Acta Biol. Univ. Daugavp. 17 (1) 2017
ISSN 1407 - 8953

NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PACHYRHYNCHUS* GERMAR (COLEOPTERA, CURCULIONIDAE, ENTIMINAE) FROM THE GREATER MINDANAO PLEISTOCENE AGGREGATE ISLAND COMPLEX (PHILIPPINES)

Anita Rukmane

Rukmane A. 2017. New species of the genus *Pachyrhynchus* Germar (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae) from the greater Mindanao Pleistocene Aggregate island complex (Philippines). *Acta Biol. Univ. Daugavp., 17 (1): 85 – 95.*

Four new species of the genus *Pachyrhynchus* Germar, 1824 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) from the greater Mindanao Pleistocene Aggregate Island Complex (PAIC), Philippines, are described: *P. ilgas* sp. n. (Samar), *P. orientalis* sp. n. (N Mindanao), *P. occidentalis* sp. n. (W Samar), *P. neoabsurdus* sp. n. Illustrations of habitus in dorsal and lateral view with male and female genitalia are included. Distribution map is provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Pachyrhynchus, fauna, taxonomy, new species, Philippines, PAIC.

Anita Rukmane. Daugavpils University, Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Coleopterological Research Center, Vienības Str. 13, Daugavpils, LV – 5401, Latvia, e – mail: anitakraslava@inbox.lv.

INTRODUCTION

On account of the great diversity of superficially apparently heterogeneous forms within species, may appear many difficulties connected with describing a satisfactory arrangement of the new species of genus *Pachyrhynchus*. Nerveless, almost century after first described species, many native and foreign taxonomists tend to describe new taxa (Bollino & Sandel 2015, Rukmane & Barševskis 2016, Cabras & Rukmane 2016). However, fauna of *Pachyrhynchus* still requires for all-inclusive investigation which may reveal new for science species and subspecies.

There are many species described from Luzon Island, yet, from Mindanao and close located Visayas region new species tend to occur. In this paper I propose four new close related species from greater Mindanao Pleistocene Aggregate Island Complex (PAIC).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studied material is deposited in the following collections:
DUBC – the beetles collection of Daugavpils University, Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Coleopterological Research Centre, Ilgas, Daugavpils District, Latvia (A. Barševskis);
SMTD – Senckenberg Natural History Collections, Dresden, Germany (K. Klass).

The laboratory research and measurements have been carried out using Nikon AZ100, Nikon

SMZ745T and Zeiss Stereo Lumar V12 digital stereomicroscopes, NIS – Elements 6D software. The habitus photographs were obtained with a digital camera Canon EOS 6D with Canon MPE 65 mm macro lens, using Helicon Focus auto montage and subsequently were edited with Photoshop.

Measurement method as explained in Rukmane & Barševskis (2016).

RESULTS

Pachyrhynchus ilgas sp. nov. (Figs. 1C, 2, 7)

Type material. Holotype: Male (DUBC) ‘’PHILIPPINES, Visayas, Samar Island, Lope De Vega, II. 2017, / local collector leg. /’’ (typed on white card); ‘’ex. Prof. A. Barševskis coll.’’ (typed on white card); ‘’HOLOTYPE / Male / *Pachyrhynchus ilgas* / Rukmane, 2017 / det. Rukmane Anita, 2017’’ (typed on red card).

