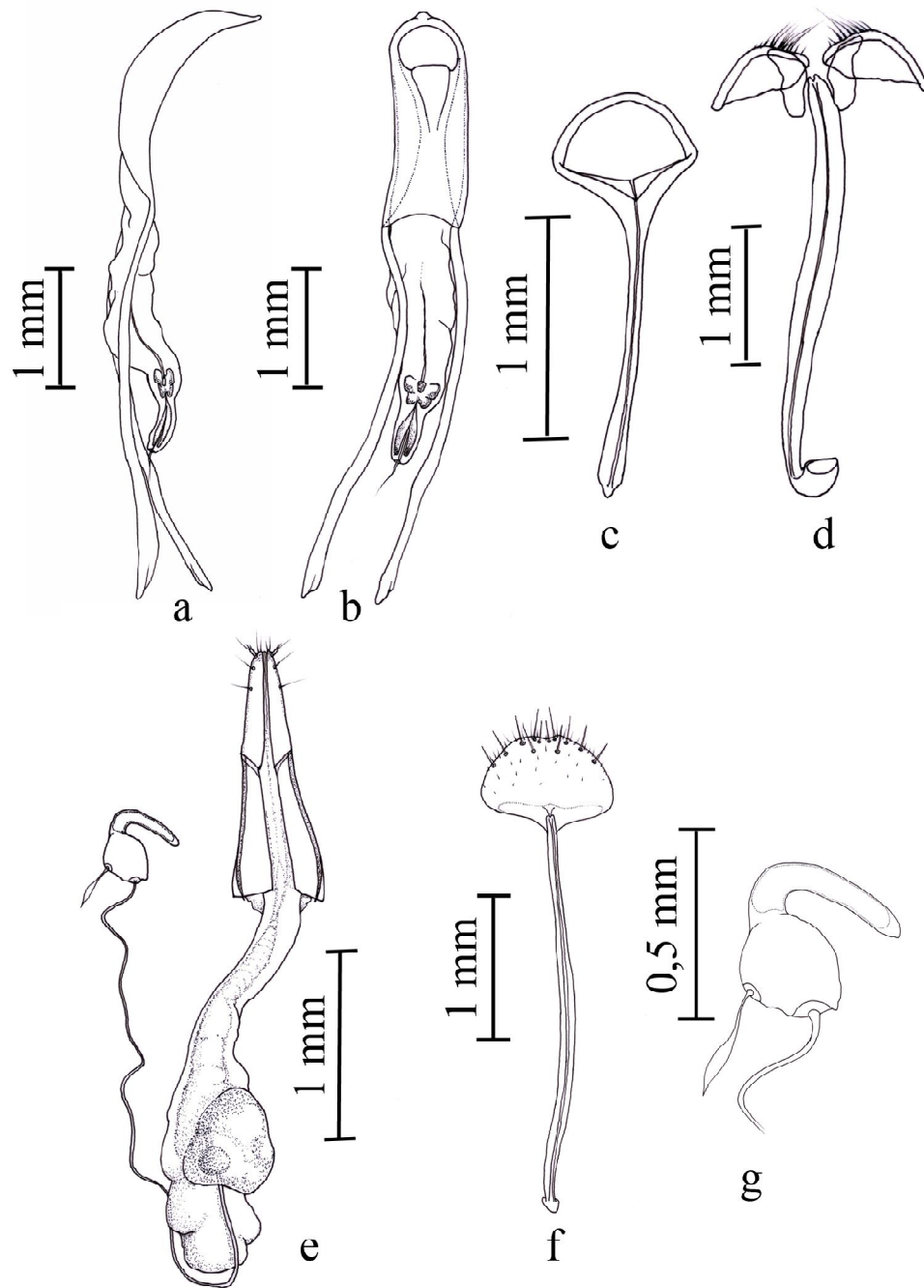


Figure 6

Fig 6. Male genitalia and female terminalia of *Metapocyrtus rubricollis* sp. nov. a: penis in lateral view; b: idem in dorsal view; c: tegmen in dorsal view; d: sternite IX in dorsal view; e: ovipositor in dorsal view f: sternite VIII in ventral view; g: spermatheca

