

A New Genus and Two New Species of the Tribe Pachyrhynchini (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae) from the Philippines

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Abstract A new genus, *Trichomacrocyrthus* gen. nov., is established in the tribe Pachyrhynchini of the subfamily Entiminae, family Curculionidae for three Philippine species formerly placed in *Macrocyrthus* HELLER, 1912, *Trichomacrocyrthus hieroglyphicus* (SCHULTZE, 1917), comb. nov. (type species), *T. kalinganus* (SCHULTZE, 1922), comb. nov., and *T. trivittatus* (SCHULTZE, 1922), comb. nov., as well as for two new species, *T. chlorostigma* sp. nov. and *T. calostigma* sp. nov., described from Nueva Vizcaya province, Luzon, the Philippines.

Introduction

Macrocyrthus HELLER, 1912 (Curculionidae, Entiminae) is a Pachyrhynchini genus characterized mainly by the following features: rostrum simple, lacking basal transverse groove and apical bulge; margins of antennal scrobes simple, neither carinate nor interrupted; and hind tibiae sparsely denticulate along internal margins (HELLER, 1912; SCHULTZE, 1923; YOSHITAKE, 2017). Presently, this genus is composed of 13 species in two subgenera, all of which are known from northern Luzon in the Philippines (DALLA TORRE *et al.*, 1931; JANCZYK, 1957).

In the course of my taxonomic and inventory research of the tribe Pachyrhynchini, I found within the genus *Macrocyrthus* three heterogeneous species having the hind tibiae with no denticules but covered with golden hairs along the inner margins. In addition, I had an opportunity to examine specimens of two undetermined, morphologically similar Pachyrhynchini species from Luzon, the Philippines, both of which possess the golden hairs on the inner margins of hind tibiae.

After careful examination, I concluded that they constitute a distinct group in the tribe by sharing several features of generic importance and two of which are new to science. In an attempt to improve the current classification system of the Pachyrhynchini, here I establish a new genus for the three known species that had been placed in *Macrocyrthus* and describe the two new species under the new genus.

Material and Methods

This study was based on specimens preserved in the Munetoshi MARUYAMA Collection at the Kyushu University Museum, Fukuoka (MCKUM), Hiraku YOSHITAKE Collection and Kaoru SAKAI Collection at the Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences, NARO, Tsukuba (NIAES), and Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen, Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden (SMTD). The methods used in this study were the same as those explained in YOSHITAKE (2017). The holotypes of the new species described herein are preserved in NIAES.

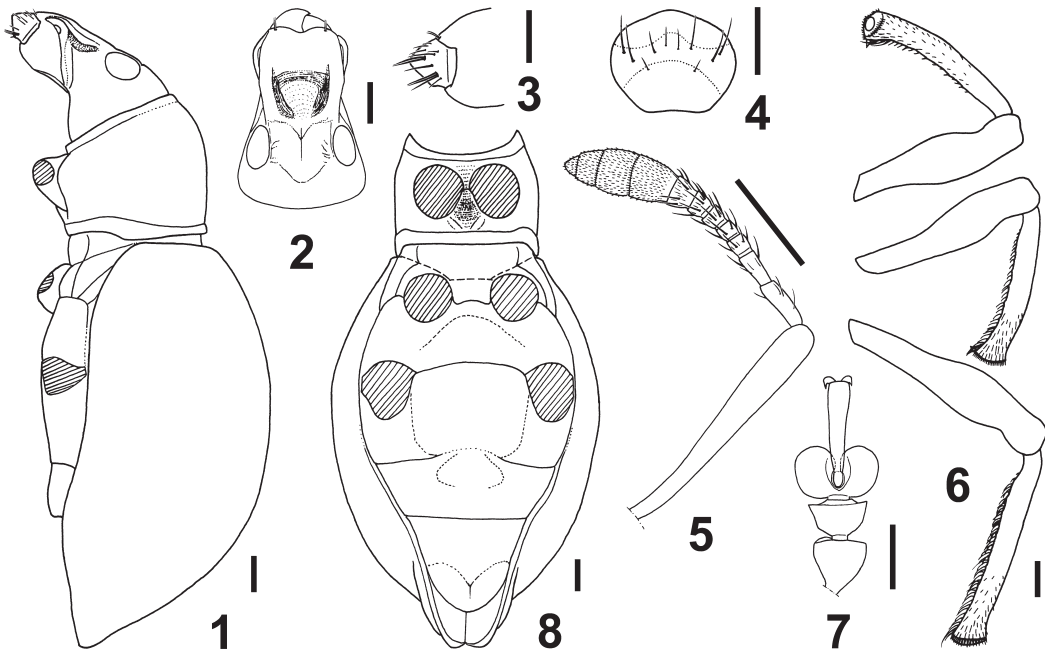
Taxonomy

Trichomacrocyrtus gen. nov.