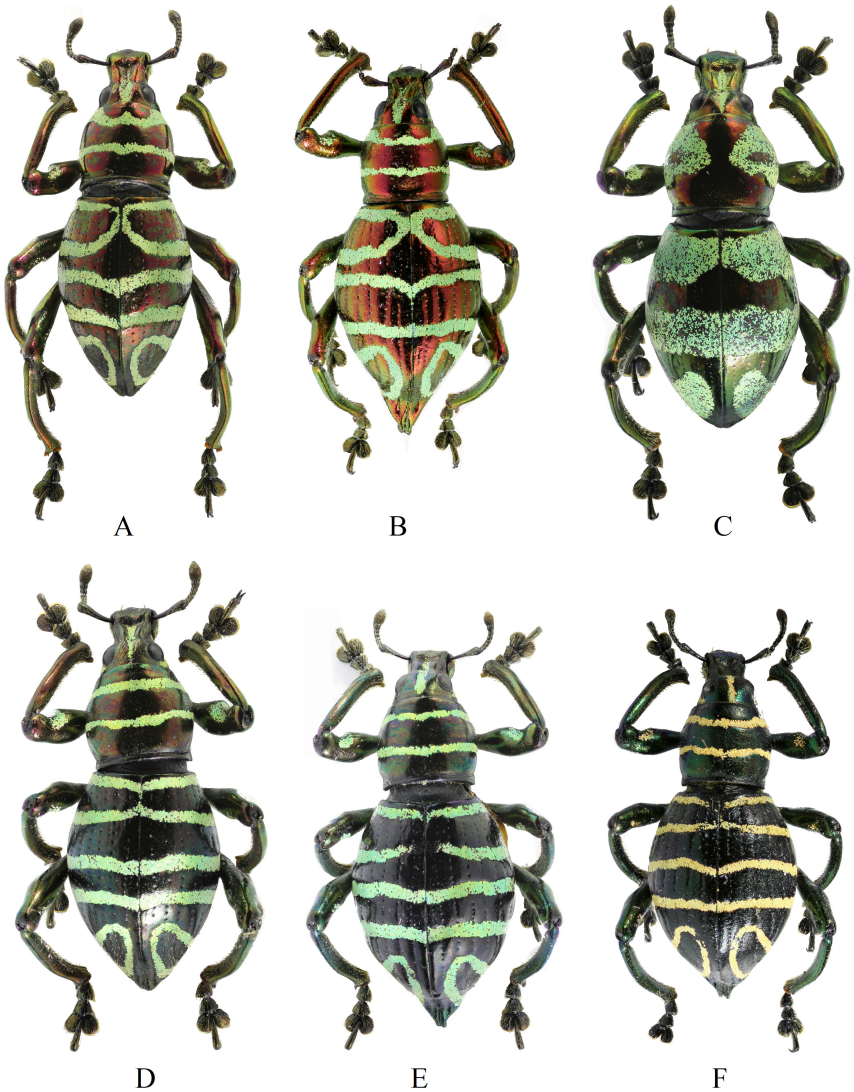

Fig. 1. Dorsal habitus of A- *P. occidentalis*, male; B – female; C – *P. ilgas*, male; D – *P. orientalis*, male; E – female; F – *P. neoabsurdus*, female.

Distribution: Philippines (Eastern Visayas region: Samar Island) (Fig. 7).

Description. M a l e. Dimensions: LB: 15.6. LR: 2.4. WR: 2.05. LP: 4.3. WP: 4.95. LE: 9.3. WE: 6.25. N = 1 for all measurements. Dorsal habitus as shown in Fig. 1C.

Integument glossy, coppery brown; antennae black; tarsi coppery brown with green tingle. Body surface mostly strongly shiny, except antennae and underside with weaker luster.

Rostrum, pronotum, elytra and profemur with shiny pale green markings of round recumbent scales, depending on light exceptive scales have blue luster.

Head dorsaly subglabrous, minutely pubescent; eyes relatively large, moderately prominent from outline of head; outline of each eye highest behind middle; antennae short and stout, scape shorter than funicle, strongly clavate; funicle with segment I more than twice as long as wide, 1.3 times as long as II; segment II 1.5 times as long as wide, twice as long as III; segments III-V subequal in length, slightly wider than long, narrower than segment VI, segment VI slightly wider than long, segment VII 1.8 times as long as wide, club shaped; forehead with narrow linear scaly patch on middle; lateroventral parts below eyes densely covered with pale green markings of round and elliptic scales and short pale hair-like scales. Rostrum minutely pubescent, longer than wide (length/wide 1.17) with profound triangular concavity on basal half, weakly bulging on apical half; linear scaly patch on middle of basal half, connected basally with patch on forehead; lateroventral parts behind antennal scrobes minutely covered with pale green scales and long golden hairs.

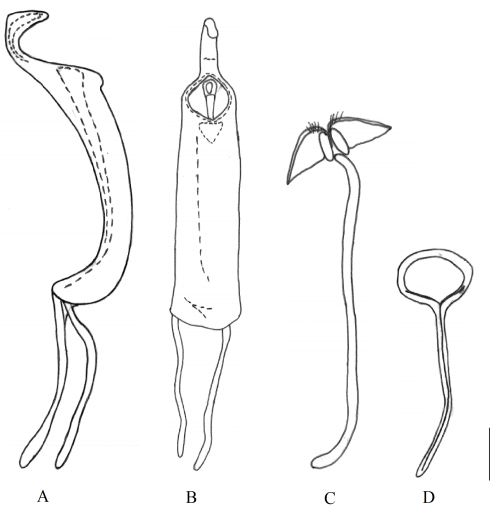

Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *P. ilgas*. A – aedegal body in lateral view; B – aedegal body in frontal view; C – sternite IX; D – tegmine. Scale 1mm.

Prothorax subglabrous, wider than long (wide/length 1.15), maximum transverse diameter in middle, finely punctured, with the following two scaly markings: from base of each lateral side of pronotum to median part of disc, sharply interrupting on apex and gradually interrupting on base; anterolateral and posterolateral angles without scaly markings; weak basal impression. Elytra short ovate, striate-punctate, widest just before middle, convex dorsally, wider than prothorax (elytral/pronotal width 1.26), more than twice longer than prothorax (elytral/pronotal length 2.16); two following scaly markings: 1) from lateral margin of each elytron huge transverse band in parallel to base connecting in median part, with triangular imprint without scaly markings on interval I and II reaching half width of transverse band, 2) large band from median part of elytra to apex, with T shaped area without scales from apical 3/5 till apex, one horizontal line from middle of interval VIII of each elytron and second vertical line at interval I, extending gradually to interval II at apical part. Coxae densely covered with pale scales on anterior parts. Profemur minutely pubescent, with roundish scales on basal parts along posterior margins forming irregular patch on subapical part. Tibiae with moderate fine hairs and darker setae on interomarginal and apical parts, hairs become longer apically.

