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New Pachyrhynchini (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae) from the Visayas, Philippines

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Abstract

Six new taxa from the Visayas Islands (Philippines) are described: *Metapocyrtus restrictus* Bollino, new species and *Metapocyrtus smeraldinus* Bollino, new species from Negros; *Pachyrhynchus sugbo* Bollino, new species, *Metapocyrtus simillimus* Bollino, new species, and *Metapocyrtus bicolor* Bollino, new species from Cebu; and *Metapocyrtus striatus viridistriatus* Bollino, new subspecies from Tablas (Romblon group). Additionally, *Pachyrhynchus yoshitakeorum* Yoshitake, Bollino & Sandel, 2019 from the island of Cebu is reported for the first time.

Key words: weevils, species discovery, everted endophallus, chorology, vicariant species

Introduction

The Visayas archipelago comprises seven major islands (Bohol, Cebu, Leyte, Masbate, Negros, Panay, and Samar) and hundreds of surrounding smaller islands. The Pachyrhynchini fauna of the archipelago currently includes 86 species, comprising 20 *Pachyrhynchus*, 63 *Metapocyrtus*, and 3 *Homalocyrtus*. Samar hosts the richest fauna with 23 species, followed by Negros (16 species), Leyte (12 taxa), Panay (10 taxa), Bohol (7 species), and finally Siquijor, Masbate and Cebu (1 species each). Most taxa are endemic to single islands, except for *Metapocyrtus* (*Sphenomorphoidea*) *metallica* (Waterhouse, 1842) (found in Leyte and Samar), *Metapocyrtus* (*M.*) *puncticollis* Heller, 1912 (found in Negros and Panay), *Metapocyrtus* (*M.*) *virgatus* Heller, 1912 (found in Negros and Panay), and *Metapocyrtus* (*Trachycyrtus*) *adspersus* (Waterhouse, 1843) (found at least in Bohol, Samar and Leyte, but probably much more widespread).

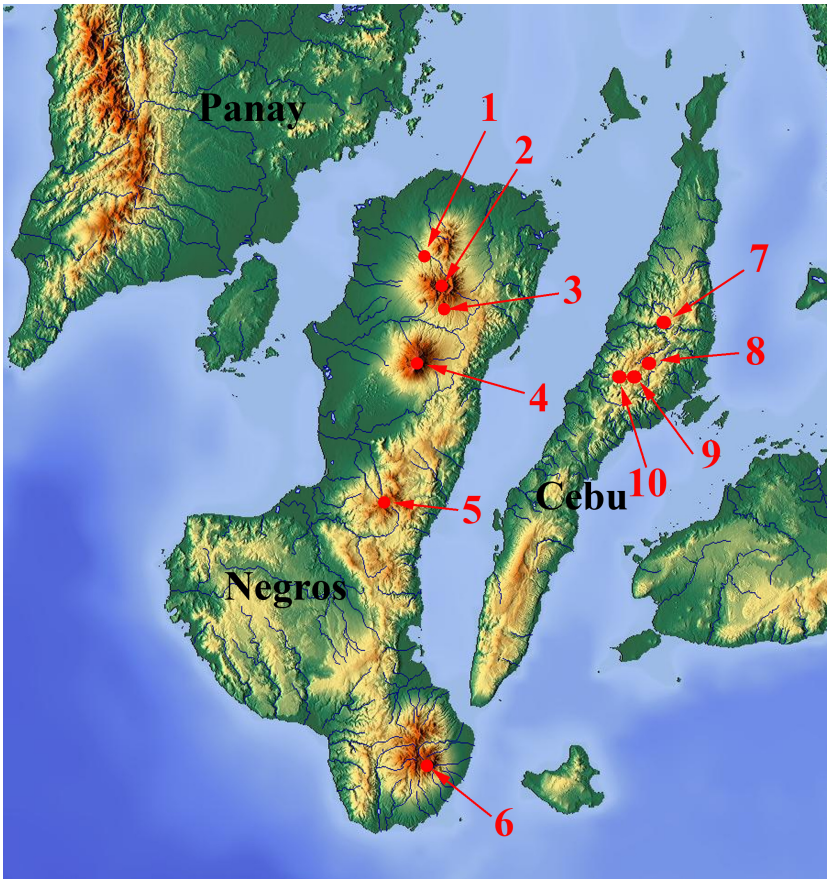
We include the Romblon group (Tablas and Romblon) in the treatment as well, as their human populations are considered Visayans, and their language is more closely related to Hiligaynon spoken in the western Visayas than to Tagalog spoken in Luzon.

From a geographical, geopolitical, and/or anthropological perspective, the islands mentioned can all be considered part of the Visayan archipelago. However, from a biogeographical standpoint, they belong to three distinct Pleistocene Aggregate Island Complexes (PAICs): the Romblon Island Group (Romblon, Tablas, Sibuyan), Greater Negros-Panay (Panay, Guimaras, Negros, Cebu, Masbate, and adjacent small islands), and Greater Mindanao (Mindanao, Samar, Maripipi, Biliran, Leyte, Dinagat, Siargao, Bohol).

The relationships between the faunas of these PAICs depend on the group considered and its dispersal capabilities. For example, birds (Goodman *et al.*, 1995) allow for zoogeographical interpretations that differ from those proposed for amphibians (Diesmos & Brown, 2011) and reptiles (Siler *et al.*, 2010). As for insects, and particularly the Curculionidae, Pachyrhynchni, no specific studies on the subject are currently available.

Recently, the first author obtained interesting samples from Negros Island collected from various locations, including the north, center, and south of the island (Map 1). Particularly notable are specimens from Mount Talinis, the highest peak in the "Cuernos de Negros" mountain range, the southernmost mountainous area of the island, among which we have identified some new taxa. In this paper, some new species from Negros, Cebu, and Tablas Islands will be described.

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MAP 1. 1─6: Sampled locations in Negros: 1 Lantawan; 2 Mt. Mandalagan; 3 Salvador Benedicto; 4 Mount Canlaon; 5 Mount Irene; 6 Mount Talinis; 7─10: Sampled locations in Cebu: 7 Kaluangan; 8 Mount Mauyong; 9 Mount Manunggal; 10 Sunog

Materials and Methods

Morphological characters were observed under a Nikon SMZ745T stereomicroscope. The treatment of the genitalia follows Yoshitake (2011). Anatomical parts of the female genitalia are not illustrated as very few of the chitinous structures are used to identify and characterize different species of Pachyrhynchini (Cabras *et al.* 2021). Images of the habitus and genitalia were captured as described in Bollino, Medina, and Cabras (2020). All images were stacked using a licensed version of the software Helicon Focus 7.6.1 and processed using a licensed version of Photoshop CS7. Label data are indicated verbatim. Abbreviations and symbols mentioned in this paper are as follows:
/ = different lines
// = different labels
â: = arithmetic mean rounded to one decimal place
LB = length of the body in dorsal view, from the apical margin of the pronotum to the apices of the elytra
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 (including mandibles, though these are minute)
WE = maximum width across the elytra
WP = maximum width across the pronotum
WR = maximum width across the rostrum

Comparative materials and specimens used in the study are deposited in the following collections:
CFS: Franco Sandel private collection, Miane, Italy
CMNC: Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada
DHA: Derek Helmericks private collection, Anchorage, Alaska, USA

MBLI: Maurizio Bollino private collection, Lecce, Italy
SMTD: Senckenberg Natural History Collections, Dresden, Germany.

I—New Pachyrhynchini from Negros

Metapocyrtus restrictus Bollino, new species

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:99702E13-520E-4DA7-9EF1-173272B0028D
(Figure 1A–D; 8A–C, M)

Holotype (Figure 1A–B) male: Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Talinis (Dumaguete) / Negros I.—Negros Oriental / 1–5.XI.2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. M. Bollino (typed on white card) // HOLOTYPE / *Metapocyrtus restrictus* / BOLLINO, 2025 (typed on red card) (SMTD).

Paratypes (133 ♂♂, 112 ♀♀): 88 ♂♂, 79 ♀♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Talinis (Dumaguete) / Negros I.—Negros Oriental / 1–5.XI.2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. M. Bollino; 27 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Talinis (Dumaguete) / Negros I.—Negros Oriental / february 2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. Bollino (MBLI); 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Talinis (Dumaguete) / Negros I.—Negros Oriental / 1–5.XI.2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. M. Bollino (SMTD); 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Talinis (Dumaguete) / Negros I.—Negros Oriental / 1–5.XI.2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. M. Bollino (CFS); 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Talinis (Dumaguete) / Negros I.—Negros Oriental / 1–5.XI.2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. M. Bollino (CMNC). The additional label: "PARATYPE / *Metapocyrtus restrictus* / BOLLINO, 2025" (typed on red card) was added to all paratypes.

Diagnosis. The new species closely resembles *M. pilositibialis* Schultze, 1925, but it can be distinguished primarily by the different morphology of the everted endophallus (very small basal dilation, short lateral diverticula present in the median portion, long median portion), and by the reduced extension of the patches of light scales both on the pronotum and on the elytra.