Type species: *Eupachyrrhynchus hieroglyphicus* SCHULTZE, 1917.

Diagnosis. *Trichomacrocyrtus* resembles *Macrocyrtus* HELLER, 1912 by sharing the following characteristics of generic importance: rostrum without basal transverse groove (Fig. 2); antennal scrobes smooth on upper margins, not carinate (Fig. 1); antennal scape slender, reaching hind margin of eye (Fig. 5); metepisternal suture indistinct in apical half (Fig. 1); ventrites I and II being subconnate on the disc (Fig. 8); and female ventrites III, IV, and V connate (Fig. 8). However, *Trichomacrocyrtus* can be clearly distinguished from *Macrocyrtus* mainly by the rostrum with distinct basal border (the dorsal contour of head between forehead and rostrum is discontinuous in profile) (Figs. 1 & 2), medially interrupted upper margin of antennal scrobe by an oblique groove on each side of the rostrum (Fig. 1), broad tarsal segments I and II, each of which is wider than long (Fig. 7), simple hind femora, mid and hind tibiae which is not denticulate but fringed with dense golden hairs along inner margins (Fig. 6), well-separated procoxae (Fig. 8), and more widely separated mesocoxae (Fig. 8). In contrast, *Macrocyrtus* species possess the indistinct basal border of rostrum (the dorsal contour of head between forehead and rostrum is continuous in profile), complete antennal scrobes, basally concave hind femora on internal surfaces in males, hind tibiae with sparse denticules on inner margins, relatively thin tarsal segments I and II at most as wide as long, subcontiguous procoxae, and narrowly separated mesocoxae. *Trichomacrocyrtus* is characterized also by the chaetotaxy of mandibles and prementum (Figs. 3 & 4).

Description. Body medium-sized. Forehead wider than eye width, flat or declined medially, with fine groove along midline, slightly convex along inner margin of each eye. Eyes weakly convex, not or barely prominent from lateral contour of head. Rostrum slightly longer than wide, weakly curved ventrally; dorsum without transverse groove at base but with distinct basal border, with subobtriangular median depression on basal half, weakly bulging on apical half (Fig. 1), with sides gradually widened apicad but slightly narrowed apically before antennal insertions, not constricted in basal part; dorsolateral edges obtuse but distinct; dorsal contour between forehead and rostrum more or less discontinuous (Fig. 1); sides widened apically; lateral surface on each side sometimes with obscure longitudinal depression between eye and upper margin of antennal scrobe in profile; upper margins of antennal scrobes smooth, not carinate, each of which is interrupted in middle by oblique groove (Fig. 1); ventral surface with a pair of oblique grooves on median part, simple on sides, not sulcate; grooves approximated basally; interstice between grooves flattened; lower margins of antennal scrobes rapidly strongly approximated basally, but well-separated in entire length on ventral surface. Each mandible (Fig. 3) bearing ca. ten lateral setae, in addition to several short fine hairs. Postmentum strongly declined apically toward prementum. Prementum (Fig. 4) shallowly subsided into oral cavity, widely concave on basal 1/3, bearing ca. ten setae on median part, with apical declivity; median setae transversely arranged. Antennae (Fig. 5) with scape slender, reaching hind margin of eye, longer than funicle; club relatively long. Prothorax with basal margin wider than apical margin; subbasal constriction strong, but become thinner and indistinct dorsally (Fig. 1); subapical constriction weak, dorsally become weaker (Fig. 1); pronotum even, more or less weakly punctured; dorsal contour more or less convex (Fig. 1). Elytra more or less obovoidal, dorsally moderately convex (Fig. 1), more or less finely striate-punctured, simple laterally, not depressed above hind coxae; basal margin subtruncate, more than half as wide as elytra but sometimes in females nearly half as wide as those, simple, not promi-