Genitalia as illustrated in Fig. 2. Sternite IX slender, nearly 1.5 times as long as aedegal body, slightly curved leftward. Aedegal body stretched out, in lateral view moderately curved ventrally

in the subbazal part, and gradually attenuated in the apical part, apex with angle-shaped ventral margin, curvature raised dorsally and sharply incurved ventrally at middle; two prominent bulges near base of ostium. In frontal vision widest at base, gradually narrowed at apical plate. Aedegal apodemes slender, neatly 2.4 times shorter than aedegal body. Tegmen with slender apodeme, nearly twice as long as diameter of tegminal ring.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Pachyrhynchus ilgas* is related to *P. absurdus* Schultze, 1919 known from Mindanao, but *P. ilgas* is distinguishable from it by it's wider pronotum and elytra with characteristic scaly markings (Fig. 1C). Sutural apex is rounded, less peaked. Superior 1st and 2nd metatarsomere. Clypeus without slight dent in central part. Characteristic shape of male genitalia (Fig. 2). Species also shows similarity in body pattern and shape of male genitalia to *P. orientalis* sp. nov. described from Mindanao Island, but is distinguishable by characteristic scaly markings, shape of male genitalia, brighter body color, rostrum with weaker apical bulge. Species might be confused with *P. samarensis* Schultze, 1923 by it's similarities of scaly markings and distribution, but according to unique shape of male genitalia, species is more close related to ''*absurdus*'' group.

Etymology. Species is named after Daugavpils University study and research center ''Ilgas'', where is located one of the biggest collections of genus *Pachyrhynchus*, accumulating more than two thousands of specimens with over one hundred of detected species. Place keeps it's mystery and is overwhelmed with peace and good atmosphere, calling any friendly company for visit.

Taxonomical notes

Pachyrhynchus ilgas sp. nov. shows morphological relationships with a small group of *Pachyrhynchus* species distributed within the greater Mindanao Pleistocene Aggregate Island Complex (PAIC), which includes Samar, Leyte, Bucas Grande and mainland Mindanao (Fig. 7). This group is called ''*absurdus*'' species group. Initially *P. absurdus* belonged to ''*speciosus*'' species group created by Schultze (Schultze 1923), but on the basis of highly divergent morphological characters, new division is required. The species of this group share the following combination of morphological characters:

1. Integument glowing red, coppery or black, marked with pale green to orange scale stripes and bands;

2. Eyes weakly convex from outline of head;

3. Rostrum in basal half with an oblong triangular shallow depression;

4. Two curves in apical part of rostrum, size of curves species specific;

5. Linear scaly patch from forehead to median part of rostrum;

6. Elytra elongated, with strongly extended apex;

7. Phallobase of aeadeagus increased and curved following: curvature raised dorsally and sharply incurved ventrally at the middle.

Annotated checklist

1. *Pachyrhynchus absurdus* Schultze, 1919

TL: Philippines, Bucas
Type in MTD, examined
Holotypes of *P. absurdus* are collected from the Bucas Island and described by Schutze with one male and one female specimen (SMTD), so far those are only known representatives of this species among collections. Species is considered to be endemic for Bucas Island as close related species from PAIC show high morphological differences.

2. *Pachyrhynchus ilgas* sp. nov.

TL: Philippines, Samar
Type in DUBC, examined
Only one specimen of this taxon were recently

obtained from Northern Samar, thus species is considered to be distributed in northern and central parts of island as other *Pachyrhynchus* species from this region. For majority of *Pachyrhynchus* that occurs from Samar Island scale pattern with full bands is characteristic. As example: *P. samarensis*, *P. eos*, *P. kraslavae*. This indication might be linked to inherent environmental factors of island as morphs of male and female genitalia of those species show very distant relation.

3. *Pachyrhynchus orientalis* sp. nov.
TL: Philippines, Northern part of Mindanao
Type in DUBC, examined

4. *Pachyrhynchs occidentalis* sp. nov.

TL: Philippines, Western part of Mindanao
Type in DUBC, examined
During exporation of both *P. orientalalis* and *P. occidentalis* were established, that each taxon inhabits species specific part of Mindanao Island.