Description. Male. Head and pronotum reddish brown, elytra and ventral parts piceous, legs black. Body subglabrous, upper part with short whitish hairs, thicker and longer on rostrum and forehead, lower part with sparse, short pale hairs under rostrum; light yellow long bristles between coxae, on mesosternum and metasternum, thicker and longer on ventrites I and II, more sparse and shorter on ventrite III and few on ventrites IV–V. Head subglabrous, with short whitish hairs, upper part of rostrum with thin longer hairs, ventral and lateral part of rostrum with longer hairs, whitish elongate scales under eye. Apex of rostrum with whitish bristles. Pronotum with anterior and posterior thickened edges, latter less marked than former; two roundish dorso-lateral spots of pale pink scales; wide latero-ventral spot of light pink scales that extends along anterior edge. Elytra with spots of round pale pink scales so distributed: two spots in anterior third, first, elongate, in space between striae II and III, second extends from anterior margin along elytral edge to apical third of same; central band of four spots: first between striae II and III, second, more advanced towards base, on stria V, third and forth, largest, more elongate than second, respectively in space between striae VII and VIII, and between striae VIII and IX. Subapical third with three spots, first largest, elongate in space along striae III, second, lateral, smaller, in space between striae V and VI, third, along stria VIII; lastly an oval spot in preapical position along striae II and IV. Elytral striae formed by aligned points dorsally, more delineated and confused laterally, each point with short whitish bristle, slightly longer in apical region; smooth interstriae. Femora covered by whitish adpressed bristles, slightly thicker, more elongate towards distal part. Tibiae covered in external part by short, less adpressed whitish bristles, inner edge indented with series of small teeth (absent on hind tibiae), and fringe of whitish bristles. Eyes slightly protruding from contour of head, very flattened with convexities more accentuated backward. Antennae with scape thin, longer than funicle; segment I elongate, about 3 times longer than wide, almost 1.3 times longer than II; segment II elongate, about 2.3 times more long than wide, and 2.2 times longer than III; segments III and IV about 1.2 times longer than wide; segments V, VI and VII as long as wide; club swollen, covered with thick brown pubescence on basal two thirds, whitish on apical third, about 2.3 times longer than wide. Rostrum nearly as long as wide (LR/WR 1.05), enlarged at apex with scrobe clearly visible from above; dorsum wrinkled, covered with coarse spots, with longitudinal deep groove along midline interrupted towards anterior forth. Pronotum spherical (LP/WP: 1), subtuberculate, disc with distinct median groove that extends slightly toward anterior margin. Elytra subovate (LE/WE 1.37), larger than pronotum, (WE/WP 1.1), with largest width just before middle, dorsal profile uniformly convex, higher at middle. Legs slender, with clavate

femora; fore tibiae curved at apex, mid- and hind tibiae with slightly more pronounced curvatures, fore tibiae with straight inner edge, dense series of short tubercles and blackish mucrones; mid-tibiae with several small tubercles, and black small mucrones; hind tibiae without tubercles, with thin inner fringe of light-colored bristles. Genitalia as illustrated (Figure 8A–C, M).

Dimensions: LB: 7.1–10.9 (HT: 10.3 mm; â: 9.2); LR: 1.2–1.9 (1.7 mm; â: 1.5); WR: 1.1–1.6 (1.6 mm; â: 1.4); LP: 2.6–4.2 (4.1 mm; â: 3.6); WP: 2.4–4.1 (4.1 mm; â: 3.5); LE: 4.4–6.3 (6.2 mm; â: 5.5); WE: 3.1–4.5 (4.5 mm; â: 4.0). N=6.

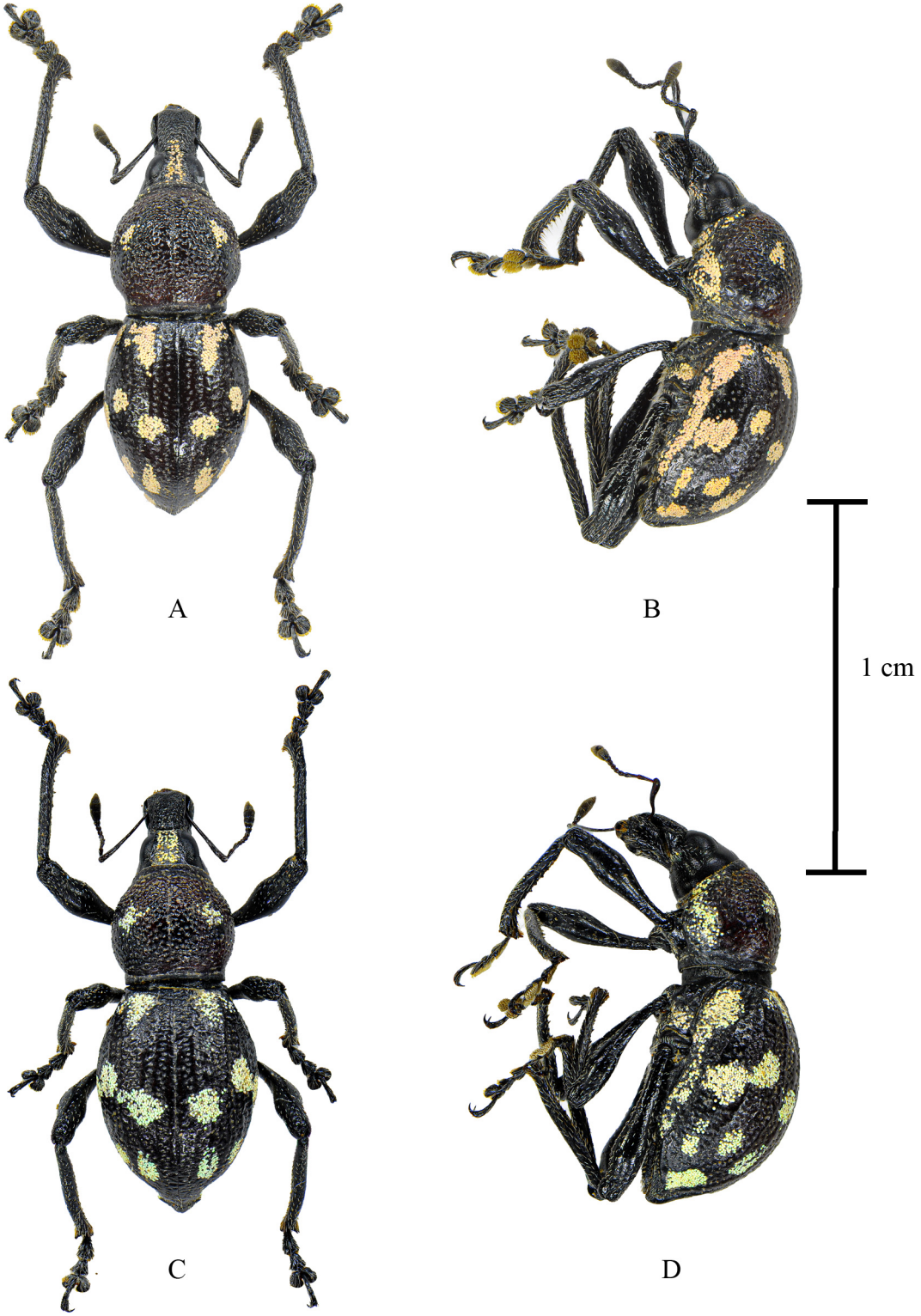


FIGURE 1. ***Metapocyrtus restrictus.*** Holotype. A: dorsal view; B: *idem*, lateral view; ***Metapocyrtus restrictus*** female. C: dorsal view; D: *idem*, lateral view.

Female. Elytra more convex than the male, with a more regular convexity. Mesosternum and metasternum slightly wrinkled, with sparse, short pale bristles. Hind femora shorter than in the male, just slightly extended beyond from the elytral apex. Other characters as in the male.

Dimensions: LB: 7.8–11.2 (â: 9.2); LR: 1.3–1.8 (â: 1.5); WR: 1.4–1.6 (â: 1.3); LP: 2.5–2.9 (â: 3.0); WP: 3.8–4.2 (â: 3.0); LE: 5.1–7.2 (â: 6.1); WE: 3.5–5.2 (â: 4.2). N=6

Chorology. *Metapocyrtus restrictus* is found on Mt. Talinis (and possibly other peaks within the "Cuernos de Negros" mountain range), whereas the related species *M. pilositibialis* Schultze, 1925, differing in certain aspects of the scale pattern and the distinct morphology of the endophallus, is found in the northern region (Mount Canlaon) and the central part of the island (Mount Irene).

Etymology. The Latin term "*restrictus*" means "limited, restricted", and refers to the restricted distribution of the new species.

Metapocyrtus smeraldinus Bollino, new species

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2C2CFBEF-F6ED-434E-929A-61E6EBEA72B0
(Figure 2A–D; 9A–D)

Holotype (Figure 2A–B) male: Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Talinis (Dumaguete) / Negros I.—Negros Oriental / 1–5.XI.2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. M. Bollino (typed on white card) // HOLOTYPE / *Metapocyrtus smeraldinus* / BOLLINO, 2025 (typed on red card) (SMTD).

Paratypes (170 ♂♂, 94 ♀♀): 104 ♂♂, 61 ♀♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Talinis (Dumaguete) / Negros I.—Negros Oriental / 1–5.XI.2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. M. Bollino; 47 ♂♂, 22 ♀♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Talinis (Dumaguete) / Negros I.—Negros Oriental / february 2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. Bollino (MBLI); 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Talinis (Dumaguete) / Negros I.—Negros Oriental / 1–5.XI.2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. M. Bollino (CFS); 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Talinis (Dumaguete) / Negros I.—Negros Oriental / 1–5.XI.2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. M. Bollino (CMNC); 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Talinis (Dumaguete) / Negros I.—Negros Oriental / february 2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. Bollino (SMTD). The additional label: "PARATYPE / *Metapocyrtus smeraldinus* / BOLLINO, 2025" (typed on red card) was added to all paratypes.

Diagnosis. The new species has distinct elytral markings that do not match any existing *Metapocyrtus sensu strictu* species in the Visayas, and the morphology of both the aedeagus and the everted endophallus is diagnostic.

Description. Male. Head, pronotum, elytra and legs black. Body subglabrous, upper part with short white hairs at base of rostrum, on forehead, prediscal portion of pronotum, and parasutural area of elytral declivity; sparse bristles between green and blue colour on procoxae and mesocoxae, between mesocoxae and on ventrites. Head subglabrous, with short whitish hairs on forehead, base of rostrum with thin hairs, ventral and lateral part of rostrum with longer hairs between green and blue, adpressed under eye. Apex of rostrum with brownish bristles. Pronotum with anterior and posterior slightly thickened edges; discal portion and central posterior part black, remainder covered in round aqua green scales. Elytra completely covered in round aqua green scales. Femora with whitish adpressed bristles, slightly thicker, more elongate towards distal part. Tibiae covered in external part by short whitish bristles, inner edge indented with series of small teeth (absent on hind tibiae), and fringe of dark bristles. Eyes slightly protruding from contour of head, very flattened with convexities more accentuated backward. Antennae with scape thin and longer than the funicle; segment I elongate, about 4 times longer than wide, almost 1.3 times longer than II; segment II elongate, about 3 times more long than wide, 2.5 times longer than III; segments III and IV about 1.2 times longer than wide; segments V, VI and VII as long as wide; club swollen, covered with thick brown pubescence, about 2.3 times longer than wide. Rostrum longer than wide (LR/WR 1.4), enlarged at apex with scrobe clearly visible from above; dorsum wrinkled and covered with coarse spots, with central area flat. Pronotum spherical (LP/WP: 1), subtuberculate, with convex dorsal profile highest at anterior third. Elytra ovate (LE/WE 1.58), larger than pronotum, (WE/WP 1.16), with largest width just before middle, convex dorsal profile, higher at middle where convexity decreases. Ventrites I–III with marked axial concavity. Legs slender, with clavate femora; fore tibiae curved at apex, mid- and hind tibiae with slightly less pronounced curvatures, fore tibiae with straight inner edge, series of short tubercles more evident in distal half, and blackish mucrones; mid-tibiae with several small tubercles, and black small mucrones; hind tibiae without tubercles, with thin inner fringe of dark-colored bristles. Genitalia as illustrated (Figure 9A–D).