Figs. 1–8. Diagnostic characteristics of *Trichomacrocyrus* gen. nov. (*Macrocyrus* (*Exmacrocyrus*) *hieroglyphicus* SCHULTZE, 1917, holotype female). — 1, Body excluding appendages except fore and mid coxae, in lateral view; 2, head in dorsal view; 3, left mandible and apex of rostrum, in lateral view; 4, prementum in ventral view; 5, right antenna in dorsal view; 6, left legs excluding tarsi, in ventral view; 7, right fore tarsus in dorsal view; 8, underside excluding head and legs, in ventral view. Scale bars: 1.00 mm for 1–3 & 5–8; 0.50 mm for 4.

ment dorsally; intervals flat and smooth, except squamate portions slightly depressed; striae sometimes distorted; apical declivity gradual, uniform, lacking projection in males or more or less projected apicad in females (Fig. 1); internal margins of apices simple, not fringed with dense golden hairs. Legs as illustrated (Figs. 6 & 7). Procoxae narrowly separated. Mesocoxae moderately separated. Hind femora simple, not concave basally on internal surfaces. Tibiae simple, neither flattened, denticulate nor keeled, at most serrate along internal margins, mucronate apically on all legs; mid and hind tibiae more or less densely covered with golden hairs on internal surfaces (Fig. 6). Tarsi broad; tarsal segment II with sharp apical corners on both sides (Fig. 6). Metepisternal suture indistinct in apical half (Fig. 1). Underside of thorax and abdomen as illustrated (Fig. 7). Intercostal portion of prosternum strongly convex in basal half and gradually declined apically in apical half. Apical margin of prosternum gently emarginate, not angulate. Mesosternal process moderately convex, higher than intercostal portion of metasternum. Metasternum moderate in length on disc, clearly longer than mesosternal process; intercostal portion simple, not convex along basal margin. First two ventrites divided by suture which becomes indistinct on disc; ventrite I sometimes slightly bulging laterally; ventrite II more or less bulging laterally. Apical three ventrites unarmed in both sexes but connate in females; apex of ventrite V subtruncate in males or round in females.

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon).

Etymology. The generic name, which is masculine in gender, is a combination of the Greek prefix *tricho-* meaning “hair” and the name of its allied genus, denoting its unique feature and similarity

to *Macrocyrtus*.

***Trichomacrocyrtus hieroglyphicus* (SCHULTZE, 1917), comb. nov.**

Eupachyrrhynchus hieroglyphicus SCHULTZE, 1917, 254 (type locality: "LUZON, Benguet, Baguio"), pl. 1, fig. 4 (dorsal habitus, female).

Macrocyrtus (Exmacrocyrtus) hieroglyphicus: SCHULTZE, 1924, 365 (in key), 369 (diagnosis; distribution: "LUZON, Benguet Subprovince, Baguio and Irisan River"); DALLA TORRE *et al.*, 1931, 21 (cataloged; "Philippinen / Luzon").

Type material examined. Holotype female (SMTD).

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon: Cordillera Administrative Region).

***Trichomacrocyrtus kalinganus* (SCHULTZE, 1922), comb. nov.**

Macrocyrtus kalinganus SCHULTZE, 1922, 38 (note on mimetic relation with "*Pachyrrhynchus taylori*"), 42 (type locality: "Luzon, Prov. Kalinga, Balbalin"), taf. 1–fig. 3 (dorsal habitus, female); SCHULTZE, 1923, 617, table 1 (mimetic relation with "*Pachyrrhynchus taylori*" in "Balbalan, Kalinga, Luzon").

Macrocyrtus (Exmacrocyrtus) kalinganus: SCHULTZE, 1924, 365 (in key), 371 (diagnosis; distribution: "Luzon, Kalinga Subprovince, Balbalan (*Taylor*)"), pl. 1–fig. 10 (dorsal habitus, male), pl. 2–fig. 9 (lateral habitus, female); DALLA TORRE *et al.*, 1931, 21 (cataloged; "Philippinen / Luzon").

Type material examined. Two syntypes (SMTD).

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon: Cordillera Administrative Region).

***Trichomacrocyrtus trivittatus* (SCHULTZE, 1922), comb. nov.**

Macrocyrtus trivittatus SCHULTZE, 1922, 42 (type locality: "Luzon, Prov. Benguet, Berg Pulog"; "Prov. Nueva Viscaya, Imogen"), taf. 1–fig. 4 (dorsal habitus, male); SCHULTZE, 1923, 617, table 1 (mimetic relation with "*Pachyrrhynchus igorota*" in Mount Pulog, Benguet, Luzon).