5. *Pachyrhynchus neoabsurdus* sp. nov.
TL: Philippines, Mindanao Island
Type in DUBC, examined

Pachyrhynchus orientalis sp. nov.
(Figs. 1D, E; 3, 4, 6B, 7)

Type material. Holotype: Male (DUBC) ‘’PHILIPPINES, Mindanao Island, Bukidnon, Cabanglasan, VII. 2014, / local collector leg. /” (typed on white card); ‘’ex. Prof. A. Barševskis coll.” (typed on white card); ‘’HOLOTYPE / Male / *Pachyrhynchus orientalis* / Rukmane, 2017 / det. Rukmane Anita, 2017” (typed on red card). Paratypes: 5 males and 1 female from Mindanao Island, Bukidnon, Cabanglasan (VIII. 2013; I. 2014; VI. 2014; VII. 2014 (2)), 2 males and 2 females from Mindanao Island, Surigao Del Sur, San Miguel (VIII. 2013, VI. 2014 (2), VIII. 2014). All in DUBC.
Distribution: Philippines, Mindanao Island, Eastern part (Fig. 7).

Description. M a l e. Dimensions: LB: 13.9-15.7 (holotype 15.6; mean 15.09); LR: 1.6-1.8 (holotype 1.7; mean 1.73); WR: 1.5-1.8 (holotype 1.8; mean 1.7); LP: 3.3-3.95 (holotype 3.9; mean

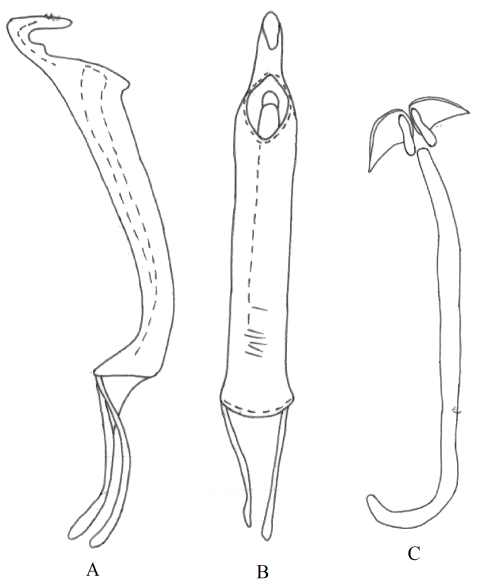

Fig. 3. Male genitalia of *P. orientalis;* A – aedegal body in lateral view; B – aedegal body in frontal view; C – sternite IX; D – tegmen. Scale 1mm.

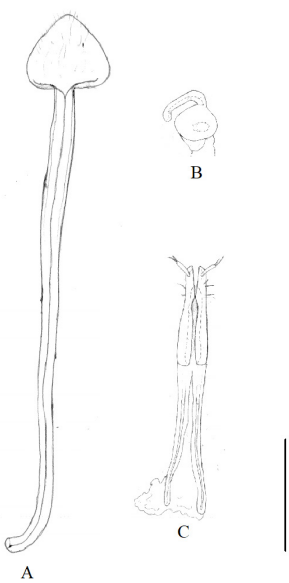

Fig. 4. Female genitalia of *P. orientalis.* Scale 1mm.

3.73); WP: 3.95-4.8 (holotype 4.7; mean 4.47); LE: 8.8-10.2 (holotype 9.75; mean 9.49); WE: 5.4-6.25 (holotype 6.25; mean 6.0). N = 8 for all measurements. Dorsal habitus as shown in Fig. 1D.

Integument dark coppery red to brown, some paratypes almost black; antennae and mandibles darker. Body surface strongly shiny except underside which has a weaker luster.

Body with weak pubescence, with glossy nacreous green to goldish markings of recumbent round scales.

Head dorsally subglabrous, moderately finely punctured, with linear scaly patch along midline from vertex to middle of rostrum; lateroventral parts below eyes with irregular shape scaly patch. Forehead almost without depression along midline. Eyes relatively large, moderately prominent from lateral contour of head. Antennae short and stout, with scape a bit of shorter than funicle; funicle with segment I 1.8 times longer than wide, proximately same length as II; segment II 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.7 times as long as III; segments III-V subequal in length and width, slightly wider than long, narrower than VI; segment VI slightly wider than long, strongly narrower than VII; segment VII club subellipsoidal, 1.8 times as long as wide.

Rostrum minutely pubescent; lateroventral parts except antennal scrobes covered with round to oval nacreous green scales, densely furnished with long golden setae near apex. Rostrum slightly wider than long, WR/LR 1.06; Deep obcordate concavity on basal half, two strong bulges at each side on apical half; apical bulge with peak on middle of apical half, flattish dorsally; dorsal contour of rostrum flattish in basal half, with weak declining at median part, weakly raised from middle to apical third and gradually declined to apex; ventral surface convex along midline.

Prothorax with a two longitudinal scale stripes dorsally in the middle; Stripes convergent toward and confluent near anterior margin. Lateral margins circumscribed by scale stripes that in overall forms a large oval shaped figure; shape subspherical, wider than long, WP/LP 1.21, widest at middle; subapical groove weak, almost entirely distinct; subbasal groove thick, expressed. Lateral contour: bulge in basal part which straighten up at basal 1/3, smooth to dorsal part with very weak bulge in subapical part.

