A new *Metapocyrtus* from Luzon (Philippines) (Curculionidae, Entiminae, Pachyrhynchini)

1Maurizio Bollino & 2Guy Guerlach
1c/o Museo di Storia naturale del Salento, 73021 Calimera (Lecce), Italy
phalaecus@gmail.com; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4982-84.
212 Rue des Coquelicots, 57420 Orny, France.
guerlachg@wanadoo.fr; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9809-8282.
Corresponding author: phalaecus@gmail.com

Abstract

The genus *Metapocyrtus* Heller, 1912 has its center of diversity in the Philippines, and consists of more than 360 species-group names. Here we describe a new species from central Luzon, *Metapocyrtus cetes* sp.n., similar to *Metapocyrtus proteus* Heller 1921, from which it can be distinguished by the rostrum, the distal patches of scales on the pronotum, the shape of the aedeagus, and the endophallus.

**Keywords:** new species, weevils, endophallus.

Introduction

The Pachyrhynchini fauna of Luzon Island is perhaps the best known of the Philippine archipelago. Authors such as Chevrolat (1841, 1879, 1811a, 1881b, 1881c, 1881d), Waterhouse (1842, 1843a, 1843b), Faust (1895a, 1895b), Kraatz (1888), Pascoe (1871, 1873, 1885), Heller (1898, 1912, 1915, 1916, 1921, 1924a, 1924b, 1929a, 1929b, 1934) and Schultze (1917, 1919, 1920, 1922a, 1922b, 1923a, 1923b, 1923c, 1924a, 1924b, 1925, 1929, 1934) in the period ~1840–1934, and more authors in recent years, have described numerous taxa from Luzon raising the total number of species named to be more than 230 out of a total of about 520 available names for the whole tribe. Despite this, the examination of further material even from apparently well-known areas continue to reveal new species, testifying to the extreme diversity of taxa that Pachyrhynchini contain. While examining the variability of different populations of *Metapocyrtus proteus* Heller, 1921, we have found a small series of specimens showing stable differences from typical *M. proteus*. After careful examination of external morphological characters and male genitalia, including everted endophallicus, we conclude that they belong to a new taxon, described below.

Materials and Methods

Morphological characters were observed under Nikon SMZ745T stereomicroscope. Stacked digital images were taken as indicated in Bollino et al. (2020). In the text we used the following symbols and abbreviations:

/ = different lines

//= different labels

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

Received: 5 Jan. 2021; Accepted: 3 Mar. 2021; Published: 28 June 2021
LE = length of the elytra in dorsal view, 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
WE = maximum width across the elytra
WP = maximum width across the pronotum
WR = maximum width across the rostrum
All measurements are in millimeters.

Codens of the collections:
GGOF – Guy Guerlach private collection, Orny, France
MBLI – Maurizio Bollino private collection, Lecce, Italy
SMTD – Senckenberg Natural History Collections, Dresden, Germany

Results

 Metapocyrtus cetes sp. n.  
(Fig.1A–D)

Diagnosis.  
 Metapocyrtus cetes sp. n. is superficially quite similar to the sympatric Metapocyrtus proteus Heller 1921, from which it can be distinguished by these characters: the rostrum without the two swollen dorsolateral ridges divergent toward the apex (Fig. 2A), the distal patches of scales on the pronotum triangular (oval or circular in M. proteus), the shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 3A–B) and the endophallus (Fig. 4A–C).

Description.  
Dimension: LB: 8.4 mm–11mm (holotype 9.6 mm), LR: 1.8 mm–2mm (1.9 mm), WR: 1.5mm–1.7mm (1.6 mm), LP: 3mm–3.4 (3.5mm), WP: 3mm–3.6mm (3.5mm), LE: 5.4mm–7.4mm (6.1 mm), WE: 4.2mm–5.9mm (4.9mm). N=6
Habitus as shown in Fig. 1A–B.

Integuments glossy black. Body dorsally subglabrous, ventrally with some long whitish hairs on the center of metasternum. Spots formed by shiny yellowish and orange scales surrounded by green, bluish, and turquoise scales. Eyes, antennae, and tarsomeres black.

Head: black, without markings, except some turquoise elongated scales under eye on each lateral side of the rostrum. Rostrum longer than wide (LR/WR 1.18-1.20), enlarged at the apex; above a slight convexity bordered on each side by an anterolateral depression, delimiting a small central concavity which fades anteriorly. Frons: slightly depressed between the eyes, with a sagittal furrow running forward two-thirds. Eyes medium size, convex. Antennal scape as long as the funicle, with some small brown bristles; funicular segment I one and a half times longer than II, III-VII as long as wide; club sub-ellipsoidal, nearly 3 times longer than wide.

