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Yoshitake, Hiraku
Natural Resources Inventory Center, National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences

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# A New Species of the Subgenus *Artapocyrtus* of the Genus *Metapocyrtus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae) from Mindanao, the Philippines

**Hiraku Yoshitake**

*Natural Resources Inventory Center, National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences, Kannondai 3-1-3, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8604 Japan*

**Abstract.** A new Pachyrhynchini species, *Metapocyrtus* (*Artapocyrtus*) *sakaii* sp. nov., is described from Surigao del sur, Mindanao, the Philippines. This species is distinguished from its allied species mainly by having a conical projection on the ventral surface of the rostrum in both sexes.

**Key words:** taxonomy, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, new species, Mindanao.

## Introduction

The subgenus *Artapocyrtus* Heller, 1912 of the genus *Metapocyrtus* Heller, 1912 is characterized mainly by the short rostrum which is as long as wide and bears distinct dorso-lateral edges (Schultze, 1925; Yap & Gapud, 2007). To date, 17 species of the subgenus have been known from the Philippines, one of which has been recorded doubtfully from Thailand (Dalla Torre & van Emden, 1931; van Emden, 1932; Yap, 2008). Recently, I had an opportunity to examine a pair of specimens of an undetermined species belonging to the subgenus that was collected from Surigao del sur, Mindanao, the Philippines. I concluded that it is new to science on the basis of detailed morphological observations including an examination of pachyrhynchid weevil specimens deposited at the Museum für Tierkunde Dresden (MTD). In this paper, I describe the new species with habitus photographs and illustrations of terminalia of both sexes.

## Materials and Methods

This study was based on specimens preserved in the National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences, Tsukuba (NIAES) and MTD. The type material of the new species described herein is deposited at NIAES. External structures were observed under a Nikon SMZ1500 steroscopic microscope. Photographs of the holotype male and a paratype female were taken with a Nikon D80 digital camera. Each final image was assembled from a series of photographs with different focal planes, using the computer freeware CombineZP (Hadley, 2010). Measurements of various body parts in dorsal views are coded as follows: LB = length of the body, from the apical margin of pronotum to the apices of clothed elytra; LR = length of the rostrum; WR = maximum width across the rostrum; WP = maximum width across the pronotum; LP = length of the pronotum, from the base to apex along the midline; WE = maximum width across the elytra; LE = length of the elytra, from the level of the basal margins to the apices of the clothed elytra. All measurements are in mm. To examine male and female terminalia, specimens were macerated in hot water and dissected under the stereoscopic microscope. The abdominal segments III to V was first removed from the body and then cleaned in hot 10% KOH solution for 5 to 10 minutes. Male and female terminalia extracted from the abdominal segments were mounted on slides with glycerol and studied with a Leitz Orthoplan optical microscope and drawn in detail through an attached camera lucida. Scale bars were calibrated using a Nikon objective micrometer. Verbatim label data indicated by quotation marks are provided for the holotype. Label breaks are indicated by a slash ("/").

E-mail: zoumushi@niaes.affrc.go.jp

## *Metapocyrtus* (*Artapocyrtus*) *sakaii* sp. nov.
(Figs. 1–12)

*Diagnosis*. *Metapocyrtus* (*Artapocyrtus*) *sakaii* sp. nov. resembles *M*. (*A*.) *bifasciatus* (Waterhouse, 1842), *M*. (*A*.) *comes* (Tachenberg in Heyne & Taschenberg, 1908), *M*. (*A*.) *ruficrus* van Emden, 1932, and *M*. (*A*.) *violaceus* Schultze, 1919 in having similar scaly markings, but *M*. (*A*.) *sakaii* is readily distinguishable from all these species by the rostrum with a conical projection on the ventral surface in both sexes.

*Description*. Male. Dimensions: LB: 9.02. LR: 1.50. WR: 1.40. LP: 3.30. WP: 3.40. LE: 6.10. WE: 4.40. N = 1 for all measurements. Habitus as shown in Figs. 1, 2.

Integument black; femora and tibiae reddish brown except basal and apical parts tinged with black. Body surface mostly moderately shiny, except rostrum with strong luster and subopaque vertex and underside.