Elytra subovate, LE/WE 1.56, two and half times longer than prothorax, LE/LP 2.5, moderately striate-punctured, intervals even; contour widest just before middle. Each elytron with long hairs, located on apical half; following scaly markings: 1) transverse oval figure circumscribed by a narrow scale band in basal third, reaching from interval I to lateral margin; 2) two narrow parallel transverse bands confluent at margin with a marginal stripe in the middle, latter of which circumscribes in apical third a triangular figure. Legs stout; femora strongly clavate; Coxae covered with general scales on anterior parts, mingled with short light brown hairs. Hind femora with oval patch of scales along posterior margins, mingled with rare short hairs. Tibiae sparsely pubescent, furnished with long dense hairs along internal margin. Tarsus and claws thickly furnished with long golden hairs.

Genitalia as illustrated in Fig. 3. Sternite IX slender, nearly 1.4 times as long as aedegal body, strongly incurved leftward. Aedegal body stretched out, in lateral view moderately curved ventrally in the bazal third, and gradually attenuated in the apical part, apex with angle-shaped ventral margin, curvature raised dorsally and sharply incurved ventrally at middle, with pyramidal bulge at basal middle; two prominent bulges near base of ostium with pyramidal shape on lateral view. In frontal vision widest at base, narrowed at basal third and gradually extended at apical part. Aedegal apodemes slender, neatly 2.25 times shorter than aedegal body. Tegmen with slender apodeme, nearly twice as long as diameter of tegminal ring.

F e m a l e. Dimensions: LB: 15.3-16.2 (holotype 15.3; mean 15.87); LR: 1.45-1.6 (holotype 1.45; mean 1.53); WR: 1.9-2.05 (holotype 1.9; mean

1.95); LP: 3.75-4.2 (holotype 3.75; mean 4.02); WP: 4.1-4.85 (holotype 4.1; mean 4.57); LE: 9.5-9.5 (holotype 9.3; mean 9.43); WE: 6.85-7.0 (holotype 6.85; mean 6.92). Dorsal habitus as shown in Fig. 1E, lateral as shown in Fig. 6B. N = 3 for all measurements.

Rostrum much wider than in males WR/LR 1.30. Prothorax WP/LP 1.1; Elytra LE/WE 1.36, WE/WP 1.68, LE/LP 2.48.

Diagnosis. *Pachyrhynchus orientalis* **sp. nov.** according to scale pattern and shape of male genitalia is similar to all species from ‘’absurdus’’ group, but is easily distinguishable by specific characters: huge apical bulge on rostrum, thick subbasal groove on pronotum, bulge on basal part of pronotum, smaller interval between eyes, differences in male aedegal body (Fig. 3), apical half or each elytron with intense short hairs.

Etymology. *Pachyrhynchus orientalis* **sp. nov.** is called based on it’s distribution which is northern part of Mindanao Island. Northern – oriental.

Pachyrhynchus occidentalis sp. Nov.
(Figs. 1A, B; 5, 6, 7)

Type material. Holotype: Male (DUBC) ‘’PHILIPPINES, Mindanao Island, Davao Del Sur, Kapatagan, IX. 2016, / local collector leg. /’’ (typed on white card); ‘’ex. Prof. A. Barševskis coll.’’ (typed on white card); ‘’HOLOTYPE / Male / *Pachyrhynchus occidentalis* / Rukmane 2017 / det. Rukmane Anita, 2017’’ (typed on red card). Paratypes: 7 males and 6 females from Mindanao Island, Cotabato, Mt. Parker (IV. 2014 (2); VI. 2014; VII. 2014; VIII. 2014 (3); IX. 2014 (5)); 2 males from Mindanao Island, Sarrangani, Kiamba (XII. 2015 (2)); 1 male from Mindanao Island, Mt. Apo (VIII. 2013). All in DUBC.

Distribution: Philippines, Mindanao Island, Western part (Fig. 7).

Description. M a l e. Dimensions: LB: 13.95-15.95 (holotype 14.35; mean 14.62); LR: 1.5-1.75 (holotype 1.7; mean 1.64); WR: 1.7-1.95 (holotype

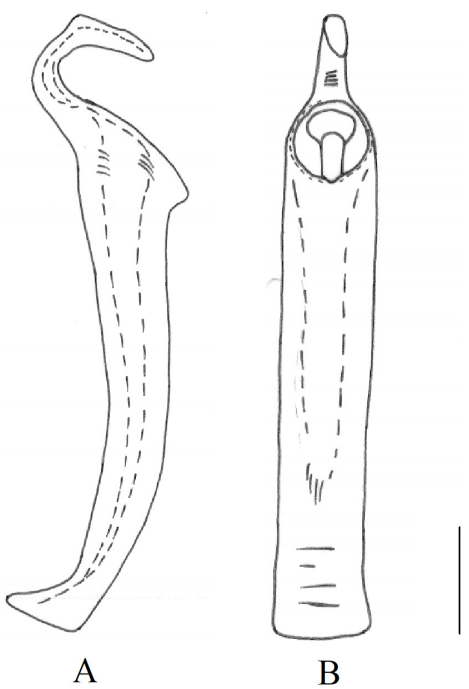

Fig. 5. Aedegal body of *P. occidentalis;* A – lateral view; B – frontal view. Scale 1mm.