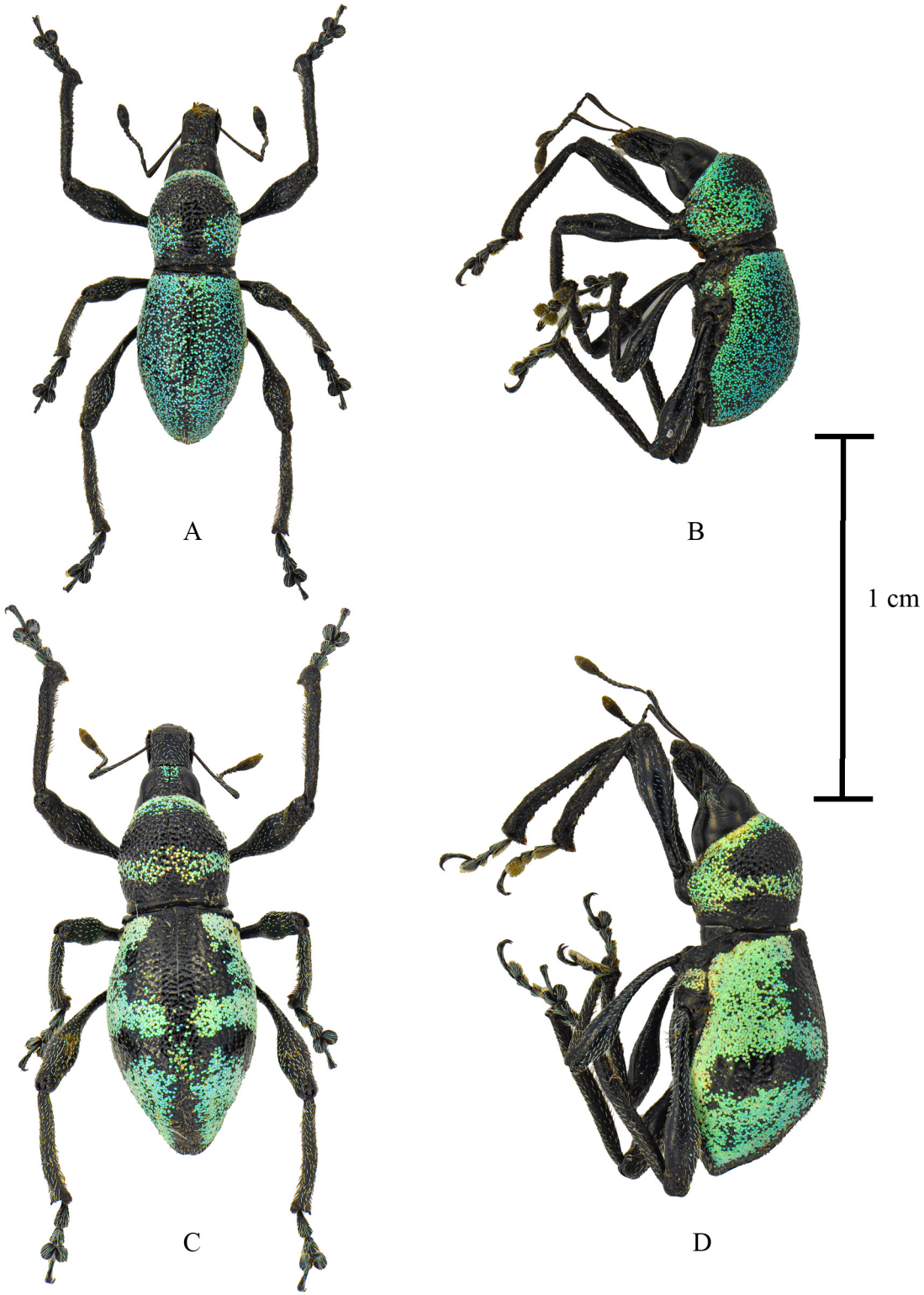


FIGURE 2. ***Metapocyrtus smeraldinus.*** Holotype. A: dorsal view; B: *idem*, lateral view; ***Metapocyrtus smeraldinus,*** female. C: dorsal view; D: *idem*, lateral view.

Dimensions: LB: 6.4–8.3 (HT: 7.0 mm; â: 7.4); LR: 1.1–1.6 (1.4 mm; â: 1.4); WR: 0.8–1.2 (1.0 mm; â: 1.0); LP: 2.2–2.9 (2.5 mm; â: 2.5); WP: 2.1–2.9 (2.4 mm; â: 2.5); LE: 4.0–5.3 (4.3 mm; â: 4.6); WE: 2.5–3.4 (2.8 mm; â: 2.9). N=7.

Female. Elytra more convex than the male, with a more regular convexity; on average larger than males (â LB ♀♀/ â LB ♂♂: 1.19) with more oval elytra and a more elongate apex; the declivity is less steep, with sparse parasutural dark setae at the beginning of it; ventrites I–III with a flat surface. Hind femora shorter than in the male, just slightly extended beyond the elytral apex. Other characters as in the male.

Dimensions: LB: 7.5–9.7 (â: 8.8); LR: 1.1–1.5 (â: 1.3); WR: 1.0–1.2 (â: 1.1); LP: 2.3–3.0 (â: 2.6); WP: 2.4–3.1 (â: 2.8); LE: 5.2–6.6 (â: 6.0); WE: 3.0–3.9 (â: 3.6). N=7.

Variability. The species is quite variable, with a distribution of green scales ranging from specimens with the entire surface of the pronotum and elytra covered, to specimens where the colored scales of elytra are organized into a narrow basal transverse band, a broader post-median band, and the apical fourth entirely green; the intermediate areas may have very sparse scale coverage or a total absence of scales, clearly revealing the black integument.

Chorology. To the best of our knowledge, *Metapocyrtus smeraldinus* is only found on Mt. Talinis, where it is very common, and perhaps other peaks in the "Cuernos de Negros" mountain range. Sampling conducted further north, from Mt. Irene to the northern ranges of the island, have not yielded additional specimens.

Etymology. The Latin term "*smeraldinus*" means "of emerald color" referring to the intense emerald green color of the scales.

II—New Pachyrhynchini from Cebu

Cebu Island is an island stretching 196 kilometers from north to south and 32 kilometers across at its widest point, located to the east of Negros, and to the west of Leyte and Bohol islands. The island was once completely covered with tropical lowland dipterocarp forests at c.400 m elevation, giving way to a more open forest at 650–1,000 m and upwards, with mossy forests usually over 1,200 m (Dickinson *et al.* 1991), but now it has little remaining forest cover, due to habitat degradation and deforestation as underlined by Supsup *et al.* (2016) and their referenced bibliography. Most likely due to such early deforestation and the knowledge that there was very little natural habitat left for original fauna, entomological research has never been very extensive. In particular, the study of Pachyrhynchini has always been neglected, so much so that to date only one taxon of the Pachyrhynchini is known from the island, *Pachyrhynchus multipunctatus endoi*, described by Yoshitake in 2018. However, being convinced that other species must be present on the island, the first author encouraged further sampling, and some of the results are described here.

Pachyrhynchus sugbo Bollino, new species

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E51AE0A0-DD4E-462A-9677-89EC354E8A92
(Figure 3A–D; 10A–D)

Holotype (Figure 3A–B) male: Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Manunggal / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 26–30.IX.2023 / Lg. local people—coll. Bollino (typed on white card) // HOLOTYPE / *Pachyrhynchus sugbo* / BOLLINO, 2025 (typed on red card) (SMTD).

Paratypes (5♂♂, 13♀♀): 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Manunggal / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 26–30.IX.2023 / Lg. local people—coll. Bollino; 1 ♀ Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Mauyog—Brgy. Sunog / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 16–20.XI.2023 / Lg. local people—coll. Bollino; 3♂♂, 6♀♀ Philippines—Central Visayas / Hills North-East of Kaluangan / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / May 2024—m 400–500 / Lg. local people—coll. Bollino (MBLI); 1 ♀ Philippines, Cebu Island / Balamban Municipality / Sunog barangay / March 2024 // ID#24040425 / Family: Curculionidae / Genus: Pachyrhynchus / currently un-named (DHA). The additional label: "PARATYPE / *Pachyrhynchus sugbo* / BOLLINO, 2025" (typed on red card) was added to all paratypes.

Diagnosis. The new species has distinct elytral markings which do not match any existing *Pachyrhynchus* species in the Philippines. In particular, the arrangement of the elytral spots and their coloration, ranging from pinkish to violet, are distinguishing characters within the *Pachyrhynchus moniliferus* group, to which the species is assigned (see "Notes").

Description. Male. Integument totally black. Body surface mostly shiny; elytra weakly shiny; underside mostly subopaque. Body glittery, pinkish to violet markings of recumbent round scales. Lateroventral parts of head and rostrum behind antennal scrobes each with patch composed of hairlike to lanceolate light scales; lateroventral parts

of rostrum before antennal scrobes with patch of hair-like to lanceolate light scales, with golden setae along apical margin. Protorax with broad lateroventral patch on each side, which extends from nearly base to apex and whose upper margin is straight. Each elytron with the following markings of round scales: 1) in basal half an abbreviated stripe along third interstria and basal subtriangular patch covering base of interstria VII–X; 2) rounded dorsal-lateral spot just before middle; 3) triangular spot with base at suture just after middle; 4) lateral stripe along interstria IX in apical third; 5) patch along declivity at interstria III and IV. Fore coxae each with transversely oblong patch of round scales on anterior parts. Metasternum with a lateral patch of round scales. Head with smooth surface,

