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SIX NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PACHYRHYNCHUS* GERMAR, 1824 (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE) FROM THE PHILIPPINES

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Six new species of the genus *Pachyrhynchus* Germar, 1824 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) from the Philippines are described and illustrated: *P. barsevskisi* sp. n., *P. domino* sp. n., *P. elenae* sp. n., *P. pseudhalconensis* sp. n., *P. rebus* sp. n., *P. tikoi* sp. n. Mimicry from genus *Doliops* Waterhouse, 1841 (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) is added for species *P. barsevskisi* sp. n., *P. domino* sp. n., *P. pseudhalconensis* sp. n., *P. rebus* sp. n., *P. tikoi* sp. n.

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

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Pachyrhynchus* Germar, 1824 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) belongs to the subfamily Entiminae (Schönherr, 1823) and the tribe Pachyrhynchini (Schönherr, 1826) comprises 14 genera mainly from the Philippines with about 90% of endemics species (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999, Yap & Gapud 2007, Yoshitake 2013). Members of the genus *Pachyrhynchus* as some related genera of the tribe Pachyrhynchini (*Metapocyrtus* Heller, 1912, *Expachyrhynchus* Yoshitake, 2013) are wingless, have striking, sometimes bizarre patterns of brightly coloured scales, often with strong intraspecific variation between local populations. Rostral characters such as width, depth of groove and shape of impression are strongly expressed within genus and can be used as morphological characters in species determination. Some described species have a similar coloration and location of bright spots and scales as the some members of the genus *Doliops* Waterhouse, 1841 (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae); data on the mimicry between species of *Pachyrhynchus, Metapocyrtus* and *Doliops* were provided by Starr & Wang (1992), Barševskis (2013, 2014) and Barševskis & Jeager (2014).

The genus *Pachyrhynchus* is represented in the Oriental fauna by more than 100 species, distributed from Japan (Ryukyu Islands) to Australia and it is more common for the Philippine archipelago (Schultze, 1923), which may be regarded as the center of diveristy (Starr & Wang, 1992) and a good example of taxa with restricted distributions and great zoogeographical significance (Link & Zettel, 2012). The fauna of the genus has attracted attention of entomologists in recent years: several species were described

from the Philippines (Yoshitake, 2012; Bolino & Sandel, 2015, Rukmane, Barševskis, 2016). Additional faunistic and ecological data were also presented by Cabras et al. (2016), Cabras and Yoshitake (2016).

During the study of large material from the Philippines on genus *Pachyrhynchus* which is deposited in DUBC, six new species of the genus are described: two species from Mindanao, two from Mindoro and two from Luzon islands. This paper presents illustrative descriptions of these species and examples of the mimicry with *Doliops* for five species.

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, Museum of Zoology, Dresden, Germany (O. Jager).

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 was eddited with Photoshop.

The measurement methods follows Yoshitake (2013).

RESULTS

***Pachyrhynchus tikoi* sp. n.**
(Fig. 1A, B, D, E)

Type material. Holotypemale: ‘’Philippines, Mindanao Isl., Bukidnon, Cabanglasan, X. 2015, local collector leg.’’ (typed on a white card), [ex. Prof. A. Barševskis coll.] (typed on a white card), ‘’HOLOTYPE / *Pachyrhynchus tikoi* / Rukmane 2016 / Det. Rukmane 2016’’ (typed on a red card), (DUBC).

Paratypes (14. exs.): Philippines, Mindanao Isl., Bukidnon, Cabanglasan, 1 male., VIII. 2013, local collector leg.; 4 males., VII. 2014., local collector leg.; 2 males., XI. 2015, local collector leg.; 1 male., XII. 2015, local collector leg.; 1 male., V. 2016, local collector leg.; 2 females., VII. 2014, local collector leg.; 1 female., XI. 2014, local collector leg.; 1 female., X. 2015, local collector leg.; 1 female., XI. 2015, local collector leg.[ex. Prof. A. Barševskis coll.] (all in DUBC). All paratypes with additional red rectangular printed label: ‘’PARATYPE / Pachyrhynchus tikoi / Rukmane 2016 / det. Rukmane 2016’’.