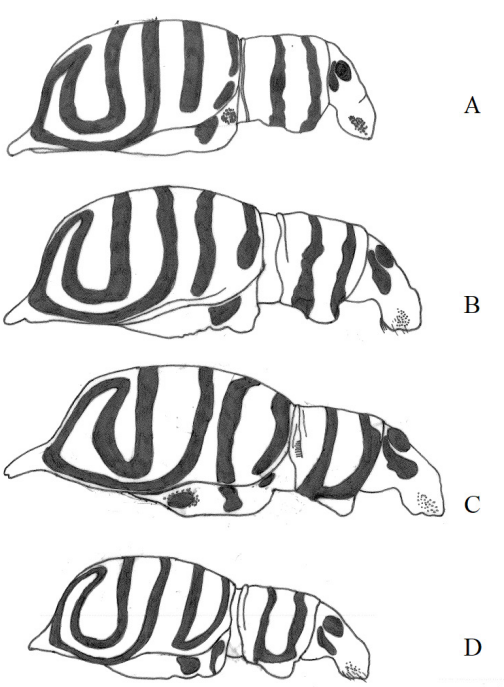

Fig. 6. Lateral view of habitus; A – *P. absurdus;* B – *P. orientalis;* C – *P. occidentalis;* D – *P. neoabsurdus.* All females.

1.95; mean 1.84); LP: 3.05-3.75 (holotype 3.5; mean 3.32); WP: 3.45-4.15 (holotype 3.95; mean 3.87); LE: 8.45-9.3 (holotype 8.95; mean 8.94); WE: 4.95-5.45 (holotype 5.35; mean 5.17). N = 11 for all measurements.

Integument glowing red, with strong luster, in some paratypes coppery, antennae and mandibles darker.

Body with nacreous pale green to yellow markings of round recumbent scales.

Head glabrous, minutely punctured, forehead slightly impressed among midline, with linear line of scales from apex to basal half of rostrum, line narrows closer to rostrum. Eyes large, prominent from lateral contour of head; each eye highest at middle. Antennal scape shorter than funicle, moderately clavate, with long light hairs at distal side; funicle with segment I more than twice as long as wide, 1.4 times as long as II; segment II 1.25 times longer than wide, 1.3 times as long as III; segments III-VI equal in length, nearly as long as wide, slightly narrower than