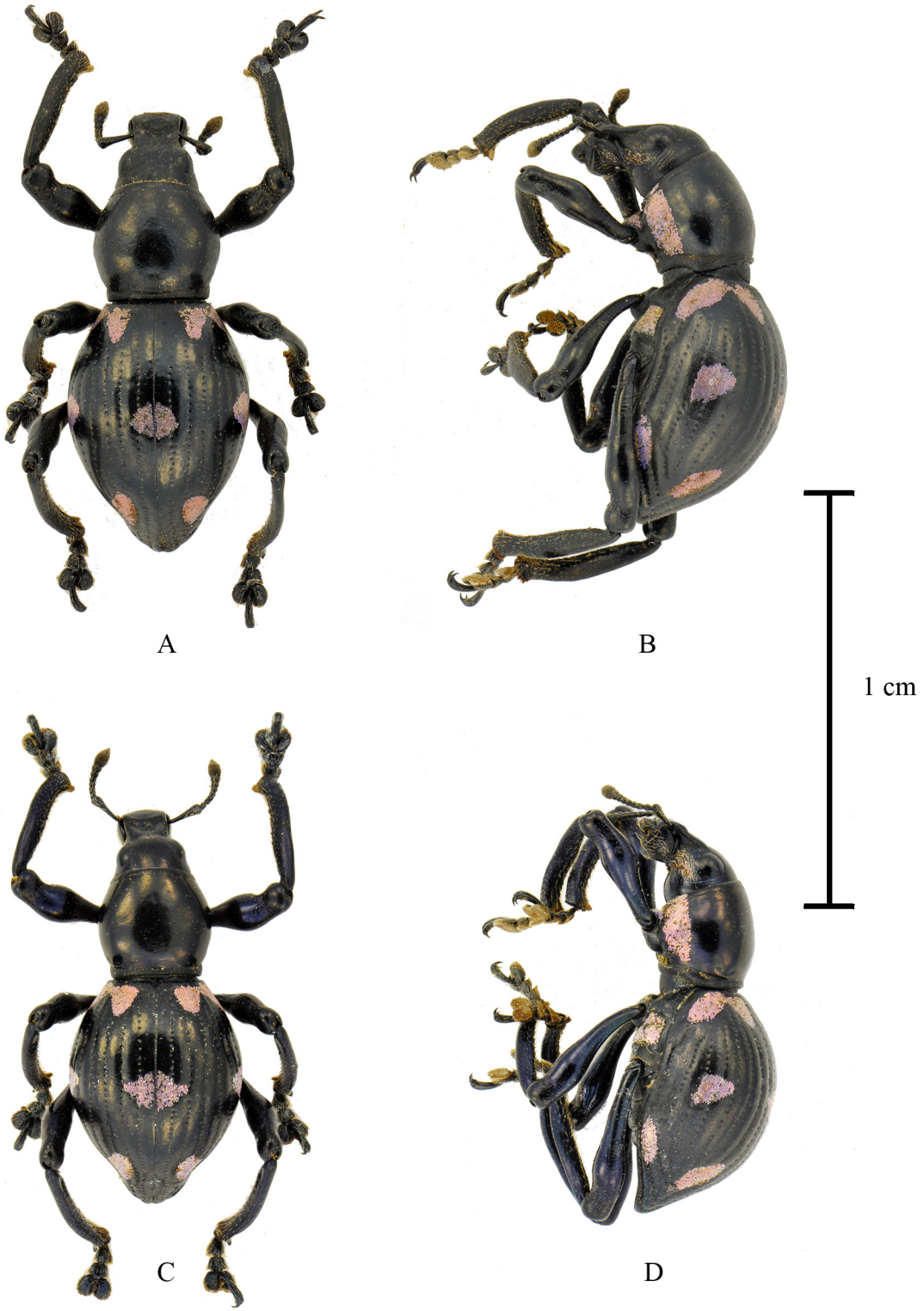


FIGURE 3. ***Pachyrhynchus sugbo.*** Holotype. A: dorsal view; B: *idem*, lateral view; ***Pachyrhynchus sugbo,*** female. C: dorsal view; D: *idem*, lateral view.

moderately, minutely punctured, forehead flattish, nearly 2.4 times as wide as eye width; eyes relatively small, moderately convex from lateral contour of head; each eye highest at middle. Antennae with scape short and stout, slightly shorter than funicle, strongly clavate; funicle relatively stout; funicular segment I nearly twice as long as wide, slightly longer than II; segment II 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.5 times as long as III; segments III–V equal in length and width, slightly wider than long, slightly shorter and narrower than VI; segment VI slightly wider than long, slightly shorter, narrower than VII; segment VII slightly wider than long; club sub¬ellipsoidal, nearly twice as long as wide, as long as funicular segments IV to VII combined. Rostrum nearly 1.2 times as long as wide (LR/WR 1.05–1.12); dorsum smooth, with shallow obovate concavity on basal half, weakly bulging on apical half; apical bulge flattish dorsally, but faintly depressed in middle of basal half; dorsal contour of forehead and rostrum subcontinuous; dorsal contour of rostrum flattish in basal half, then gradually raised at basal half, and finally gradually declined to apex; sides moderately widened apically; ventral surface simple. Prothorax subspherical, nearly as long as or slightly longer than wide,, WP/ LP 1.02–1.10 (holotype 1.08, mean 1.04); dorsum smooth, moderately and minutely punctured, moderately convex, flattish on disc; dorsal contour highest at basal 1/3; lateral contour dilated from strongly constricted base, widest just before middle, then less strongly convergent apicad; basal and apical margin subtruncate; subbasal groove entirely distinct; subapical groove become obscure dorsally. Elytra short ovate, LE/ WE 1.22–1.26, moderately convex dorsally, wider than prothorax, WE/WP 1.38–1.40, 1.7–1.8 times as long as prothorax, LE/LP 1.99–2.13, striate-punctured, with intervals evenly flattish; dorsal contour just behind the middle; sides gradually dilated from base, widest at middle, then rather strongly narrowed to faint subapical constrictions, and finally gently rounded at apices. Legs stout; femora rather strongly clavate; tibiae serrate along internal margins, strongly incurved apically, mucronate at apices; tibial mucrones well-developed on all legs. Metasternum and ventrite I widely, conjointly depressed on disc, forming large circular depression; apex of discal depression not reaching apical margin of ventrite I. Ventrite V widely subtruncate at apex.

Genitalia as illustrated (Figure 10A–D).

Dimensions: LB: 10–11 (HT: 10 mm; â: 10.4); LR: 1.8 (1.8 mm; â: 1.8); WR: 1.6–1.7 (1.7 mm; â: 1.7); LP: 3.5–3.9 (3.5 mm; â: 3.65); WP: 3.6–4.0 (3.8 mm; â: 3.8); LE: 6.1–7 (6.1 mm; â: 6.55); WE: 5–5.6 (5 mm; â: 5.2). N=3.

Female. Elytra more convex than the male, with a more regular convexity. They are on average larger than males (â LB ♀♀/ â LB ♂♂: 1.09) with slightly more oval elytra and a more elongated apex; the declivity is less steep; ventrites I–III with a flat surface. Hind femora shorter than in the male, just slightly protruding from the elytral apex. Other characters like in the male.

Dimensions: LB: 10.2–12.4 (â: 11.4); LR: 1.6–2.2 (â: 1.9); WR: 1.5–2 (â: 1.8); LP: 3.2–4 (â: 3.65); WP: 3.4–4.2 (â: 3.9); LE: 6.7–8.1 (â: 7.5); WE: 5.3–6.4 (â: 5.85). N=6.

Chorology. The new species is found only on the island of Cebu, where it is not very common and restricted to the few remaining areas of primary and secondary forest in the central region of the island.

Etymology. A noun in apposition, being Sugbo the Cebuano name of Cebu Island.

Notes. It is worth noting that the morphology of the endophallus places the new taxon within the *Pachyrhynchus moniliferus* group (Figure 10E), confirming that this structure is not only often very useful for identifying individual taxa, and even indispensable for otherwise indistinguishable species (see the case of *Metapocyrtus restrictus* from Negros noted previously), but also seems to have a certain importance for identifying groups of species that are believed to form a relatively coherent group from an operational point of view. (Bollino, Sandel, & Rukmane, 2017; Bollino, Rukmane, & Mohagan, 2020; Bollino, 2022; Bollino & Anderson, 2024).

Metapocyrtus simillimus Bollino, new species

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9A2609E4-64AD-4D2B-A6C4-2BCA5DC650B0
(Figure 4A–D; 8H–I, N)

Holotype (Figure 4A–B) male: Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Manunggal / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 16–17.IX.2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. Bollino (typed on white card) // HOLOTYPE / *Metapocyrtus simillimus* / BOLLINO, 2025 (typed on red card) (SMTD).

Paratypes (5♂♂, 3♀♀): 3♂♂, 3♀♀ Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Manunggal / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 16–17.IX.2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. Bollino; 2♂♂ Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Manunggal / (Cebu

Is.—Cebu Province) / 26–30.IX.2023 / Lg. local people—coll. Bollino (MBLI). The additional label: "PARATYPE / *Metapocyrtus simillimus* / BOLLINO, 2025" (typed on red card) was added to all paratypes.

Diagnosis. The new species is very similar to both *Metapocyrtus restrictus* and *Metapocyrtus pilositibialis* Schultze, 1925. It can be distinguished from both taxa by a significant reduction in elytral markings and, above all, by the morphology of the everted endophallus: in *M. restrictus*, the greatly expanded basal diverticulum present in both *M. pilositibialis* and *M. simillimus* is absent, while in *M. pilositibialis*, the median portion is markedly shorter than in *M. simillimus*.