Macrocyrtus (Exmacrocyrtus) trivittatus: SCHULTZE, 1924, 365 (in key), 370 (diagnosis; distribution: "Luzon, Benguet Subprovince, Mount Pulog (SCHULTZE); Nueva Vizcaya Province, Imugan (*Boettcher*)"), pl. 1–fig. 8 (dorsal habitus, female), pl. 2–fig. 10 (lateral habitus, male); DALLA TORRE *et al.*, 1931, 21 (cataloged; "Philippinen / Luzon").

Type material examined. Two syntypes (SMTD).

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon: Cordillera Administrative Region and Cagayan Valley region).

***Trichomacrocyrtus chlorostigma* sp. nov.**

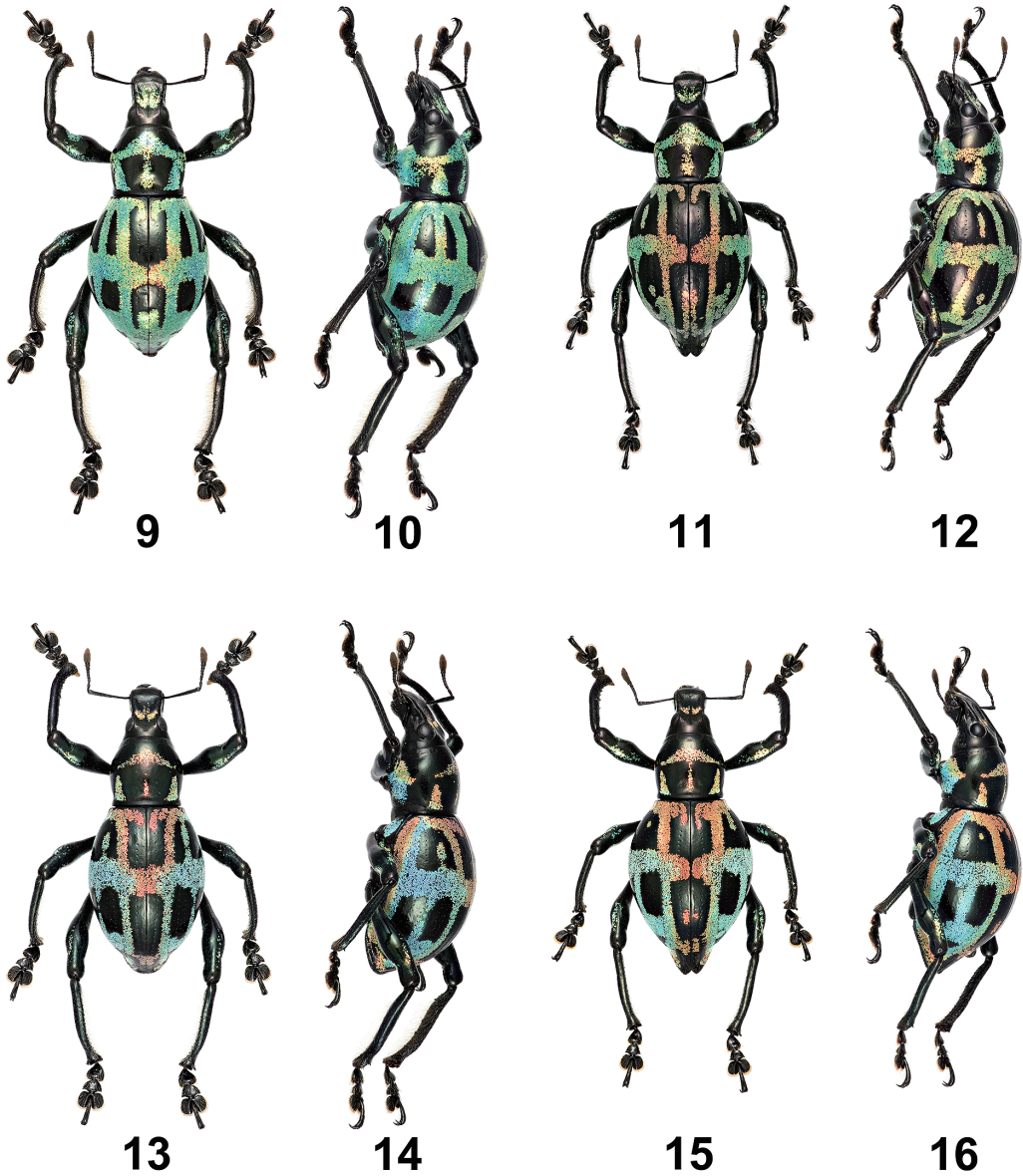
(Figs. 9–12 & 17–20)

Diagnosis. *Trichomacrocyrtus chlorostigma* is distinctive enough not to be confused with any other congeners by the unique markings composed of metallic green round scales (Figs. 9–12).