from above, dorsally wrinkled and covered with coarse spots; longitudinal groove along the midline interrupted towards the anterior forth; sides raised and more convex backward, then gradually more flat towards the apex up to the insertion of the scape; dorsolateral part on each side with a deep longitudinal incision between the upper half of the margin of the antennal furrow with very wrinkled bottom, slightly reaching the lower edge of the eyes; ventrally slightly convex, without any projection.

Pronotum subglobose, narrowed forward, slightly longer than wide (LP/WP 1.07), its greater width on the back third, dorsal contour higher in the middle.

Dorsal surface with small sparse and shallow points, finely wrinkled surface between the points.

Elytra subovate (LE/WE 1.57), larger than pronotum, (WE / WP 1.12), with greater width just before the middle, with a constantly convex dorsal contour, dorsal contour slightly higher at the anterior third, terminal part before the apex with a slight hull-like expansion. Sutural apical declivity of elytra between the hull expansion and the apex with a series of brown bristles longer at the sutural striae; some longer brown bristles in the posterior third of the elytra, along the apical edge, in proximity of last striae. Elytral disk dotted, striae with aligned points which, in the lateral part, are aligned more irregularly; finely wrinkled interstriae. Elytra in ventral vision with a profile dilated up to the half, maximum width in the middle, then narrowing to the apical third, and rounded at the apex.

Legs slender, with clavate femora; tibiae slightly curved at the apex, mid and hind legs with slightly more pronounced curvatures; fore tibiae with straight inner edge, few short tubercles, and blackish brown small mucrones. Mid tibiae with numerous small short tubercles along the inner edge, and small brown mucrones: Hind tibiae

with a series of very small tubercles, barely visible.

Genitalia as illustrated (figs 6a-6d; 9c).

Female. Dimensions: LB: 10.9 - 11.7 (\hat{a} : 11.42). LR: 1.5 - 1.8 (\hat{a} : 1.6). WR: 1.2 - 1.5 (\hat{a} : 1.4). LP: 3.5 - 3.9 (\hat{a} : 3.65). WP: 3.3 - 3.7 (\hat{a} : 3.5). LE: 7.0 - 8.1 (\hat{a} : 7.55). WE: 4.8 - 5.3 (\hat{a} : 5.1).

N = 5 for all measurements.

Elytra more convex than the male, with a more regular convexity, apical third with dorsal hull more pronounced, apical angle of the elytra obtuse. Elytral spots smaller, covered with round whitish pale blue scales; pronotum with latero-ventral spot more marked, transversal bands on anterior and posterior edges absent, being only present few pale light blue circular scales. Mesosternum and metasternum strongly rough and with sparse and short pale yellowish white bristles, ventrites I-II-III with evident and well marked transversal wrinkles, and sparse yellowish white bristles, ventrite V much less wrinkled than in the male, with basal depression, and a pair of deep wrinkles at the apex.

Femora of the hind legs shorter than in the male; other characters practically as in the male.

Genitalia as illustrated (figs 6e-6g).

Distribution. All along the mountain ridges of the Island

Etymology. The name *rubricollis* “with the neck (= pronotum) red” derives from the red color of part of the integuments of the new species.

