

ONE NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *MACROCYRTUS* HELLER, 1912 (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE: PACHYRHYNCHINI) FROM LUZON ISLAND, PHILIPPINES

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One new species of the genus *Macrocyrtus* Heller, 1912 has been described from Luzon Island, the Philippines: *Macrocyrtus stellarum* **sp. nov.** (Isabela). Description of the new species, together with photographs of the habitus and male genitalia are provided herein.

Key words: Pachyrhynchini, *Macrocyrtus*, New species, Philippines, Luzon Island, Diversity, Taxonomy.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Macrocyrtus* Heller, 1912 currently comprises thirteen species from Luzon and Babuyan Islands, the Philippines (Schultze, 1934; Genka & Yoshitake, 2019; Barševskis 2016). With two subgenera - *Exmacrocyrtus* Schultze, 1924, including four species: *M. (E.) erosus* Pascoe, 1871 (*Apocyrtus erosus* Pascoe, 1973, = *Pachyrhynchus impressipennis* Chevrolat, 1881), *M. (E.) ilocanus* Schultze, 1918, *M. (E.) negrito* Heller, 1912, *M. (E.) pseudopolitus* Heller, 1921 (Schultze, 1924; Heller, 1929) and subgenus *Macrocyrtus*: *M. (M.) babuyanensis* Genka & Yoshitake, 2019, *M. (M.) benguetanus* Schultze, 1917, *M. (M.) castaenus* Pascoe, 1881 (*Apocyrtus castaneus* Pascoe, 1881), *M. (M.) contractus* Chevrolat, 1881 (*Apocyrtus contractus* Chevrolat, 1881, = *M. (M.) nigrans*

Pascoe, 1881), *M. (M.) montanus* Schultze, 1917 (*M. benguetanus* var. *montanus* Schultze, 1917), *M. (M.) splendidus* Genka & Yoshitake, 2019, *M. (M.) subcostanus* Heller, 1912, *M. trilineatus* Schultze, 1918 as well as *M. helleri* Janczyk, 1956 which is not yet placed in any subgenera.

Species of the genus *Macrocyrtus* are distributed along different parts of the Luzon and Babuyan Islands. One species is present for Babuyan Islands, one – Ilocos Northe at the Northern part of the Luzon, three – Nueva Vizcaya at the central part of the Luzon, four species are present at the Cagayan Valley, including Isabella, where the new species is distributed, majority or eight species are present at central part of the Luzon Island – Benguet province. Two species (*P. pseudopolitus* Heller, 1921 and *P. helleri* Janczyk, 1956) are without exact distributional data with original distribution of the Philippines.

During the study of current genus, I concluded that DUBC comprises one species new to science which, respectively, is described herein.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The following study was based on specimens deposited at the Daugavpils University, Study and Research Center "Ilgas" (DUBC). The methods and equipment used in this study were the same as explained in Rukmane (2018). The type specimens of the new species described in this paper are preserved in the DUBC.

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

/ = different lines

RESULTS

***Macrocyrtus (Macrocyrtus) stellarum* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1-3)

Differential analyses. *Macrocyrtus (Macrocyrtus) stellarum* sp. nov. on general appearance is similar to *Macrocyrtus (M.) splendidus* Genka & Yoshitake, 2019 but is readily distinguishable from this species by various morphological features: 1) pronotum more convex, with two small spots on the disc and two large spots on lateroventral parts; 2) rostrum with almost no pubescence dorsally; 3) different spots on the elytra; 4) aedeagus with more strictly constricted apex.

Description. Male. Dimensions. LB: 10.8; LR: 1.92; WR: 1.53; LP: 3.0; WP: 2.95; LE: 6.88; WE: 5.0. N=1 for all measurements. Habitus as shown in Figs. 1B and 1B.

Integument black, shiny; antennae except club slightly tingled with red; femora reddish brown except black apical parts. Body subglabrous, with markings of shiny metallic green to yellow round scales.