Prothorax: globular, as long as wide (LP/WP 1.0), widest at the middle, convex, glabrous, with a few scattered micro punctuations. Dorsal surface with four patches formed by shiny yellowish and orange roundish scales lined by green, bluish and turquoise scales; these patches are sub-triangular in shape, arranged in symmetry and facing each other on each side of the median axis: two with the base along the proximal edge and two with the base along the distal edge of the pronotum. Another patch of scales is found laterally above the coxa and stretches along the anterior and posterior edges to touch the triangular patches.
Figure 1. Habitus of *Metapocyrtus cetes* sp. n.: A. holotype ♂ dorsal habitus, B. holotype ♂ lateral habitus, C. paratype ♀ dorsal habitus, D. paratype ♀ lateral habitus.
Figure 2. A. dorsal view of rostrum of *Metapocyrtus cetes*, B. idem of *Metapocyrtus proteus*, The red line is drawn along the swollen dorsolateral ridge.

**Elytra**: sub ovate (LE / WE 1.28), larger than the pronotum, the dorsal contour wider and higher in the midpoint. Each elytron with 13 scaly markings, all sub-circular, or slightly sub-ovate, with yellowish and orange scales in the center, and a more or less thin border of green, bluish and turquoise scales: 1) one subbasal dorsal large patch; 2) one subbasal lateral patch; 3) a median transversal line of 4 smaller patches; 4) a postmedian transversal line of 3 small patches; 5) one lateral and one subventral small patch in-between the median and postmedian lines; 6) one parasutural patch at beginning of elytral declivity; 7) one subapical ovate patch.

**Metasternum**: the outer part of the inter-coxal area covered with yellowish and bluish scales.

**Legs**: femora strongly clavate; tibiae serrate along internal edges, incurved apically; external third of femora covered with a circular band of green–bluish scales, mostly bluish; tibiae with slight black pubescence.

**Genitalia**: as illustrated (Fig. 3A–C). Everted endophallus with a quite unusual pattern: the median portion is wound in a spiral, something unique among the Pachyrhynchini studied so far (Fig. 4A–C).

Female. Dimensions: LB: 9.0 mm–10.5 mm, LR: 1.6 mm–1.8 mm, WR: 1.6 mm–1.7 mm, LP: 3.1 mm–3.4, WP: 3.3 mm–3.6 mm, LE: 6.2 mm–7.5 mm, WE: 4.6 mm–5.8 mm. N=4

Habitus as shown in Fig. 1C–D.

The differences concerning males are: rostrum slightly wider (LR/WR 1.11-1.13); prothorax barely wider (WP/LP 1.03–1.04); elytra much longer (LE♀/LE♂~1.34); some parasutural erect bristles along the central portion of the apical declivity, which is steeper; elytra slightly emarginate before apex. Ventrite I simple, not depressed. Tarsi narrower. Otherwise practically as in male.

Figure 4. Endophalluses: A-C. male endophallus of *Metapocyrtus cetes*, D-E. idem of *Metapocyrtus proteus*, A. endophallus in left lateral view, B. endophallus in right lateral view, C. endophallus in dorsal view, D. endophallus in lateral view, E. endophallus in dorsal view.

Type Material. Holotype (Fig.1A-B), male: Philippine – Luzon / Banaue / (Ifugao) / VIII.2015 / Ex Lumawig – Coll. Guerlach (typed on white card) // HOLOTYPE male / *Metapocyrtus cetes* BOLLINO & GUERLACH, 2021 (typed on red card), temporarily in MBLI, will be deposited in SMTD. Paratypes (6♂♂, 4♀♀): 1♂ Philippines – N. Luzon / Ifugao / Banaue / VI-VII.2015 / Ex Lumawig – coll. Bollino; 1♀ Philippines – Nueva Viscaya / Road Imugan – Santa Fe/ IX.2009 – m. 400-500 / lg. local collectors – coll. Bollino; 2♂♂ Philippines – Luzon / Mt. Imugan / (Nueva Viscaya) / II.2009 / coll. Bollino, all in MBLI; 3♂♂, 3♀♀ same data of the Holotype, but with date
XI.2014, VI.2015, VII.2015, VIII.2014, IX.2014, VIII.2015, all in GGOF. All Paratypes with additional label typed on red card: PARATYPE / Metapocyrtus cetes BOLLINO & GUERLACH, 2021

Distribution
Based on our current knowledge, the new species is restricted to the area around Banaue in Ifugao province in the Cordillera Administrative Region, Northern Luzon, The Philippines.

Etymology
Due to the similarity with the nominotypical specimens of Metapocyrtus proteus, the new species is named cetes, the Egyptian name of Proteus, son of Poseidon, and described by a set of traditions as a king of Egypt.

Acknowledgements
We wish to express our gratitude to Adam Cotton (Chiang Mai, Thailand) for revision of the English text, and two anonymous referees for improving contents.

REFERENCES


Pascoe FP. 1873. Contributions towards a knowledge of the Curculionidae. Part II. *Journal of the Linnean Society, zoology* 11(51), 154–218 + pl. VI–IX.


Received : 5 Jan. 2021; Accepted : 3 Mar. 2021; Published : 28 June 2021.