Description. Male. Dimensions: LB: 13.70–15.00 (holotype 14.00; mean 14.16). LR: 2.20–2.50 (holotype 2.20; mean 2.36). WR: 2.10–2.38 (holotype 2.20; mean 2.24). LP: 4.00–4.40 (holotype 4.00; mean 4.23). WP: 4.40–4.75 (holotype 4.50; mean 4.59). LE: 10.20–11.00 (holotype 10.40; mean 10.59). WE: 7.10–7.80 (holotype 7.20; mean 7.37). N = 5 for all measurements. Dorsal and dorsolateral habitus as shown in Figs. 9 and 10.

Integument black. Body surface mostly shiny but underside with weaker luster.

Body mostly sparsely minutely pubescent, with glossy pale green markings of recumbent round scales whose color becomes copper depending on the viewing angle. Forehead with a pair of small

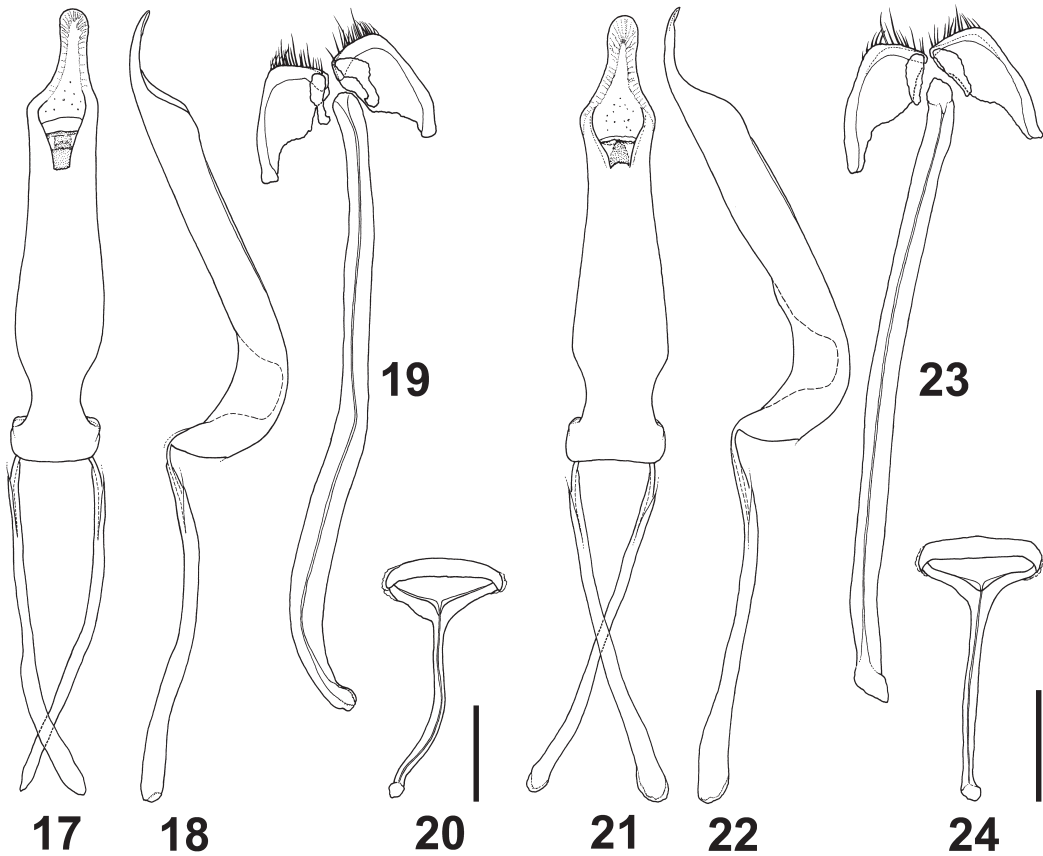


Figs. 9–16. *Trichomacrocyrthus* spp. — 9–12, *T. chlorostigma* sp. nov.; 13–16, *T. calostigma* sp. nov. — 9, 11, 13 & 15, Dorsal habitus; 10, 12, 14 & 16, lateral habitus.