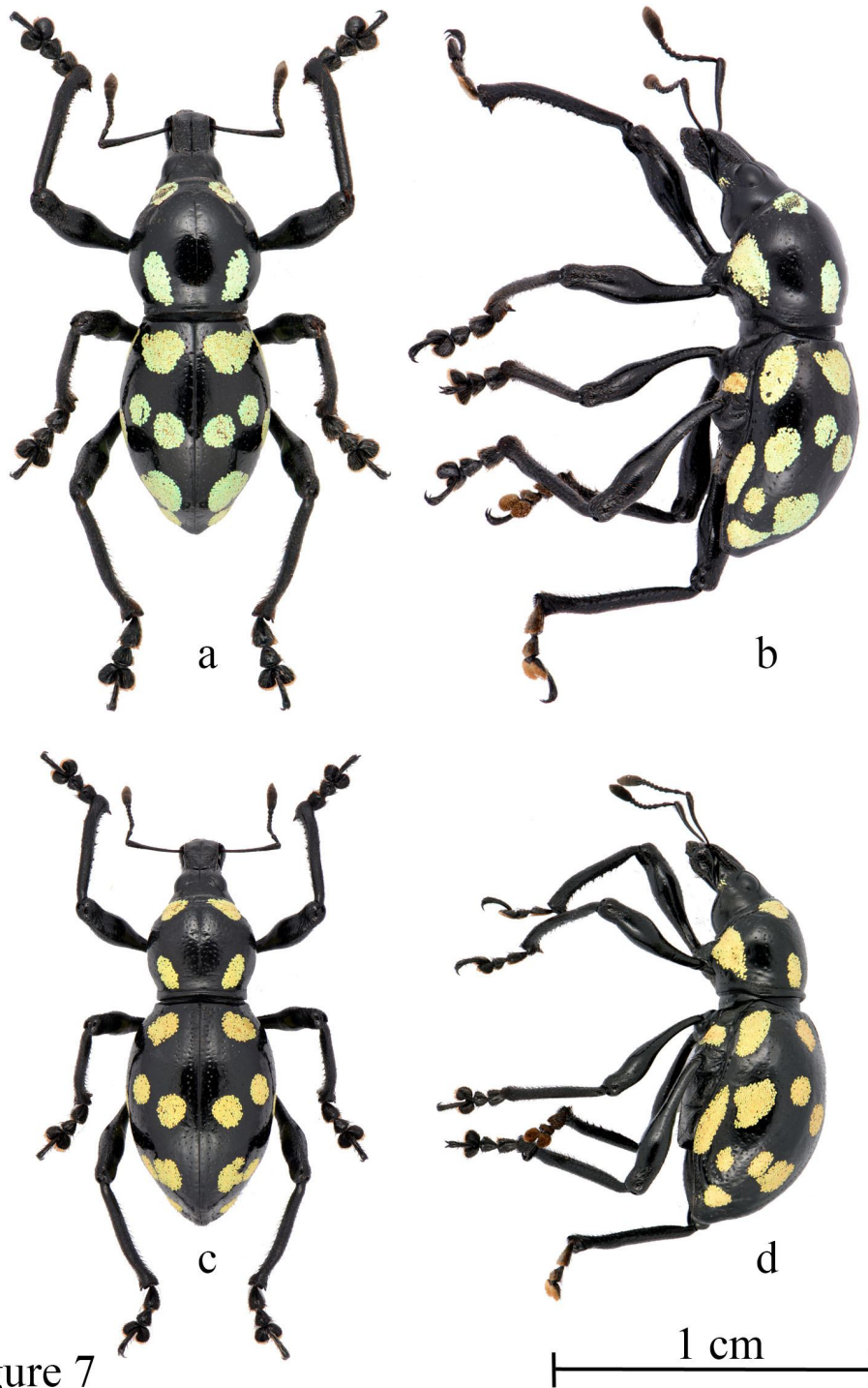


Figure 7

Fig. 7. a: *Metapocyrtus yoshitakei* Holotype dorsal view; b: idem, lateral view, c: *Metapocyrtus yoshitakei* female dorsal view; d: idem, lateral view

***Metapocyrtus yoshitakei* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 7a-7d)

Diagnosis

Metapocyrtus yoshitakei shows a great affinity to *Metapocyrtus vigintimaculatus* Heller, 1927 (Type locality: Luzon, Nueva Viscaya: Bayombong), but it is easily distinguishable by the different puncturation of pronotum and elytra, presenting a less pronounced sculpture, with less wrinkled surfaces and less deep points; moreover each elytron presents nine spots with a different disposition, instead of ten as in *vigintimaculatus*.