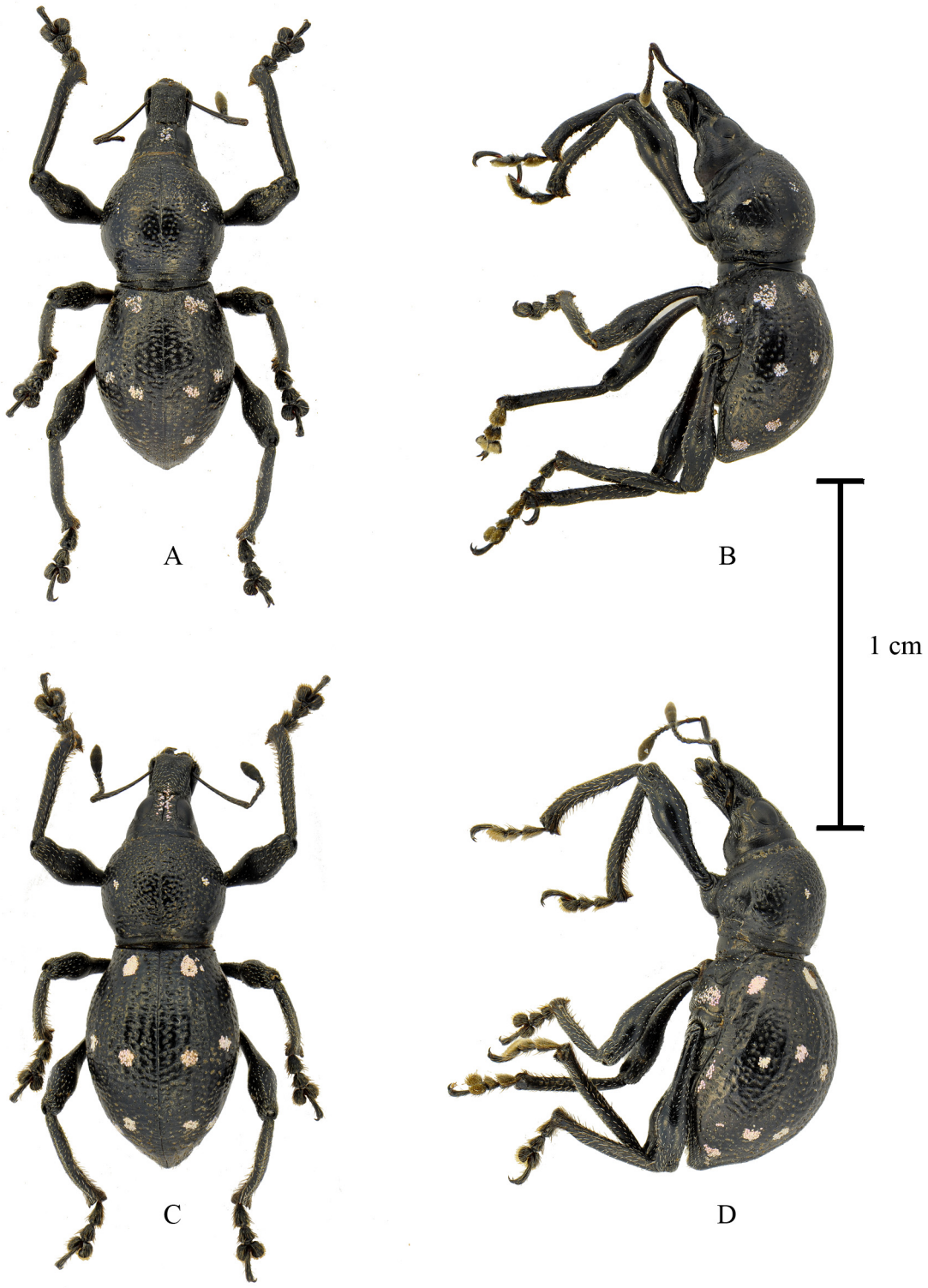


FIGURE 4. ***Metapocyrtus simillimus.*** Holotype. A: dorsal view; B: *idem*, lateral view; ***Metapocyrtus simillimus,*** female. C: dorsal view; D: *idem*, lateral view.

Description. Male. Integument entirely black with spots of pinkish to violet markings formed by recumbent round scales. Rostrum without colored scales, with only a few recumbent whitish setae along lateral margin and proximally to the scrobe. Frons with central patch of scales. Prothorax with small lateroventral patch on each side, formed by few colored scales. Each elytron with following markings of round scales: 1) basal spot at origin of interstriae III–IV; 2) subbasal rounded spot on interstria IX; 3) round spot after middle on interstria III; 4) round spot at middle on interstria V; 5) round spot after middle on interstria VII; 6) two round spots on declivity on interstriae III and V; 7) subapical spot on interstria V. Metasternum with lateral patch of round scales. Head with smooth surface, moderately, minutely punctured, forehead slightly flattened, with median groove ending at posterior margin of eye. Eyes relatively small, moderately convex from lateral contour of head, with each eye highest behind middle. Antennae with slender scape, longer than funicle, slightly clavate in distal third; segment I elongate, about 5 times longer than wide and almost 1.25 times longer than segment II; segment II elongate, about 4 times longer than wide and 4 times longer than segment III; segments III–VII as long as wide; club swollen, covered with dense brown pubescence, about 2.3 times longer than wide. Rostrum longer than wide (LR/WR 1.3); dorsum coarsely, rugosely punctured, with slight median depression in central portion; basal transverse groove pronounced. Pronotum subglobular, slightly longer than wide (WP/LP: 0.95), glossy but slightly granulated on disc, rugose laterally, with thin longitudinal median groove. Elytra ovate (LE/WE 1.48), wider than pronotum (WE/WP 1.10), with greatest width at middle, convex in dorsal profile, higher at middle where convexity decreases; without defined striations, with coarse punctures arranged in irregular lines, fine yellowish hairs arising from punctures. Ventrites I–III with marked axial concavity. Legs slender, with clavate femora; tibiae slightly curved at apex, fore and mid- tibiae with straight inner edges, series of short tubercles more evident in distal half,mucrones blackish; hind tibiae without tubercles, with thin inner fringe of dark-colored bristles. Genitalia as illustrated (Figure 8H–I, N).

Dimensions: LB: 8.6–11 (HT: 10.2 mm; â: 10); LR: 1.7–2.1 (2 mm; â: 1.95); WR: 1.3–1.6 (1.5 mm; â: 1.5); LP: 3.1–4.1 (3.8 mm; â: 3.7); WP: 3.3–4.4 (4 mm; â: 3.9); LE: 5.9–7 (6.3 mm; â: 6.4); WE: 3.7–4.7 (4.5 mm; â: 4.3). N=6.

Female. Elytra more convex in female than in the male, with a more regular convexity; on average, larger than those of males (â LB ♀♀/ â LB ♂♂: 1.09), with more oval elytra and a slightly more elongate apex; the declivity is less steep, with some short yellowish parasutural hairs arising from punctures. Ventrites I–III with flat surface. Hind femora shorter than in the male, only slightly extended beyond elytral apex. Other characters are similar to those of the male.

Dimensions: LB: 9.3–11 (â: 10.2); LR: 1.8–2.0 (â: 1.9); WR: 1.4–1.6 (â: 1.5); LP: 3.2–3.8 (â: 3.5); WP: 3.8–4.2 (â: 4); LE: 6.2–7.3 (â: 6.9); WE: 4.3–5.2 (â: 4.8). N=3

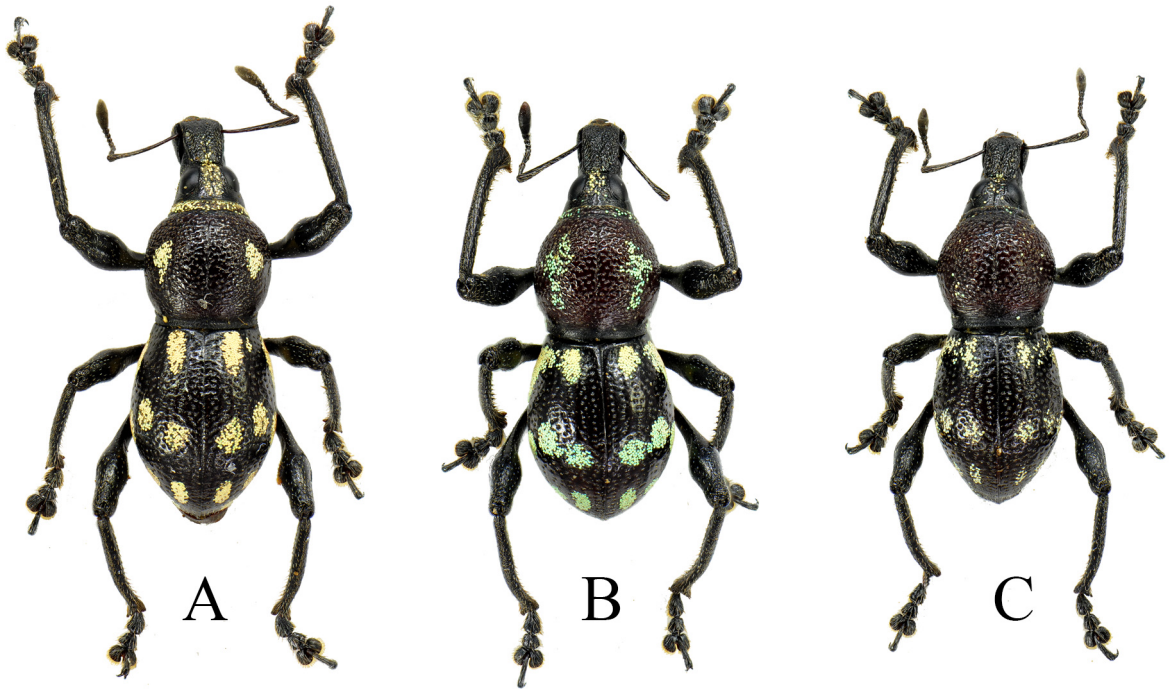


FIGURE 5. ***Metapocyrtus pilositibialis.*** Male from Canlaon A: dorsal view; male from Mount Irene B─C: dorsal view.

Chorology. The new taxon is apparently restricted to the central mountain region of Cebu, where it is quite scarce.

Etymology. The Latin name "*simillimus*" is the superlative degree of "*similis*," meaning extremely similar, referring to the strong resemblance in the color of the integument and the color and distribution of scale patches on the elytra of the new species to *Pachyrhynchus sugbo* from the same area.

Notes. *Metapocyrtus pilositibialis* (Figure 5A─C), *M. restrictus*, and *M. simillimus* are three vicariant taxa whose reliable distinction is possible only through examination of the everted endophallus, with its species-specific morphology (Figure 8). Rukmane-Bārbale (2024) highlighted the high degree of variability in *M. pilositibialis* specimens from Mount Canlaon, both in size and in prothoracic morphology. In the series from Mount Canlaon that have been examined, I did not observe such variability, while some size variability was noted between these populations and those from Mount Irene, where the specimens are on average slightly smaller and more slender (â LB ♂♂ Canlaon / â LB ♂♂ Mt. Irene: 1.05). However, they do not exhibit any further significant differences, except that on Mount Irene a few specimens show a slight reduction in the size of the scale markings, resembling *M. simillimus* in this respect (Figure 5C). South of Mount Irene, *Metapocyrtus pilositibialis* disappears and appears to be replaced on the Cuernos de Negros mountain range by *Metapocyrtus restrictus*. *Metapocyrtus simillimus*, finally, is the vicariant species found on the island of Cebu.

Metapocyrtus bicolor Bollino, new species

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:54BDA978-E449-41F4-B35A-7170456AE69D
(Figure 6A–D; 9E–H)

Holotype (Figure 6A–B) male: Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Sunog—Barangay Gaas / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 10–15 september 2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. Bollino (typed on white card) // HOLOTYPE / *Metapocyrtus bicolor* / BOLLINO, 2025 (typed on red card) (SMTD).