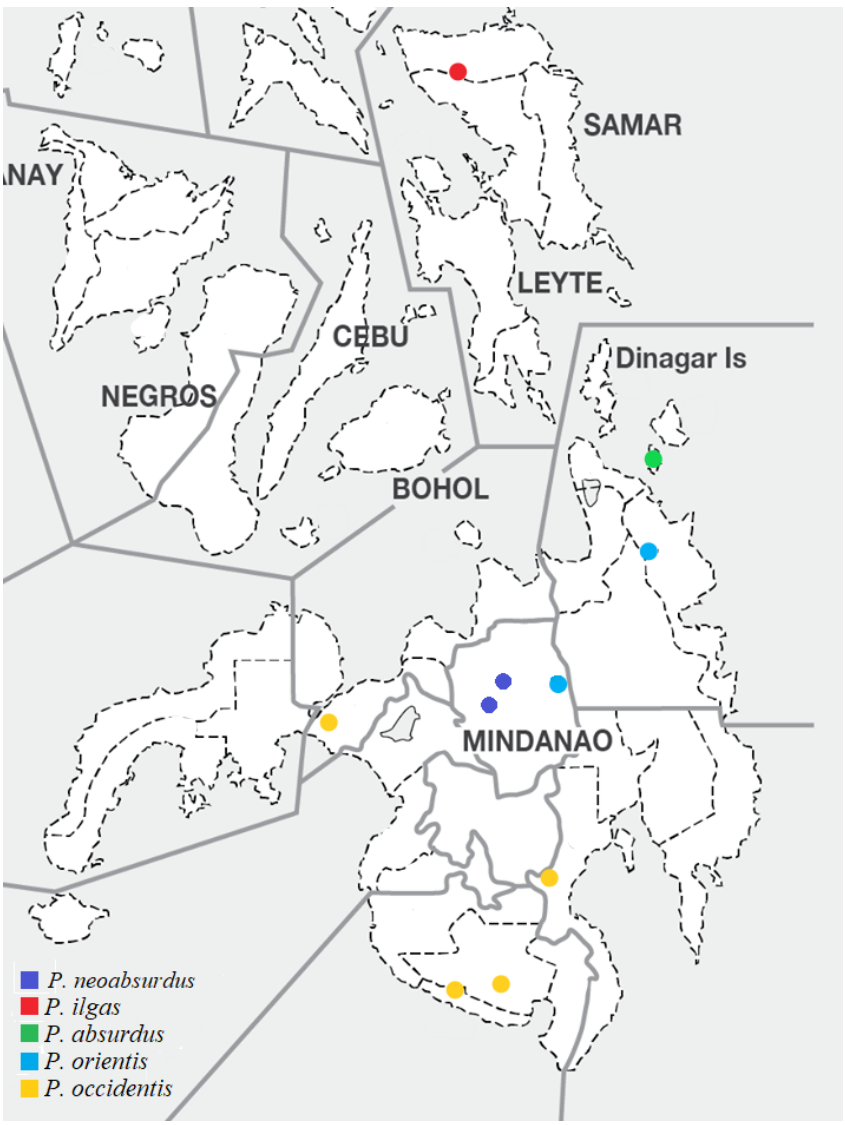

Fig. 7. Distribution map of *Pachyrhynchus* ‘’absurdus’’ group.

VII; segment VII nearly twice as longas wide, well furnished with short brown hairs.

Rostrum subglabrous, except with few general scales on basal half; lateroventral parts just behind antennal scrobes with irregular scaly patch on each side; patch fringed with hair-like scales along margins; long golden hairs near apex. Rostrum wider than long, WR/LR 1.15. Dorsum well punctured, with triangular concavity on basal half, bulging apically; apical bulge dorsally flatish; dorsal contour of forehead and rostrum convergent, narrow near eyes, bulging apically with peak at basal 1/3, concavity before antennal scapes and weak bulge at apical part with peak at apical 3/4; ventral surface weakly convex along midline.

Prothorax subspherical, wider than long, WP/LP 1.13; weak convex near base; with the following three scaly markings: 1) transverse confluent line of scales at disc; 2) transverse convergent line of scales close to anterior angle, at anteriolateral angles line reach apical margin, at central part line is closer to disc with triangular peak almost reaching anterion margin in middle; 3) band of scales at lateral base, which connect both lines and circumscribes long oval shape. Dorsal contour confluent high from middle to basal 2/3, then narrow and gradually extends to basal margin.

Each elytron subglabrous, finely punctured, intervals smooth, well pronounced; almost no hairs near apex and at apical half; Following markings of scales: 1) transverse suboval figure circumscribed by a narrow scale band in basal third, reaching from interval I to lateral margin; 2) two narrow convergent parallel transverse lines confluent at margin with a marginal stripe in the middle, latter of which circumscribes in apical third a triangular figure. LE/WE 1.67, WE/WP 1.35, LE/LP 2.56. Dorsal contour highest before middle, gradually narrowed to apices.

Coxae minutely pubescent, mingled with short golden hair-like scales; fore coxae densely covered with general scales on anterior parts. Femora weakly covered with small pubescence and hair-like scales; oval patch of scales; oval scaly patch on subapical part except anterior margin, rather densely covered with long golden green hairs and hair-like scales on basal half among posterior margin. Tibiae partially furnished with light hairs which become longer apically at interomarginal parts.

Genitalia as illustrated in Fig. 5. Aedegal body stretched out, in lateral view sharply curved ventrally at the bazal fifth, and gradually attenuated in the apical part, apex with angle-shaped, rounded ventral margin, curvature raised dorsally and sharply incurved ventrally at middle; two prominent bulges near base of ostium, on lateral view bulge pyramidal. In frontal vision moderately even all along.

F e m a l e. Dimensions: LB: 14.7-16.45 (holotype 16.25; mean 15.7; LR: 1.65-1.8 (holotype 1.7; mean 1.73); WR: 1.7-1.9 (holotype 1.9; mean 1.8); LP: 3.05-3.4 (holotype 3.3; mean 3.2); WP: 3.3-3.9 (holotype 3.9; mean 3.67); LE: 9.35-11.75 (holotype 11.75; mean 10.29); WE: 6.05-6.45 (holotype 6.35; mean 6.22). N = 6 for all measurements.

Rostrum WR/LR 1.04. Prothorax WP/LP 1.15; Elytra LE/WE 1.65, WE/WP 1.69; LE/LP 3.22.

Diagnosis. *Pachyrhynchus occidentalis* **sp. nov.** is similar to members of ‘’absurdus’’ group. Species specific characters: 1) shape of male genitalia (Fig. 5); 2) slender elytra with most stretched out apex; 3) eyes bigger, closer to margin; other specific characters visible from lateral view (Fig. 6C).

Etymology. *Pachyrhynchus occidentalis* **sp. nov.** is called based on it’s distribution which is Western part of Mindanao Island. Western – occidental.

Pachyrhynchus neoabsurdus sp. nov.
(Figs. 1F, 7D, 8)

Type material. Holotype: Female (DUBC) ‘’PHILIPPINES, Mindanao Island, Bukidnon, Kalatungan Mountain, IX. 2014. / local collector

leg. /'' (typed on white card); ''ex. Prof. A. Barševskis coll.'' (typed on white card); ''HOLOTYPE / Female / *Pachyrhynchus neoabsurdus* / Rukmane 2017 / det. Rukmane Anita, 2017'' (typed on red card). Paratype: 1 female from Mindanao Island, Bukidnon, Intavas (VIII. 2014) (DUBC).