Distribution: Philippines, Mindanao Island.

Description. Measurements: (n=5; 3 males, 2 females): LB: 12.5 (mean 13.3); LE: 6.5 (mean 7.3); WE: 4.4 (mean 5.0); LP: 3.2 (mean 3.4); WP: 3.0 (mean 3.2); LR: 1.4 (mean 1.6); WR: 1.5 (mean 1.6).

Body and legs copper red to brown; body surface very glossy, with yellow, orange or green scale lines. Eyes, antennae and tarsomeres black. Latereal sides of rostrum covered with small oval scales, apical part of rostrum with elongate orange to yellow scales. Apical and basal margin of pronotum with impressed transverse band of orange scales, connected latteraly and forming frame shaped scale pattern. Transverse band in middle portion of apical margin of pronotum with small longitudinal keel. Apical part of femori with irregular orange to yellow scally spots. Each elytron with nine longitudinal orange, pale yellow and pale green narrow scale lines: 1) from basal margin of interval II till apical margin, not connected with rest of scale lines; 2) till ninth scale line from interval III till lateral sides of elytra, second and ninth, third and eighth scale lines connected at apical margin, fourth and seventh, fifth and sixth scale lines connected from

both apical and basal margins. Habitus as in Fig. 1 (dorsally - Fig. 1A and laterally Fig. 1B).

Head with groove-shaped impression between eyes and two scale lines, forming V shaped pattern. Eyes large, strongly prominent if see dorsally, with band of orange scales on genae. Rostrum with very fine sparse pubescence, covered by brown sparse apical setae, with shallow impression in basal half weakly bulging apically. Apical bulge of rostrum flattened dorsally, with fine impression in middle part; dorsal part of rostrum interrupted by strong transverse groove. Antennal scape short and stout; remaining antennomeres small, with sparse very short pubescence and long setae.

Pronotum subspherical, widest in middle.

Elytra with short pubescence; intervals of elytra flattened, with coarse punctures in slightly impressed rows.

Legs wide, with strongly clavate femori. Female legs more wider than in males. Tibiae serrate along internal margins, weekly curved apically.