Type material. **Holotype** male “Philippines - Mindoro / Mt. Halcon: 1300 Mt. / Coll. Data: III-IV.2013 / coll. Franco Sandel”, will be deposited in SMTD

Paratypes (61 males, 37 females): 7 males, 6 females: Philippines - Mindoro / Mt Halcon (Baco) / IV-VI.2013 / legit local people - coll. M. Bollino; 16 males, 6 females: Philippines □ Mindoro / Mt Halcon III-IV.2013 / m 1300 legit local people - coll. M. Bollino; 8 males, 4 females: Philippines - S. Luzon / Mindoro I.: Mt. Halcon / m 500 - VI.2008 / coll. Bollino; 2 males: Philippines / Mindoro - Mt. Halcon / V.2008 / coll. Bollino, all in MBLI; 16 males, 13 females: Philippines - Mindoro / Mt. Halcon: 1300 Mt. / Coll. Data: III-IV.2013 / coll. Franco Sandel; 3 males, 1 females: Philippines - Mindoro / Mt. Halcon / Coll. Data: IV-VI.2013 / coll. Franco Sandel; 5 males, 7 females: Philippines - Mindoro / Mt. Halcon / Coll. Data: XI.2011 / coll. Franco Sandel; 1 males: Philippines- Mindoro / Mt. Halcon / Coll. Data: XII.2012 / coll. Franco Sandel; 1 male: Philippines - Mindoro / Mt. Halcon-III.2014 / coll. F. Sandel; 2 males: Philippines □ Mindoro / Mt. Halcon / Coll. Data: V.2011 / coll. Franco Sandel, all in CFS.

Description

Male. Dimensions: LB: 10.4 □ 11.8 (holotype 11.3; \hat{a} : 11.06). LR: 1.7 - 1.9 (1.9; \hat{a} : 1.82). WR:

1.4 - 1.5 (1.5; \hat{a} : 1.46). LP: 3.8 - 4.5 (4.5; \hat{a} : 4.2). WP: 3.8 - 4.3 (4.3; \hat{a} : 4.1). LE: 6.7 □ 7.3 (6.7; \hat{a} : 6.84). WE: 4.4 - 5.0 (4.7; \hat{a} : 4.66). N = 5 for all measurements.

Head, elytra and ventral parts black, glossy surface. Body subglabrous, upper part with sparse and short brown hairs, present on rostrum and on apex of the elytra, lower part with sparse and short pale yellow hairs under the rostrum, between the coxae, on mesosternum and metasternum, numerous on ventrites I and II, more sparse on ventrite III and few on the ventrites IV-V.

Head subglabrous, with few short brown hairs, upper part of the rostrum with thin longer hairs, ventral and lateral part of the rostrum with longer brown hairs, spot of yellow scales under the eye from the front to the middle of the ocular orbit. Apex of the rostrum with brown bristles.

Pronotum with anterior and posterior thickened edges, the latter less marked than the former. Anterior edge with two spots of pale yellow scales, extended to the pronotal disk; two more elongated dorso-lateral spots of pale yellow scales converging from the middle of pronotum to the posterior edge; wide elongate latero-ventral spot of yellow scales from the anterior to the posterior edge. Elytra with spots of round pale yellow scales so distributed: two round spots in the anterior third, the first in the space between striae II and VII, the second, elliptical, in lateral position between stria VIII and the elytral edge; central band of four spots: the first between striae II and V, the second, smaller and more advanced towards the base, between striae V and VII, third, largest and more elongate than the first, in the space between striae VII and X, last very elongate spot between stria IX and the elytral edge. Apical third with three spots, the first largest and elongate in the space between striae II and VI, the second, lateral and smaller, in the space between striae VII and VIII, lastly one triangular spot in apical position between striae II and X.