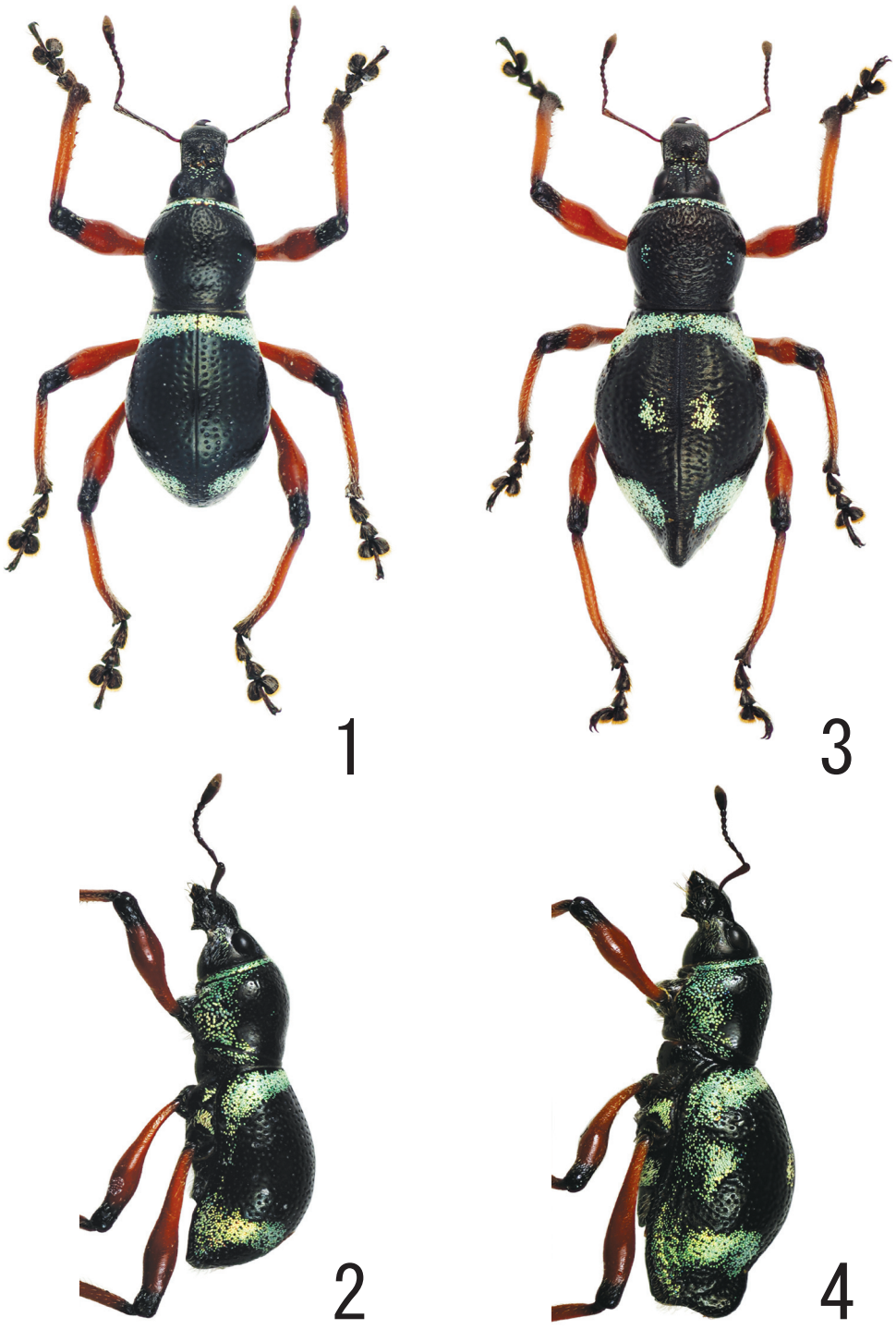
Body mostly subglabrous. Head covered with metallic green elliptic and white hair-like scales on latero-ventral parts; forehead between eyes scattered with metallic green round scales. Rostrum covered with white hair-like scales, sparsely mingled with greenish ones. Prothorax with the following markings of metallic green round scales: a pair of small median spots in the middle, a broad latero-ventral stripe on each side, and a narrow band along apical margin. Elytra with basal and subapical bands of metallic green scales; basal band arched posteriorly; subapical band widened toward lateral margins; apical part sparsely covered white fine hairs. Femora covered with fine light-colored hairs, which become sparse and minute medially. Tibiae moderately covered with fine light-colored hairs, which become dark and dense apically; internal margin of each tibia fringed with longer, stouter hairs. Sterna and venter sparsely covered with fine light-colored hairs; metasternum and ventrite I with a pair of spots of metallic green elliptic scales on sides, respectively.