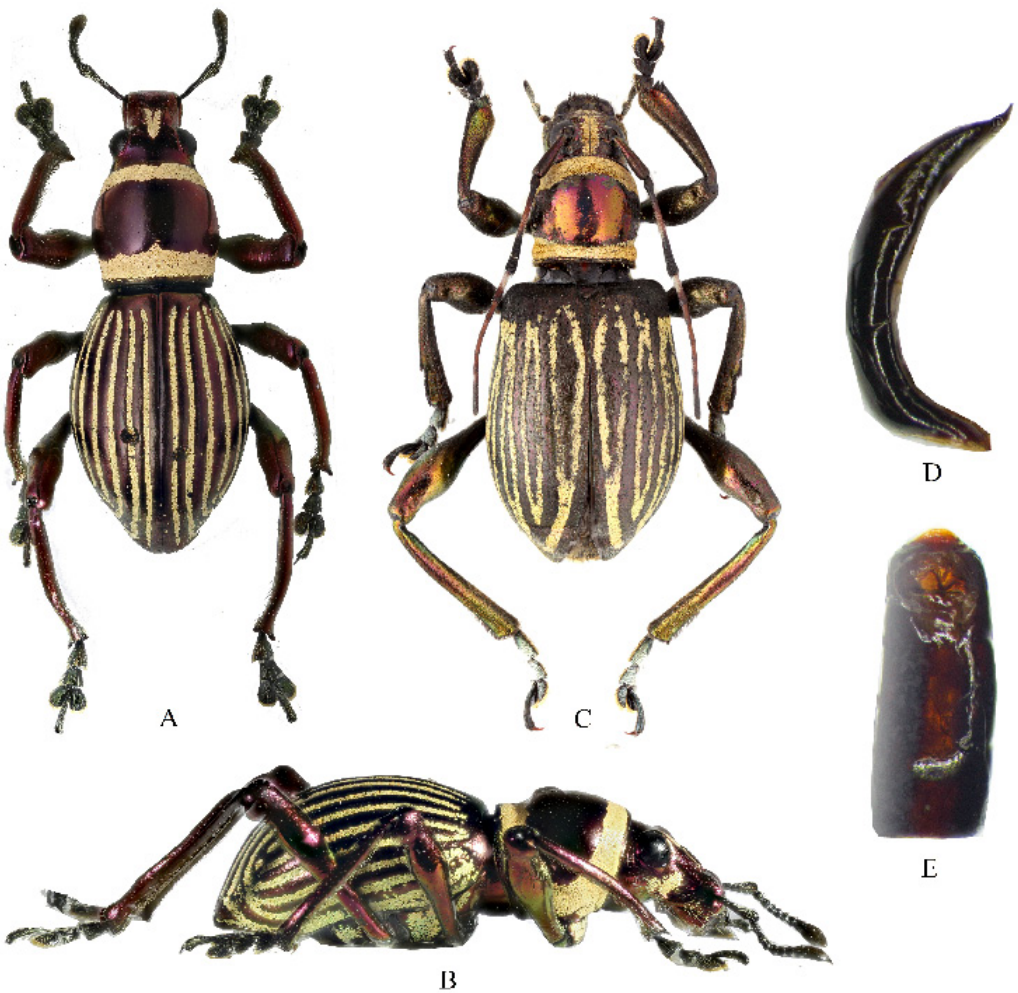

Fig. 1. Habitus of *Pachyrhynchus tikoi* **sp. n.**: dorsal (A) and lateral (B) view; D, E: aedeagus of *P. tikoi*: lateral (E) and dorsal view; C: habitus of *Doliops valainisi* Barševskis 2013, dorsal view.

Middle and hind femori thinly covered with short setae and hair-like scales along posterior margins. Tibiae with sparse pubescence and long setae. Tarsomeres covered by sparse pale pubescence. Aedeagus relatively short, curved in lateral view (Fig. 1D). Lamella semicircular, rounded apically (Fig. 1E, D).

Mimicry. *Pachyrhynchus tikoi* **sp. n.** is mimics a longhorn beetle *Doliops valainisi* Barševskis 2013, with which it co-exists (Fig. 1C).

Differential diagnosis. *Pachyrhynchus tikoi* **sp. n.** resembles *P. eques* Heller, 1912, which was described from Luzon Island, but *Pachyrhynchus tikoi* **sp. n.** is unable to be confused with *P. eques* by following points: coloure of body which is glossy red; shape of elytra which is narrower.

Etymology. The new species is named after my life partner Marcin Tiko (Warsaw, Poland), in appreciation of support, help and valuable advices during the research.

***Pachyrhynchus barsevskisi* sp. n.**
(Fig. 2A, E-3A, C, D)

Type material. Holotype, male: ‘’Philippines, North Luzon Isl., Aurora, Dingalan, VIII. 2013, local collector leg. (typed on a white card); [ex. Prof. A. Barševskis coll.] (typed on a white card); ‘’HOLOTYPE / *Pachyrhynchus barsevskisi* / Rukmane 2016 / Det. Rukmane 2016 (typed on a red card). (DUBC).

Paratypes (6 pcs.): Philippines, North Luzon, Aurora, Dingalan, 1 male., VIII. 2013, local collector leg.; 1 male., III. 2014, local collector leg.; 1 female., VI. 2015, local collector leg.; East Luzon, Sierra Madre, Disimongal, Madela: 1 male., IX. 2015, local collector leg.; North Luzon, Sierra Madre, Quirino:1 male., V. 2015, local collector leg.; 1 female., V. 2015, local collector leg. [ex. Prof. A. Barševskis coll.] (DUBC). All paratypes with additional red rectangular printed label: ‘’PARATYPE / Pachyrhynchus barsevskisi / Rukmane 2016 / det. Rukmane 2016’’.