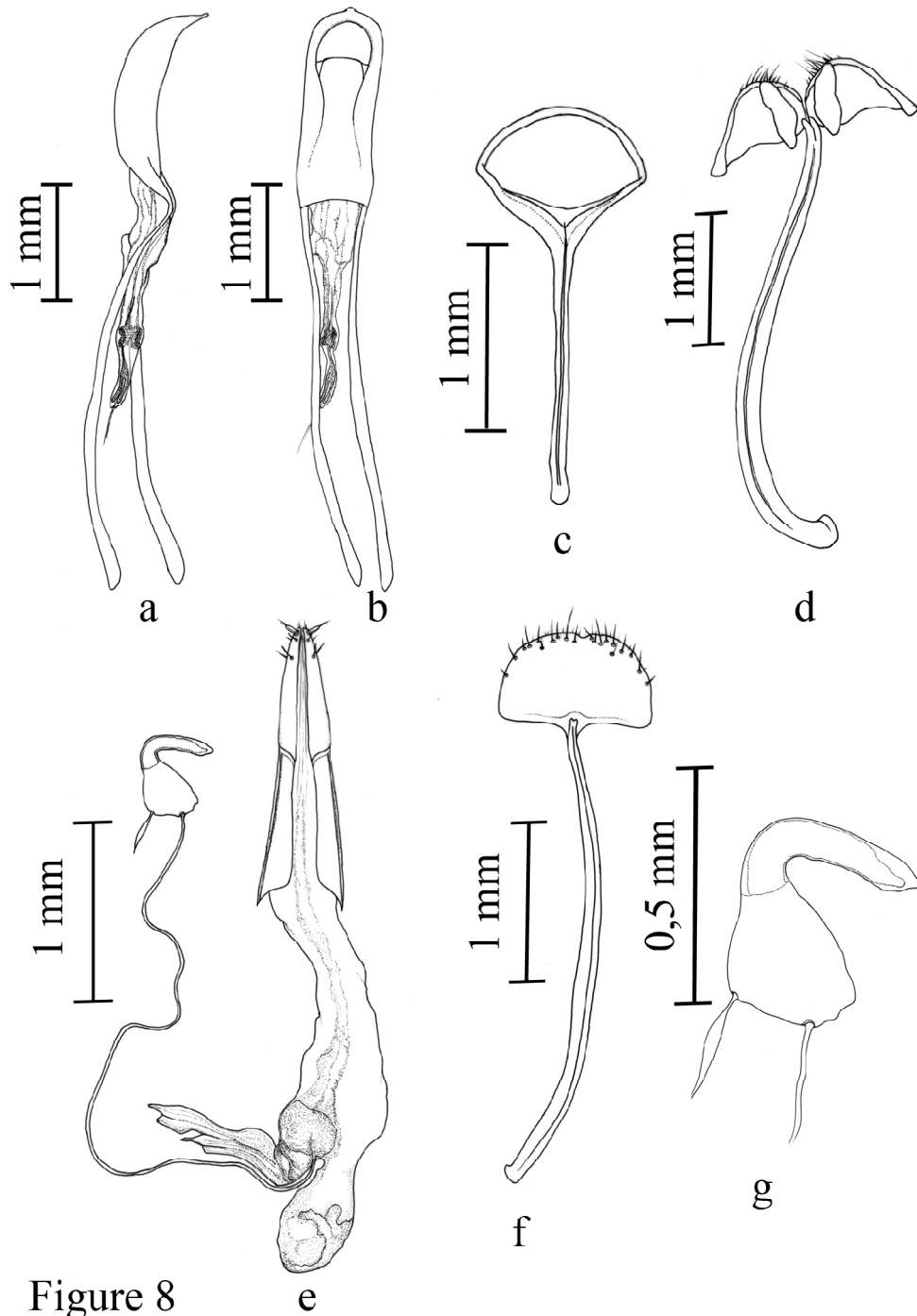


Figure 8

Fig 8. Male genitalia and female terminalia of *Metapocyrtus yoshitakei* sp. nov. a: penis in lateral view; b: idem in dorsal view; c: tegmen in dorsal view; d: sternite IX in dorsal view; e: ovipositor in dorsal view f: sternite VIII in ventral view; g: spermatheca

Elytral striae formed by aligned points dorsally, more delineated and confused laterally, each point with a short yellowish bristle, longer in the apical region; finely wrinkled interstriae.