Head on each side bellow eye with few elongated

scales, mingled with long golden setae; forehead between eyes with patch of scales from middle of forehead to middle of rostrum. Rostrum without hairs dorsally, with few short hairs from antennal scape to labrum. Forehead finely punctured along internal margins of eyes, smooth along base, with deep longitudinal groove from the middle of the forehead to apex of the rostrum. Eyes slightly convex, slightly prominent from the outline of the head. Antennae slender, clavate; segments I and II sub-equal in size, nearly 3 times longer than wide; segments III to VII subequal in size, gradually increasing from segment III to VII; club lanceolate, nearly 3 times as long as wide. Rostrum slightly longer than wide, LR/WR 1.25; in dorsal contour straight, weakly incurved along antennal scape; finely punctured, with shallow impression from the middle of the rostrum to middle of the forehead.

Prothorax subcylindrical, almost subequal in length and width, LP/WP: 1.01, with the following scaly markings: 1) a pair of small elongated patches on each side along subbasal part; 2) a pair of big round patches on each lateroventral side. Dorsum slightly convex on sides, weakly punctured; widest just before middle; subbasal part with groove on entire length; subapical part with weaker groove, indistinct dorsally.

Each elytron with the following scaly markings: 1) small elongated patch from subbasal part to basal 1/2 of interval III; 2) bigger, oval patch along interval VIII to lateral margin; 3) small round median patch along intervals II and III; 4) median patch along intervals VI and VII, slightly redirected basally from the midline of elytron; 5) round median patch along lateral margin; 6) tiny patch on apical 1/2 along interval III; 7) patch along interval V, redirected to midline of the elytron, patch may vary in size or be absent; 8) round patch along interval VII at apical 1/2; 9) scally line on lateral margin from the midline to 1/2 apical part; 10) bigger patch near apex along intervals IV and V. Elytra subovate, LE/WE: 1.38; wider and longer than prothorax, WE/WP: 1.69, LE/LP: 1.81; smooth on entire length, with finely expressed intervals; widest just in the middle. Underside sparsely covered with long golden

hairs; ventrites III-V furnished with longer hairs; subtriangular patch on each mesepisterna; venrite II with a two small round patches on sides along apical margin; venrite I with oval scaly patch on each side.

Coxae sparsely covered with long golden hairs and few elongated scales. Femora with short yellowish-grey hairs in median part and longer hairs on apical part, mingled with few elliptic scales on inner margin. Tibiae sparsely covered with yellowish-grey hairs which are longer along internal margin, hairs become longer toward apex; protibia with two protrusions along internal margin, one on apical $\frac{1}{2}$, one on the middle of the internal margin; mesotibia with two smaller protrusions from basal part to midline; metatibia with three bigger protrusions from basal internal margin to slightly above middle.

Aedeagal body as shown in Fig. 2A-D.

Female unknown.



Fig. 1: Dorsal habitus of the *Macrocyrtus (Macrocyrtus) stellarum* sp. nov. A – dorsal view; B – lateral view.



Fig. 3. Distribution of the the *Macrocyrtus (Macrocyrtus) stellarum* sp. nov. (marked with red).



Fig. 2. Male genitalia of the *Macrocyrtus (Macrocyrtus) stellarum* sp. nov. A – aedeagus in lateral view; B – sternites VIII and IX in ventral view; C – tegmen in dorsal view; D – aedeagus in dorsal view.

Type material. Holotype: "PHILIPPINES. N Luzon / Sierra Madre. Isabela, / VIII 2013. / local collector leg. "' (typed on a white card); "HOLOTYPE / Male / *Macrocyrtus (Macrocyrtus) stellarum* / Rukmane, 2019 / det. Rukmane, 2019" (typed on a red card).

Distribution. Philippines, Luzon Island. Isabella (Fig. 3).

Etymology. This species is named after its sparkling scales, which are just as bright as the stars in the dark sky. Stella – star (Latin).

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