Paratypes (8♂♂, 11♀♀): 3♂♂, 8♀♀ Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Manunggal / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 26–30.IX.2023 / Lg. local people—coll. Bollino; 2♂♂ Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Sunog—Barangay Gaas / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 10–15 september 2023 / Lg. D. Mohagan—coll. Bollino; 1♀ Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Mauyog—Brgy. Sunog / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 16–20.XI.2023 / Lg. local people—coll. Bollino; 3♂♂, 2♀♀ Philippines—Central Visayas / Hills North-East of Kaluangan / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / May 2024—m 400–500 / Lg. local people—coll. Bollino (MBLI). The additional label: "PARATYPE / *Metapocyrtus bicolor* / BOLLINO, 2025" (typed on red card) was added to all paratypes.

Diagnosis. The new species is distinguished by the black color of the pronotum and dark brown elytra. This bicolored appearance is very rare among Pachyrhynchini and never occurs in the species present on the island of Cebu and the surrounding islands.

Description. Male. Head and pronotum with integument black, elytra dark brown, and legs brown, with areas covered by green or blue colored recumbent round scales. Rostrum without colored scales, but with recumbent blue setae on dorsal, lateral, and ventral sides. Frons with recumbent blue setae and central patch formed by a few cobalt-blue colored scales. Prothorax with anterior edge covered in green/blue scales, extending laterally and ventrally and continuing as thin line along inner margin of posterior edge; posterior edge covered with small round green scales. Elytra entirely dark brown, with cobalt blue scales sparsely distributed latero-ventrally. Metasternum with lateral patch of round blue-green scales. Rostrum longer than wide (LR/WR 1.35); dorsum with shiny, finely punctured surface, featuring slight axial groove and pronounced basal transverse groove. Head with smooth surface, moderately, minutely punctured, forehead slightly flattened, shiny, with deep median groove ending almost at anterior margin of pronotum. Eyes relatively small, moderately convex from lateral contour of head, positioned at middle of head. Antennae with scape slender, longer than funicle, slightly clavate in distal third; segment I elongate, about 6 times longer than wide, almost 1.2 times longer than segment II; segment II elongate, about 5 times longer than wide, 2 times longer than segment III; segment III approximately twice as long as wide; segments IV–VII as long as wide; club swollen and covered with dense brown pubescence, about 3 times longer than wide. Pronotum subglobular, slightly wider than long (WP/LP: 1.13), glossy and granulated across entire surface. Elytra subovate (LE/WE 1.3), wider than pronotum (WE/WP 1.26), with greatest width at middle, convex in dorsal profile, higher at middle where convexity decreases; without defined striations, featuring coarse punctures arranged in irregular

lines, and fine light sea-blue hairs emerging from punctures. Ventrites I–III with marked axial concavity. Legs slender, with clavate femora; tibiae slightly curved at apex, fore and mid-tibiae with straight inner edges and small brown mucrones; hind tibiae with thin inner fringe of dark-colored bristles. Genitalia as illustrated. (Figure 9E–H). The everted endophallus is incomplete. In Figure 9E, the red arrow indicates the sac-shaped flagellar diverticulum, which could not be everted. As previously stated (Cabras *et al.* 2018), this structure, always present in *Orthocyrtus* and *Dolicocephalocyrtus* and occasionally in *Metapocyrtus*, is extremely difficult to evert and requires attempts on many specimens, achieving positive results in only a very few cases, quantifiable at 1–2% of specimens. In this specific case, the limited number of available specimens did not allow for an optimal result to be achieved.

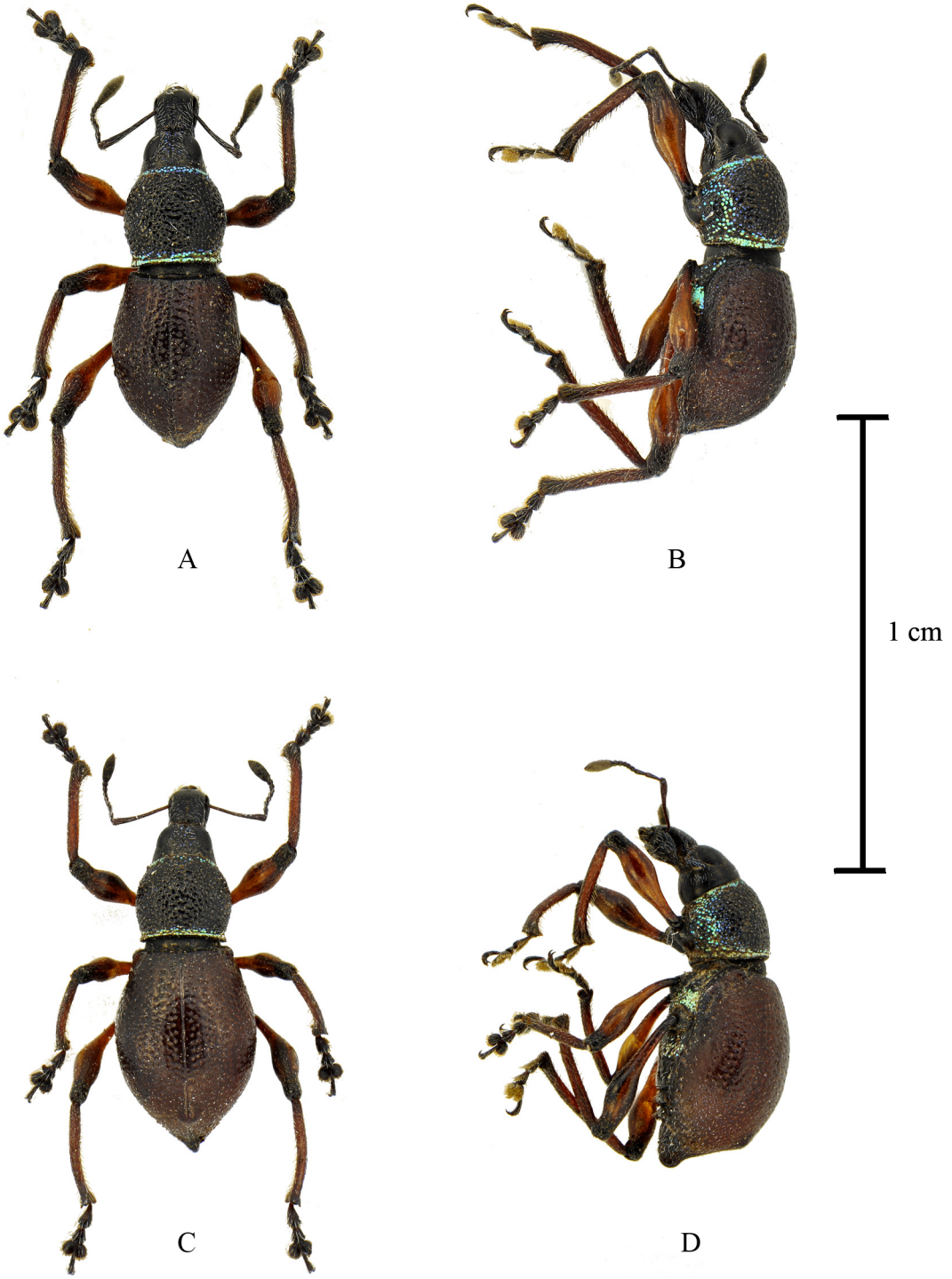


FIGURE 6. ***Metapocyrtus bicolor.*** Holotype. A: dorsal view; B: *idem*, lateral view; ***Metapocyrtus bicolor,*** female. C: dorsal view; D: *idem*, lateral view.

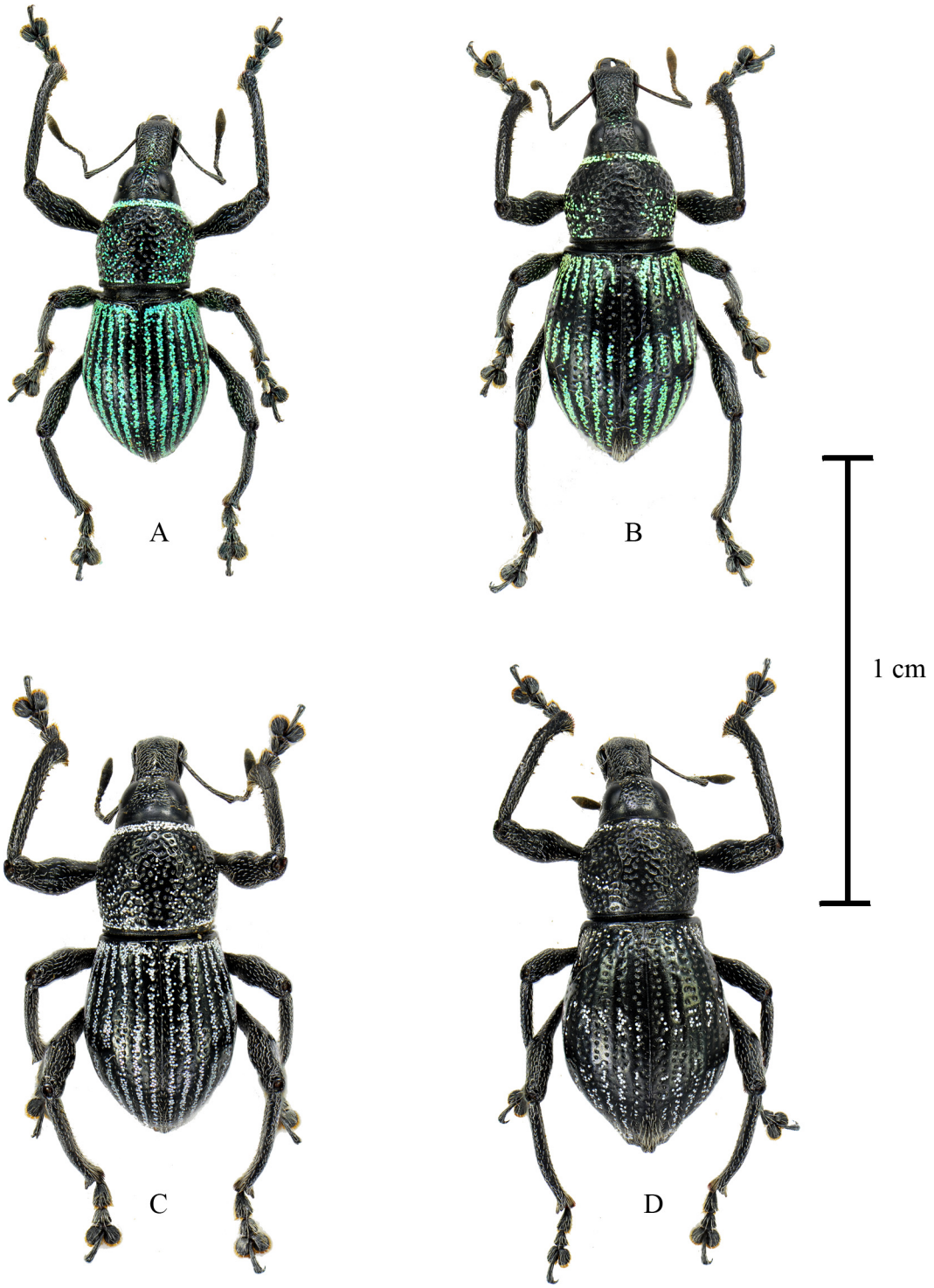


FIGURE 7. ***Metapocyrtus striatus viridistriatus.*** Holotype. A: dorsal view; female. B: dorsal view; ***Metapocyrtus striatus striatus,*** male C: dorsal view; female D: dorsal view.