Femora covered by brown adpressed bristles, slightly thicker and more elongate towards the distal part. Tibiae covered in the external part by short, less adpressed bristles, inner edge indented with a series of small teeth (absent on the hind tibiae), and a fringe of brown bristles. Coxae with sparse yellowish hairs. Mesosternum glabrous, transverse furrow glabrous, with few pale hairs in the area between the coxae. Metasternum with few pale yellow bristles in the central part, two spots with yellow triangular scales on both sides.

Ventrite I with short, adpressed light yellow bristles, slightly thicker in the longitudinal groove; ventrite II with a few pale yellow bristles, more sparse on sides; ventrites III-IV-V with a few short pale yellow bristles; ventrite V flat and with a series of large wrinkled points covered with short bristles.

Eyes slightly protruding from the contour of the head, very flattened with convexities more accentuated backward. Antennae with scape thin and longer than the funnel; I segment elongated, about 2.7 times longer than wide, almost 1.2 times longer than II; II segment elongated, about 2.3 times more long than wide, and 2.2 times longer than III; III and IV segments as long as wide; V, VI and VII segments about 0.8 times longer than wide; club swollen and covered with thick brown pubescence, about 2.3 times longer than wide.

Rostrum 1.26 times longer than wide (LR/WR 1.26), enlarged at the apex with scrobe clearly visible from above; dorsum wrinkled and covered with coarse spots, with a longitudinal deep groove along midline interrupted towards the anterior forth; sides raised with more pronounced roughness; dorso-laterally, between the upper half of the edge of the antennal furrow and the anterior edge of the eye, a deep

longitudinal incision strongly wrinkled; ventral surface more convex forward, without any projection.

Pronotum subglobose, narrowed forward, slightly longer than wide, (LP/WP 1.04), its largest width immediately after the middle, its dorsal outline higher in the middle; dorsal surface with small sparse and shallow points, surface between the points finely wrinkled; slightly marked discal longitudinal impression from the anterior edge almost to the posterior one.

Elytra subovate (LE/WE 1.42), more large than pronotum, (WE/WP 1.1), with largest width just before the middle, dorsal profile constantly convex, higher at the anterior third, terminal part before the apex with a slight expansion like a hull, more convex in lateral view just behind the apical spot, then degrading perpedicularly towards the apex forming a right angle; between the hull projection and the apex, a series of long brown bristles along sutural stria; some longer brown bristles the apical edge in proximity of last striae. Elytra in ventral vision with greater width in the middle, then abruptly narrowing to the apical third, and rounded in proximity of the apex.

Slender legs, with clavate femora; fore tibiae curved at the apex, mid and hind tibiae with slightly more pronounced curvatures, fore tibiae with straight inner edge, a dense series of short tubercles, and blackish mucrones; mid tibiae with several small tubercles, and black small mucrones; hind tibiae without tubercles, with an inner light fringe of bristles.

Genitalia as illustrated (figs 8a-8d; 9d).

Female. Dimensions: LB: 10.8 □ 12.3 (â: 10.55). LR: 1.5 □ 2.0 (â: 1.75). WR: 1.3 - 1.7 (â: 1.45). LP: 3.3 - 4.0 (â: 3.6). WP: 3.2 - 4.1 (â: 3.6). LE: 7.5 □ 8.3 (â: 8.0). WE: 4.8 - 5.6 (â: 5.1).

N = 6 for all measurements.