Distribution: Mindanao Island (Fig. 8).

Description. F e m a l e. Dimensions: LB: 13.15-13.75 (holotype 13.15; mean 13.45); LR: 1.4-1.45 (holotype 1.4; mean 1.43); WR: 1.65-1.8 (holotype 1.65; mean 1.73); LP: 2.8-2.95 (holotype 2.8; mean 2.88); WP: 3.35-3.75 (holotype 3.35; mean 3.55); LE: 8.25-8.75 (holotype 8.25; mean 8.5); WE: 5.25-5.85 (holotype 5.25; mean 5.55). N=2 for all measurements. Dorsal habitus as shown in Fig. 1F.

Integument black, with green luster, elytra darker, with weaker luster. Antennae, mandibles black. Body surface mostly shiny except underside.

Body with nacreous orange markings of round recumbent scales.

Head glabrous, moderately punctured, with transverse line of orange scales from apex to beginning of rostrum. Forehead almost without medial depression. Eyes large, weakly prominent from contour of head. Rostrum without scales on dorsal view; wider than long, WR/LR 1.18; subtriangular concavity on basal half and weak bulge on apical half; shallow transverse groove before horsehead; lateroventral parts just behind antennal scrobes with few ellipsoidal scales on each side; scales fringed with short hairs and hair-like scales along margins. Antennal scape proximately 1.5 times shorter than funicle, moderately mingled with long light hairs; funicle with segment I little less than twice as long as wide, 1.25 times as long as II; segment II 1.5 times longer than wide, 1.3 times as long as III; segments III-VI equal in length, nearly as long as wide but narrower than VII; segment VII 1.5 times as long as wide.

Prothorax glabrous, longer than wide, WP/LP 1.17; weak convex at disc; except with the following scaly markings: 1) transverse confluent scale line on disc; 2) transverse confluent scale line along anterior margin; 3) oval patch of scales at each lateral base, which connects both transverse lines and circumscribes oval extended figure. Dorsal contour continuous, widest from apical 2/3 to subbazal part where it narrows before extension at posterolateral margin.

Elytra glabrous. LE/WE 1.57, WE/WP 1.57; LE/LP 2.95. Each elytron with the following markings: 1) transverse suboval figure circumscribed by a narrow scale band in basal third, reaching from interval I to lateral margin; 2) two narrow convergent parallel transverse lines confluent at margin with a marginal stripe in the middle, latter of which circumscribes in apical third more of less triangular figure. Dorsal contour highest in middle.

Coxae very minutely pubescent, mingled with light brown hairs; fore coxae densely covered with general scales on anterior parts. Femur sparsely pubescent, with short light-brown hairs closer to base; large oval scaly patch on subapical part except anterior margin. Tibiae well furnished with light-coloured hairs which become more long and dense apically, sparsely mingled with slightly darker setae; ventral surface with hairs on interomarginal parts. Tarsus ans claws mingled with long light-brown hairs.

Male unknown.

Diagnosis. *Pachyrhynchus neoabsurdus* **sp. nov.** in general appearance is similar to all members of ''absurdus'' group, but is easily distinguishable by: 1) unique pattern of body and scale color (Fig. 1F); 2) smaller body; 3)less extent apex; 4) lateral contour of elytra peak from middle to subapical part, with more gradual sinuation; 5) forehead with weaker impression; 6) shallow transverse groove before forehead.

Etymology. From first view this new species seems most distant member of ''absurdus'' group, with characteristic for this group marking of scales as mayor sign of belonging. Reason for ''neo'' before ''absurdus'' in species name is new and unique general pattern for member of ''absurdus'' group.

Received: 25.09.2017.
Accepted: 02.10.2017.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. Arvīds Barševskis (Daugavpils, Latvia) for valuable comments and suggestions. Dr. Klauss Klass (Dresden, Germany) for possibility to work with SMTD collections. Dr. Maurizio Bollino (Spain) for valuable crytics and suggestions. Annalyn Anzano Cabras for support and reccomendations.

REFERENCES

Bollino, M. & Sandel, F. (2015) Three new species of the genus Pachyrhynchus Germar, 1824 from Lubang island (Philippines) (Curculionidae: Entiminae: Pachyrhynchini). *Munis Entomology & Zoology*, 10 (2)

Cabras, A, Rukmane, A. (2016) A new species of Pachyrhynchus Germar, 1824 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae). *Acta Biologica Universitatis Daugavpilensis*, 16 (1): 123-127

Rukmane, A., Barševskis, A. (2016) Nine new species of genus Pachyrhynchus Germar, 1824 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae) from the Philippines. B*altic Journal of Coleopterology,* 16 (1), 77-96

Schultze, W. (1923) A monograph of the Pachyrhynchid group of the Brachyderinae, Curculionidae: Part I. P*hilippine Journal of Science*, 23, 609-673 +6pls.