Dimensions: LB: 6.5–7.5 (HT: 7 mm; â: 7); LR: 1.3–1.5 (1.5 mm; â: 1.45); WR: 1–1.1 (1.1 mm; â: 1); LP: 2.1–2.4 (2.4 mm; â: 2.3); WP: 2.3–2.7 (2.6 mm; â: 2.6); LE: 4.2–4.7 (4.3 mm; â: 4.4); WE: 2.9–3.4 (3.3 mm; â: 3.2). N=5.

Female. Elytra of female more convex than in the male, with a more regular convexity; on average, larger than those of males (â LB ♀♀/ â LB ♂♂: 1.1), with more oval elytra, a small knob along sutural declivity and elongate apex; declivity less steep, with some short yellowish parasutural hairs arising from punctures. Ventrites I–III with

flat surface. Hind femora shorter than in male, only slightly extended beyond elytral apex. Other characters are similar to those of the male.

Dimensions: LB: 7.2–8.6 (â: 7.7); LR: 1.2–1.5 (â: 1.3); WR: 1–1.3 (â: 1.1); LP: 2–2.5 (â: 2.2); WP: 2.4–2.8 (â: 2.5); LE: 4.8–6 (â: 5.3); WE: 3.3–4 (â: 3.6). N=6

Chorology. As with the previously discussed new taxa, this species also appears restricted to the central mountainous region of Cebu, where it is uncommon.

Etymology. The Latin name "*bicolor*" means "two-colored" and refers to the black color of the pronotum and the reddish-brown color of the elytra.

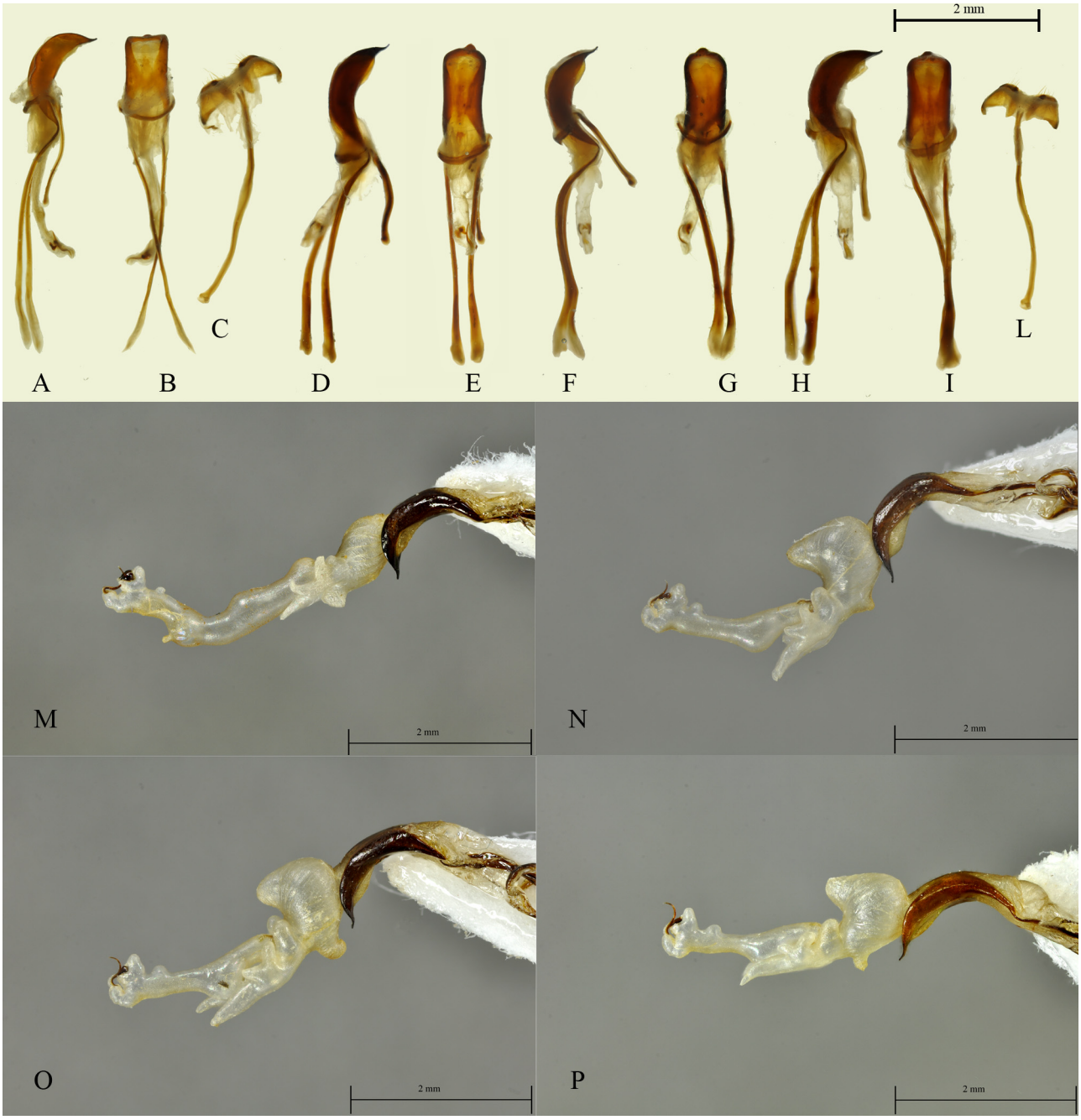


FIGURE 8. Male genitalia of ***Metapocyrtus restrictus.*** A: penis in lateral view; B: *idem* in dorsal view; C: sternite IX in dorsal view; M: endophallus in lateral view. Male genitalia of ***Metapocyrtus pilositibialis*** (Mt. Canlaon). D: penis in lateral view; E: *idem* in dorsal view; O: endophallus in lateral view; Male genitalia of ***Metapocyrtus pilositibialis*** (Mt. Irene). F: penis in lateral view; G: *idem* in dorsal view; P: endophallus in lateral view; Male genitalia of ***Metapocyrtus simillimus.*** H: penis in lateral view; I: *idem* in dorsal view; L: sternite IX in dorsal view; N: endophallus in lateral view.

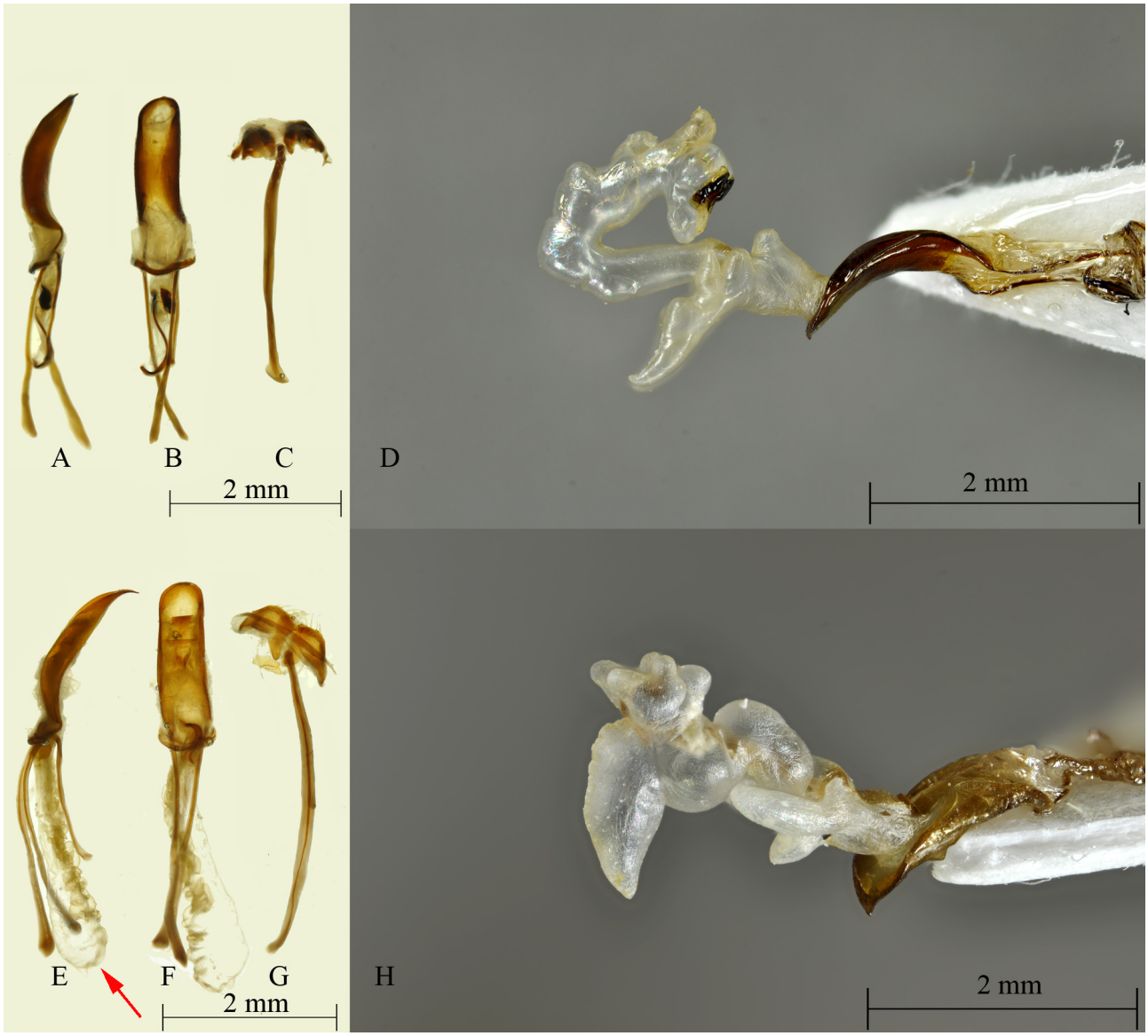


FIGURE 9. Male genitalia of ***Metapocyrtus smeraldinus.*** A: penis in lateral view; B: *idem* in dorsal view; C: sternite IX in dorsal view; D: endophallus in lateral view. Male genitalia of ***Metapocyrtus bicolor.*** E: penis in lateral view; F: *idem* in dorsal view; G: sternite IX in dorsal view; H: endophallus in lateral view.