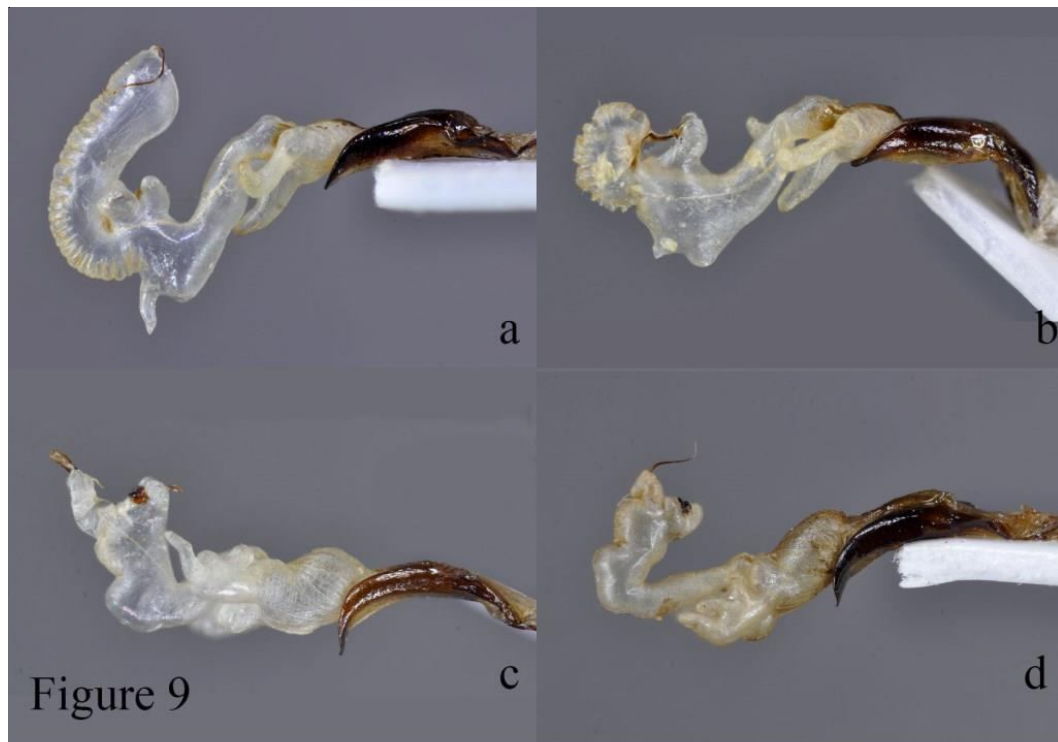


Fig. 9. Endophallus in lateral view. a: *Metapocyrtus bacoensis*; b: *M. coeruleolineatus*; c: *M. rubricollis*; d: *M. yoshitakei*

Elytra more convex than the male, with a more regular convexity, apical third with dorsal hull more pronounced than in the male, with terminal profile less perpendicular and slightly obtuse apex. Elytral spots smaller, more elongate and covered by pale yellow scales. Mesosternum and metasternum slightly wrinkled and with sparse and short brown bristles, ventrites I-II-III with few transverse wrinkles, slightly more evident on the sides. Hind femora shorter than in the male, just slightly protruding from the elytral apex. Other characters like in the male.

Genitalia as illustrated (figs 8e-8g).

Distribution. Widespread and usually not so scarce all along the mountain ridges of Mindoro.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated with great esteem and friendship to Hiraku Yoshitake (Tsukuba, Japan) for his great contribution to a

better knowledge of both the taxonomy and systematics of the Curculionidae Pachyrhynchini.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to express our warmest thanks to Olaf Jäger (SMTD) for his support during our stay in Dresden and continuous loan of specimens; furthermore we are grateful to Hiraku Yoshitake (Tsukuba, Japan) for his help in various ways, Adam Cotton (Chiang Mai, Thailand) for the revision of the English text, and an anonymous reviewer for his suggestions.

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Received: 15.11.2018.

Accepted: 20.12. 2018.

Published: 31.12.2018.