Forehead flattened, with a fine longitudinal groove along midline in entire length. Antennae with scape slender, nearly as long as funicle; funicle seven-segmented; funicular segment I nearly four times as long as wide, longer than II; segment II nearly three times as long as wide, nearly twice as long as III; segments III–VI subequal in length, nearly 1.4 times as long as wide, slightly shorter than V; segment V nearly as long as wide; club lanceolate, nearly three times as long as wide. Rostrum nearly as long as wide, LR/WR 1.07, subparallel-sided; dorsum finely punctured, with a basal transverse groove in entire width and with a deep longitudinal groove along midline on basal 1/3, dorsally convex in the middle; dorsal contour of forehead and rostrum discontinuous; dorso-lateral edges well-defined in entire lengh, not interrupted by basal transverse groove, weakly constricted in the middle; dorso-lateral part on each side with a subtriangular depression between dorso-lateral edge and upper margin of antennal scrobe, which is interrupted by the depression; ventral surface with a conical projection in the middle. Prothorax subglobular, nearly as long as wide, WP/LP 1.03; dorsum finely punctured, weakly rugose on interstices between punctures, moderately convex; dorsal contour highest at apical 2/3; sides rather strongly dilated from strongly constricted base, widest at apical 2/3, strongly convergent apicad, and then narrowly constricted at apex; basal margin shallowly widely emarginate in the middle; apical margin shallowly arched; subbasal and subapical grooves entirely distinct. Elytra subovate, LE/WE 1.39, moderately wider than prothorax, WE/WP 1.29, LE/LP 1.85, moderately striate-punctured; striae distorted in median part; dorsum moderately convex, with subtruncate basal margin; dorsal contour highest behind the middle, with continuous but rather steep apical declivity; sides gradually dilated from base, widest just behind the middle, rather strongly narrowed apicad, and then gently rounded at apices. Venter deeply depressed on disc of ventrite I. Legs slender; femora moderately clavate; tibiae weakly incurved apically, each of which bears a mucro at apex; fore tibiae sharply serrate along internal margin; mid and hind tibiae minutely serrate along internal margins; apical mucrones on hind tibiae vestigial. Terminalia as illustrated (Figs. 5–8).