scaly patches on apical part. Antennal scape moderately covered with fine hairs. Rostrum with obscure patch of scattered scales on middle of basal half; each side moderately clothed with fine short golden hairs and glossy pale green hair-like scales on lateroventral part behind antennal scrobe, furnished with long hairs near apex; lateroventral hairs and scales become denser near antennal scrobe. Prothorax with the following scaly markings: 1) median longitudinal patch on basal half, which is varying in shape from linear to elliptical, 2) a pair of subtriangular dorsolateral patches ranging from

subbasal groove to middle, 3) subapical transverse band whose apical margin is broadly arched apicad in middle and basal margin is arched posteriad on sides, and 4) broad lateroventral stripe on each side, which extends from subbasal groove to just behind apical margin; subapical band usually connected with other markings in varying degrees; apical margin of subapical band sometimes sharply produced in middle. Each elytron subglabrous, except usually with the following scaly markings: 1) basal transverse band ranging from external half of interval I to interval IX, 2) short stripe extending from base to subbasal parts of interval I, which is confluent with basal band, 3) median sinuate transverse band across intervals I and IX, 4) longer stripe extending from postmedian to subapical parts of interval I, which is sometimes confluent basally with median band, 5) very long stripe on entire length of interval III, 6) shorter stripe ranging from base to apical 1/3 of interval V, 7) subapical broad transverse band across intervals IV and IX, which is confluent laterally with stripes on intervals III and V, and 8) broad stripe ranging from base to just behind apex along lateral margin, which is confluent apically with stripe on interval III; three transverse bands confluent laterally with marginal stripe; each scaly marking sometimes reduced or enlarged in varying degrees. Fore coxae each with an obscure spot of several scattered scales and sparsely covered with fine hairs on anterior part. Femora each with obscure scaly band on subapical part; band mostly composed of general scales but mingled with hair and/or hair-like scales in the same color. Tibiae moderately clothed with hairs which become denser and longer apically; each tibia fringed with denser hairs along internal margin; internal hairs on mid and hind legs very dense and long. Mesepisterna each mostly densely covered with general scales. Underside mostly thinly covered with fine dark hairs. Prosternum mostly glabrous, except with suberect hairs in row on apical margin. Intercostal part of mesosternum sparsely covered with light-colored hairs, mingled with some general scales on middle. Metasternum with sagittate patch on each side, which is composed of general scales. Ventricle I with transverse patch of general scales on each side along apical margin, furnished with light-colored hairs in each patch. Ventricle V more densely covered with hairs.

Head often more weakly shiny than other parts, sometimes subopaque, sparsely minutely punctured; forehead weakly rugose on sides, nearly twice as wide as eye width. Eyes moderate in size, not prominent from lateral contour of head. Antennae with scape nearly 1.5 times as long as funicle, weakly clavate; funicular segment I nearly 3.5 times as long as wide, slightly longer than II; segment II nearly twice as long as wide, nearly 2.2 times as long as III; segments III–V subequal in length and width, nearly as long as wide, nearly as long as but slightly narrower than VI; segment VI nearly 1.2 times as wide as long, slightly shorter and narrower than VII; segment VII much larger than VI, nearly 1.3 times as wide as long; club subellipsoidal, nearly 2.5 times as long as wide, slightly longer than funicular segments III to VII combined. Rostrum nearly as long as wide, LR/WR 1.00–1.12 (holotype: 1.00); dorsum moderately finely punctured, and with subobtriangular concavity on basal half, which is weakly shiny, sometimes opaque; apical bulge weak, flattish dorsally, weakly rugose; dorsal contour between forehead and rostrum slightly discontinuous; dorsal contour of rostrum very weakly arched in basal half, then weakly raised to apical 1/3, and finally gently declined to apex; sides moderately widened apically. Prothorax subcampanulate, nearly as long as wide, WP/LP 1.06–1.13 (holotype: 1.13); dorsum moderately minutely punctured, moderately convex but slightly depressed on middle of basal 1/3; dorsal contour highest just before middle; sides gradually dilated from subbasal constriction, widest before middle, then rather strongly convergent apicad; basal margin subtruncate; apical margin very weakly arched anteriorly; subbasal groove obscure dorsally. Elytra subobovoidal, LE/WE 1.40–1.45 (holotype: 1.44), wider than prothorax, WE/WP 1.55–1.64 (holotype: 1.60), more than twice as long as prothorax, LE/LP 2.42–2.60 (holotype: 2.60); striae composed of small but distinct punctures; dorsal contour highest at basal 1/3; sides gently dilated from base, widest at middle,