Distribution: Philippines, Luzon Island

Description. Measurements (n=5; 3 males, 2 females): LB: 16.7 (mean 17.32); LE: 9.0 (mean 9.28); WE: 6.2 (mean 6.48); LP: 4.6 (mean 4.8); WP: 4.6 (mean 4.64); LR: 2.2 (mean 2.46); WR: 1.9 (mean 2.1).

Habitus dorsally as in Fig 2A, laterally as in Fig 2E.

Body and legs metallic black; body surface glossy, with spots and stripes of blue and orange scales, four paratypes with green and orange to yellow scales. Eyes, antennae and tarsomeres black. Head massive, glossy, under eyes laterally with pale orange scales. Each lateral side of rostum close to mouth with orange elongate hair-like scales, apical curve with fine orange punctation. Basal margin of pronotum with two ovate scaly spots on each lateral side, apical margin with two triangular markings, connected in middle of apical margin, four paratypes with two elongate scale spots on each side of median part of pronotum. Each latero-basal portion of pronotum with wide orange scaly ovate spot. Apical part of femori with irregular orange and blue scaly spots. Elytra with several scaly spots and two oval spots in middle of median part; basal and apical margins of each elytron with four elongate lines of orange to yellow scales and with blue scales at median part of these lines; apices of first and second line connected, apex of first stripe rounded; median apical margin of elytra with two elongate orange scaly spots.

Rostrum with deep triangular median impression, with orange sparse apical setae, dorsal part with median groove. Lower edge of rostrum extended, clearly visible. Antennal scape long and thin; remaining antennomeres small, with sparse very short pubescense and long setae; apical antenomeres subellipsoidal. Pronotum subspherical, widest in median part gradually narrowing apicad, with very fine and sparse punctation.

Elytra elongated, gradually narrowing from median part apicad, with fine punctures and pubescence; intervals of elytra smooth, with coarse punctures between impressed rows.

Legs wide, with strongly clavate femori. Tibiae serrate along internal margins, strongly incurved apically. Middle and hind femori thinly covered with short setae and hair-like scales along posterior margins. Tibiae with sparse pubescense and long setae; each tibia fringed with long setae along internal margin, sparsely mingled with stout hairs. Tarsomeres covered by sparse pale pubescence.

Aedeagus elongated, curved in lateral view. Lamella ovate, rounded apically (Fig. 3C, D).

Differential diagnosis. *Pachyrhynchus barsevskisi* **sp. n.** is similar in general appearance to *P. dohrni* Behrens, 1887 (Fig. 2B, D), which was described from Luzon Island. The new species is easily distinguishable from *P. dohrni* by unique scally markings on pronotum:

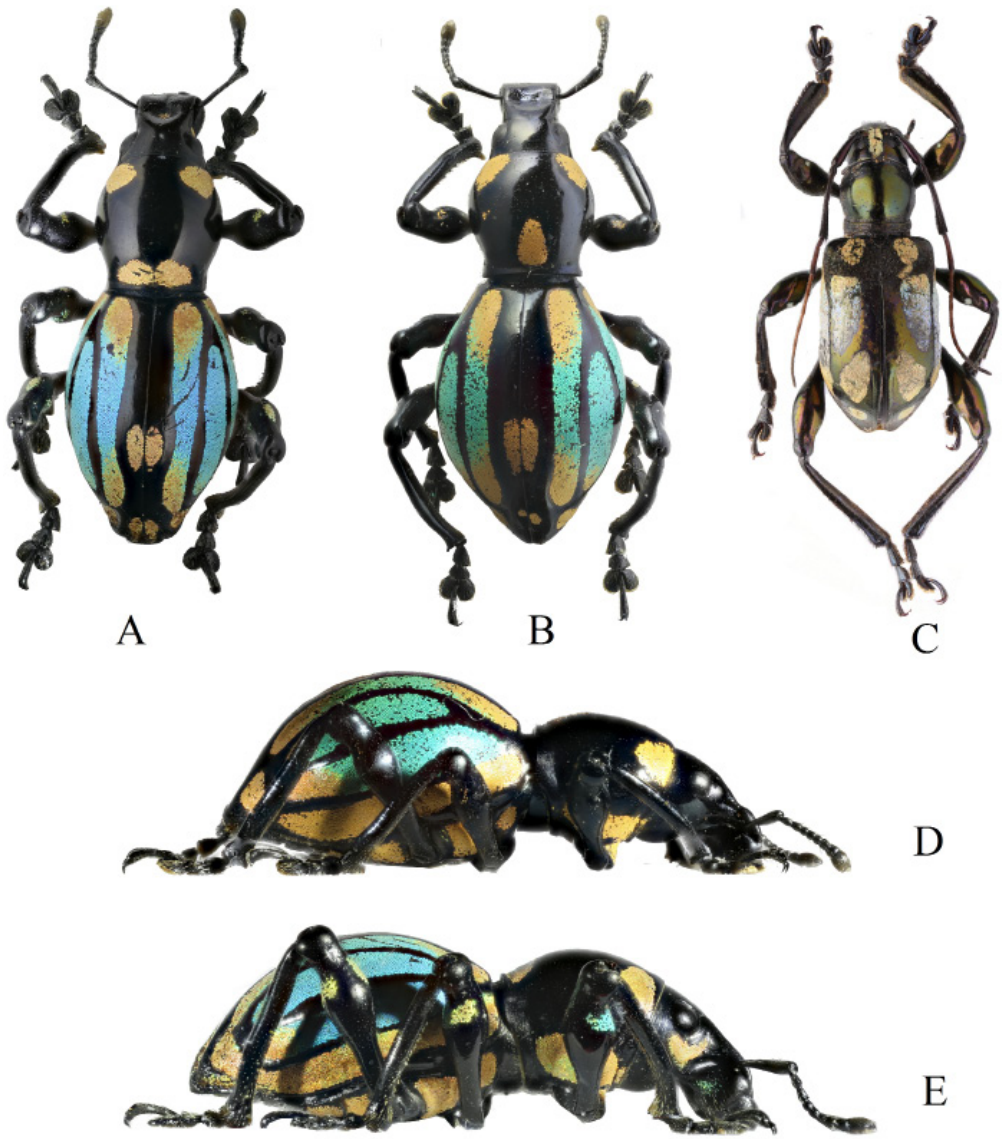

Fig. 2. A, E: *Pachyrhynchus barsevskisi* **sp. n.** dorsal and lateral view; B, D: *Pachyrhynchus dohrni* Behrens 1887 dorsal and lateral view; C: *Doliops helleri* Vives 2009 dorsal view.

basal margin of pronotum (see dorsally) of *P. barsevskisi* **sp. n.** with two ovate scaly spots on each lateral side, apical margin with two triangular markings, connected in the middle of apical margin, and with ovate spot of orange scales on lateral sides of pronotum, lower edge of rostum of *P. barsevskisi* **sp. n.** well defined (Fig 3 A, B), different shape impression on median part of rostrum, which is triangular shape, as well as different shape of aedeagus, which is bigger (Fig. 3E, F).

Mimicry. *Pachyrhynchus barsevskisi* **sp. n.** is mimyced by longhorn beetle *Doliops helleri* Vives, 2009 with which it co-exists (Fig. 2C).

Etymology. The species named after Prof. Dr. Arvīds Barševsis (Daugavpils, Latvia) in appreciation of contribution in the study of the genus *Pachyrhynchus*, cooperation, and usefull advices.

***Pachyrhynchus elenae* sp. n.** (Fig. 4)

Type material. Holotype, male: ‘’Philippines, Mindanao Isl., Cotabato, Mt. Apo, I. 2015, local collector leg. ‘’ (typed on white card); [ex. prof A. Barševskis coll.] (typed on white card); HOLOTYPE / *Pachyrhynchus elenae* / Rukmane 2016 / Det. Rukmane 2016 (typed on red card), (DUBC).