Pachyrhynchus yoshitakeorum Yoshitake, Bollino & Sandel, 2019

We have also examined a series of specimens from Cebu of a *Pachyrhynchus* species related to *Pachyrhynchus speciosus* Waterhouse, 1841 and its relatives. Its morphology and genitalia suggested it is *Pachyrhynchus yoshitakeorum* originally described from Bohol. Confirmation that it is this taxon was obtained by examining the everted endophallus, identical to that of the topotypical Bohol specimens. The species had never been previously recorded on the island of Cebu.

A total of 49♂♂ and 5♀♀ with the following data have been examined: 5♂♂, 1♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Mauyog—Brgy. Sunog / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 16–20.XI.2023; 4♂♂, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Sunog—Barangay Gaas / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 10–15 september 2023; 1♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Manunggal / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 26–30.IX.2023; 4♂♂, Philippines—Central Visayas / Mt. Manunggal / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / 16–17.IX.2023; 22♂♂, 3♀♀, Philippines—Central Visayas / Hills North-East of Kaluangan / (Cebu Is.—Cebu Province) / May 2024—m 400–500; 4 ♂♂, Philippines—Visayas / Sayao Peak / Sibonga—Cebu Island / 24–26.I.2024—m 600–700.



FIGURE 10. Male genitalia of ***Pachyrhynchus sugbo.*** A: penis in lateral view; B: *idem* in dorsal view; C: sternite IX in dorsal view; D: endophallus in lateral view. Male genitalia of ***Pachyrhynchus moniliferus*** (Luzon). E: endophallus in lateral view.

III—A new *Metapocyrtus* subspecies from Tablas

Metapocyrtus striatus Heller 1912

Type locality: Romblon, HT in SMTD, examined.
= *Metapocyrtus strictus* Heller, 1912 incorrect original spelling.

The species described by Heller is indicated in the original description (Heller, 1912: 364) as *Metapocyrtus strictus*. This would have been the valid and available name, but in the same work (op. cit: 353), in the dichotomous keys to the genus *Metapocyrtus s.s.*, at couplet l[2] Heller provides a brief description of the taxon, clearly indicating the name as *striatus*. Schultze (1916: 135) can be considered the First Reviser under ICZN article 32.2.1 and adopted *striatus* as the valid spelling, '*strictus*' being an incorrect original spelling (IOS), most likely a publisher's typo.

The species is widely distributed on the island of Romblon, from which a long series of specimens was obtained, and it is stable as far as the pattern is concerned. The species is also common on the island of Tablas, however,

showing differences so consistent from the topotypic populations as to deserve the status of subspecies described below.

Metapocyrtus striatus viridistriatus Bollino, new subspecies
(Figure 7A–B; 11A–D)

Holotype (Figure 7A) male: Philippines—Visayas / Tablas I.—Romblon Prov. / near Calatrava / 20–27.III.2023 / Lg. N. Mohagan—coll. Bollino (typed on white card) // HOLOTYPE / *Metapocyrtus striatus / viridistriatus* / BOLLINO, 2025 (typed on red card) (SMTD).

Paratypes (48 ♂♂, 32 ♀♀): 31♂♂, 16♀♀ Philippines—Visayas / Tablas I.—Romblon Prov. / near Calatrava / 20–27.III.2023 / Lg. N. Mohagan—coll. Bollino; 13♂♂, 4♀♀ Philippines—Visayas / Tablas I.—Romblon Prov. / near Lambang view point / 20–27.III.2023 / Lg. N. Mohagan—coll. Bollino; 5♂♂, 12♀♀ Philippines—Visayas / Tablas I.—Romblon Prov. / Limon Norte—Looc. Romblon / 20–27.III.2023 / Lg. N. Mohagan—coll. Bollino (MBLI). The additional label: "PARATYPE / *Metapocyrtus striatus / viridistriatus* / BOLLINO, 2025" (typed on red card) was added to all paratypes.

Diagnosis. The new subspecies is clearly distinguished from *Metapocyrtus striatus striatus* (Figure 7C–D) by the light green color of its scales, which in the nominotypical subspecies are instead ice-white.

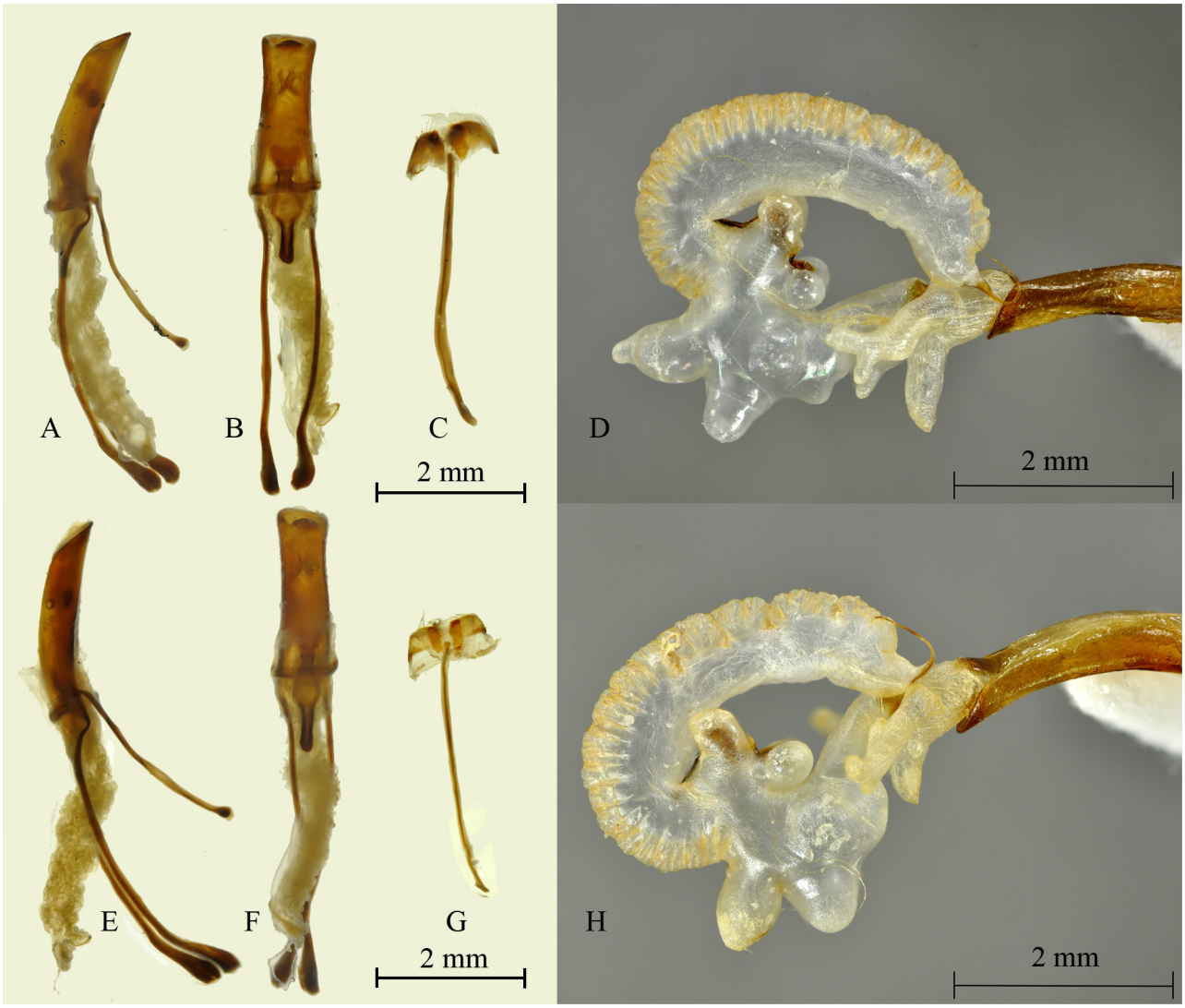


FIGURE 11. Male genitalia of ***Metapocyrtus striatus viridistriatus.*** A: penis in lateral view; B: *idem* in dorsal view; C: sternite IX in dorsal view; D: endophallus in lateral view. Male genitalia of ***Metapocyrtus striatus striatus.*** E: penis in lateral view; F: *idem* in dorsal view; G: sternite IX in dorsal view; H: endophallus in lateral view.

Description. Male. Integument black. Body subglabrous, very light green adpressed hairs on dorsal, lateral and ventral part of rostrum, and on forehead. Lateral part of pronotum and elytra with some fine whitish hairs arising from punctures. Lower part with pale adpressed hairs under rostrum, between coxae, on mesosternum and metasternum, and on ventrites. Pronotum with anterior and posterior edges thickened, latter less marked than former; light green round scales on anterior edge, scattered scales on lateral portions, few on disc. Elytra coarsely punctate-striate, with punctures arranged in slightly irregular double rows, and interstriae slightly swollen and smooth; shallow striae scattered with green round scales arranged in lines. Other characters are as in *Metapocyrtus striatus striatus*, including the form of genitalia and the everted endophallus. (Figure 11A–H).

Chorology. To date, the new subspecies is restricted to Tablas Island, where it appears to be relatively common.

Etymology. The Latin name "*viridistriatus*" means "green-striped" and clearly refers to the diagnostic feature of the new subspecies.

Acknowledgments

We wish to express our gratitude to Klaus-Dieter Klass and Olaf Jäger (Dresden, Germany) for their help during the visits of the first author to Senckenberg Natural History Collections; Adam Cotton (Chiang Mai, Thailand) and Stefano Ziani (Faenza, Italy) for their suggestions about nomenclatorial issues. Finally, we thank the reviewers for their helpful suggestions and Robert Anderson for his always meticulous editorial and linguistic review.

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