Figs. 17–24. Male genitalia of *Trichomacrocyrthus* spp. — 17–20, *T. chlorostigma* sp. nov.; 21–24, *T. calostigma* sp. nov. — 17 & 21, Aedeagus in dorsal view; 18 & 22, ditto in lateral view; 19 & 23, sternite IX in dorsal view; 20 & 24, tegmen in dorsal view. Scale bars: 1.00 mm.

then more strongly narrowed to subapical constrictions, and finally strongly convergent to round apices. Legs slender except femora stout and slightly strongly clavate; mid and hind femora moderately clavate; tibiae finely serrate along internal margins; fore tibiae rather strongly incurved apically; mid and hind tibiae more weakly incurved apically. Metasternum weakly rugose and sparsely finely punctured on disc which is deeply depressed throughout. Venter subopaque, sparsely finely punctured; ventrite I transversely rugose, deeply depressed across disc; ventrite II flat on disc which gradually ascends apically; ventrites III–V flattish; ventrite V more densely punctured, subtruncate at apex. Genitalia as illustrated (Figs. 17–20). Aedeagal body (Figs. 17 & 18) asymmetrical apically, relatively thin in lateral view.

F e m a l e. Dimensions: LB: 13.70–15.45 (mean 14.68). LR: 2.10–2.37 (mean 2.22). WR: 2.00–2.30 (mean 2.16). LP: 3.70–4.25 (mean 3.99). WP: 4.08–4.50 (mean 4.24). LE: 10.20–11.55 (mean 11.02). WE: 7.40–8.50 (mean 7.85). N = 5 for all measurements. Dorsal and dorsolateral habitus as shown in Figs. 11 and 12.

Rostrum LR/WR 1.02–1.05. Prothorax WP/LP 1.01–1.11. Elytra wider, LE/WE 1.36–1.46, much wider than prothorax, WE/WP 1.76–1.90, more strongly elongate apically, LE/LP 2.71–2.84, more

strongly convergent apically to stronger subapical constrictions; apices rather acutely projected and notched at tip. Mid and hind tibiae fringed with shorter and sparser hairs. Metasternum simple, not depressed on disc. Ventricle I slightly inflated. Ventricle II flattish on disc, not ascending apically. Connate ventrites III–V flat, weakly notched near bases of lateral margins. Otherwise, essentially as in male.

Type material. Holotype male (NIAES), “[REP. OF THE PHILIPPINES] / Luzon Is., Cagayan Valley / region, Nueva Vizcaya Prov. / Kasibu, Brgy. Macalong, / IV. 2012, native collector leg.” (typed on a white card), “♂” (typed on a white card), “HIRAKU YOSHITAKE / COLLECTION” (typed on a white card), “[HOLOTYPE] Male / *Trichomacrocyrus chlorostigma* / YOSHITAKE, 2018 / det. Hiraku YOSHITAKE, 2018” (typed on a red card). Paratypes (16 exs.): 1 female, same data as the holotype (NIAES); 8 males and 4 females from Kasibu (MCKUM & NIAES); 1 male and 2 females from Kayapa (MCKUM & NIAES).

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon: Cagayan Valley region).

Etymology. The new species is named after the remarkable markings of metallic green scales on the body surface.

***Trichomacrocyrus calostigma* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 13–16 & 21–24)

Diagnosis. *Trichomacrocyrus calostigma* is very similar to *T. chlorostigma* in general appearance, but is distinguishable from the latter mainly by the simple pronotum lacking depression, elytra with weaker subapical constrictions, and symmetrical aedeagal body, as well as by the difference in color of scaly markings.

Description. Male. Dimensions: LB: 12.45–12.95 (holotype 12.95). LR: 2.00–2.07 (holotype 2.00). WR: 1.90–2.10 (holotype 2.10). LP: 3.65–4.10 (holotype 4.10). WP: 3.80–4.10 (holotype 4.10). LE: 9.30–9.40 (holotype 9.40). WE: 6.10–6.50 (holotype 6.50). N = 2 for all measurements. Dorsal and dorsolateral habitus as shown in Figs. 13 and 14.