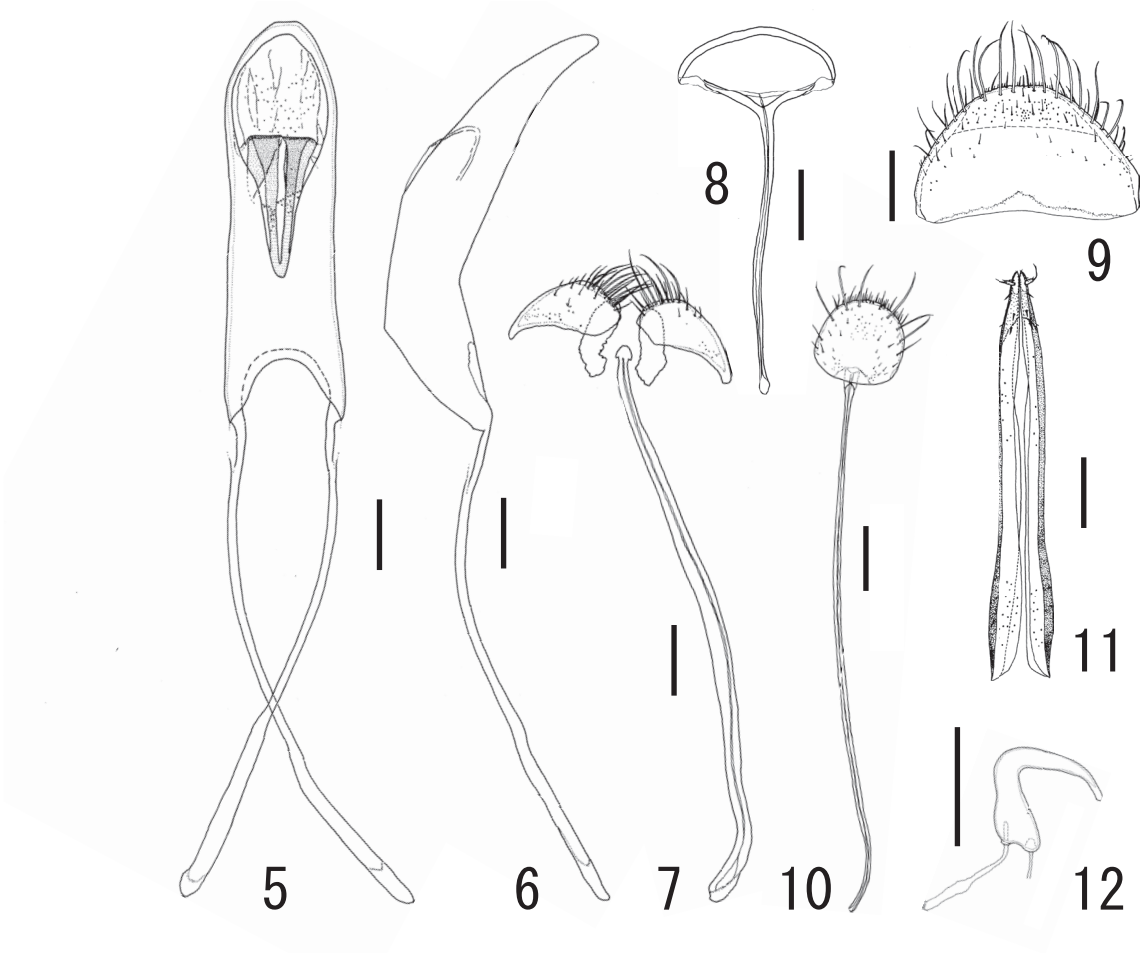
**Female**. Dimensions: LB: 10.80. LR: 1.60. WR: 1.50. LP: 3.40. WP: 3.70. LE: 7.5. WE: 5.50. N = 1 for all measurements. Habitus as shown in Figs. 3, 4.

Elytra with a pair of spots of metallic green round scales on disc and sides of median part, respectively; apical part more densely covered with hairs. Forehead slightly wider. Rostrum LR/WR 1.07. Prothorax barely wider, WP/LP 1.09, more strongly rugose. Elytra slightly longer and wider, LE/WE 1.36, WE/WP 1.49, LE/LP 2.21, compressed laterally near base, bearing a small round prominence in basal compression on each side; suture bearing a long laminate projection on apical declivity before apex; laminate projection semi-circular and rather strong in profile. Venterite I simple, not depressed; ventrites III–V simple, lacking remarkable structures. Terminalia as illustrated (Figs. 9–12). Otherwise practically as in male.

*Type material*. Holotype male (NIAES Type Specimen Code No. COL-272), "Tandag / Surigao del SUR / Mindanao Is. / Philippines / IV. 2005"; "[HOLOTYPE] male / *Metapocyrtus* (*Artapocyrtus*) / *sakaii* YOSHITAKE,




**Figs. 1-4.** *Metapocyrtus* (*Artapocyrtus*) *sakaii* sp. nov. – 1, 2, Holotype male; 1, dorsal habitus; 2, lateral habitus. 3, 4, Paratype female; 3, dorsal habitus; 4, lateral habitus.




**Figs. 5-12.** *Metapocyrtus* (*Artapocyrtus*) *sakaii* sp. nov. – 5–8. Male terminalia; 5, aedeagus in dorsal view; 6, aedeagus in lateral view; 7, sternite IX in ventral view; 8, tegmen in ventral view. 9–12, Female terminalia; 9, tergite VIII in dorsal view; 10, sternite VIII in ventral view; 11, ovipositor in dorsal view; 12, spermatheca. Scale: 0.50 mm.

2011" (typed on red card): "NIAES COLLECTION" (typed on yellow card). Paratype. 1 female (NIAES), same data as the holotype.

*Distribution*. Philippines (Mindanao: Surigao del sur).

*Etymology*. This new species is named after Kaoru Sakai, who kindly donated the type material to NIAES from his private collection.

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