Body with glossy pale green or blue markings of recumbent round scales, mixing with copper ones. Forehead with a pair of copper scaly patches. Rostrum furnished with several scattered pale green to copper scales on middle of basal part. Prothorax with the following scaly markings: 1) copper patch along midline of basal half, 2) a pair of dorsolateral patches which are mostly composed of copper scales, 3) transverse band of copper scales on subapical part, and 4) lateroventral stripe on each side, which is composed of pale blue and copper scales and whose upper margin projected dorsally in middle; scaly markings usually separated from each other. Each elytron with the following scaly markings: 1) basal transverse band which is mostly composed of copper scales, 2) short copper stripe on basal part of interval I, 3) median transverse band mostly composed of pale blue scales but of copper ones in middle, 4) short copper stripe on subapical part of interval I, which is sometimes preceded by another stripe on postmedian part, 5) very long stripe on entire length of interval III, which is composed of copper and pale blue scales, 6) shorter stripe ranging from base to apical 1/3 of interval V, which is mostly composed of pale blue scales, 7) pale blue transverse band across subapical parts of intervals IV and IX, and 8) very long stripe ranging from base to just behind apex along lateral margin, which is composed of copper scales in upper half and of pale blue scales in lower half; each scaly marking sometimes reduced or enlarged in varying degrees. Mesepisterna each mostly densely covered with pale blue scales. Lateral patches on metasternum composed of pale blue to copper scales. Lateral patches on ventrite I composed of pale blue to copper scales.

Antennae with funicular segment VI nearly 1.3 times as wide as long. Rostrum LR/WR 0.95–1.09 (holotype: 0.95); apical bulge very weak. Prothorax WP/LP 1.00–1.04 (holotype: 1.00); dorsum

simple, not depressed. Elytra LE/WE 1.45–1.52 (holotype: 1.45), WE/WP 1.59–1.61 (holotype: 1.59), LE/LP 2.29–2.55 (holotype: 2.29); sides more weakly narrowed from middle to weaker subapical constrictions. Genitalia as illustrated (Figs. 21–24). Aedeagal body (Figs. 21 & 22) symmetrical, thicker in lateral view. Otherwise, essentially as in *T. chlorostigma*.

F e m a l e. Dimensions: LB: 14.25. LR: 2.30. WR: 2.05. LP: 3.95. WP: 4.15. LE: 10.50. WE: 7.35. N = 1 for all measurements. Dorsal and dorsolateral habitus as shown in Figs. 15 and 16.

Rostrum LR/WR 1.12. Prothorax WP/LP 1.05. Elytra wider, LE/WE 1.43, WE/WP 1.77, more strongly elongate apically, LE/LP 2.66, more strongly narrowed apically to subapical constrictions which are weaker than those of *T. chlorostigma*; apices rather acutely projected and notched at tip. Mid and hind tibiae fringed with shorter and sparser hairs. Metasternum weakly depressed on disc. Ventrite I slightly inflated. Ventrite II flattish on disc, not ascending apically. Connate ventrites III–V flat, weakly notched near bases of lateral margins. Otherwise, essentially as in male.

Type material. Holotype male (NIAES), “[PHILIPPINES: N. Luzon] / Cagayan Valley region, / Nueva Vizcaya Prov., Dupax, / XII.2011, native collector leg.” (typed on a white card), “[HOLOTYPE] Male / *Trichomacrocyrus calostigma* / YOSHITAKE, 2018 / Det. Hiraku YOSHITAKE, 2018” (typed on a red card). Paratypes (2 exs.): 1 male and 1 female from Dupax (MCKUM & NIAES).

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon: Cagayan Valley region).

Etymology. Named after its beautiful markings which are mainly composed of glossy pale blue and copper scales. This is the most loveable species within *Trichomacrocyrus* for me.

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要 約

吉武 啓：フィリピン産カタゾウムシ族(鞘翅目ゾウムシ科クチブトゾウムシ亜科)の1新属2新種。——本論文では、新属スネケブカカタゾウムシ属 *Trichomacrocyrus* gen. nov. を、これまで *Macrocyrus* HELLER, 1912 に含まれていた3既知種 *Trichomacrocyrus hieroglyphicus* (SCHULTZE, 1917), comb. nov. (模式種) および *T. kalinganus* (SCHULTZE, 1922), comb. nov., *T. trivittatus* (SCHULTZE, 1922), comb. nov., そして、ここで新たに命名・記載されたフィリピン・ルソン島産の2新種 *T. chlorostigma* sp. nov. と *T. calostigma* sp. nov. に対して設立した。

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