Distribution: Philippines, Mindanao Island.

Description. Measurements: LB: 16.8; LE: 9.0; WE: 7.0; LP: 5.1; WP: 5.3; LR: 2.4; WR: 2.5. Habitus dorsally as in Fig. 4A; laterally as in Fig. 4B.

Body and legs black; body surface with pale greenish, shiny scale spots. Head black, massive, latteraly under eyes, on genae and on lateral side of rostrum with wide green scales. Eyes not

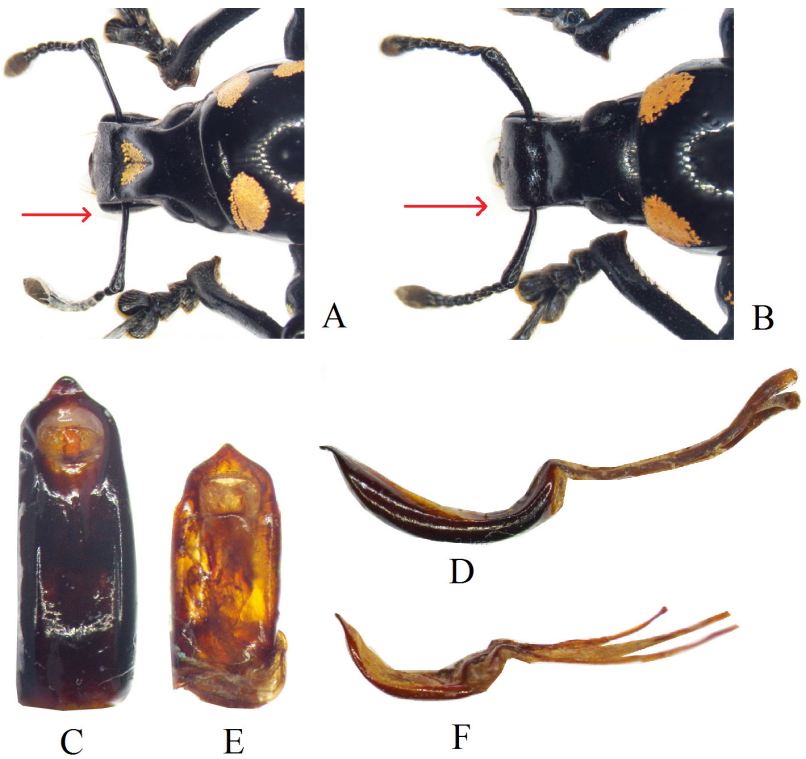

Fig. 3. A: *Pachyrhynchus barsevskisi* **sp. n.** extended bottom edge of rostum; B: *P. dohrni* unextended bottom edge of rostum and different shape impression in median part of rostrum; C, D: *P. barsevskisi* **sp. n.** aedeagus dorsal and lateral view; E, F: *P. dohrni* aedeagus dorsal and lateral view.

convex, black. Rostum with band of transverse scales on apical bulge, with deep transverse medial depression . Antenna black, antennal scape short, remaining antenomeres with short sparse pubescence and long setae, apical antennomere club-shaped.

Pronotum massive, subspherical, widest before middle, with very fine sparse punctation, in median portion with transverse line which circumscribe latteraly two bare black spots and one longitudinal line of pale scales. Longitudinal line extending straigth to basal margin of pronotum and forming triangular of pale green scales.

Elyrta with several longitudinal and median transverse line of pale scales crossing longitudinal lines; basal part of each elytron with two or three short lines and four long lines, extending to apical margin of elytron, four short lines at apical part of each elytron.

Legs wide, with strong clavate femori. Tibiae strongly incurved apically. Middle femori covered with short setae and scales along posterior margins. Tibiae with sparse pubescence and long setae.

Scutellum small, rounded apically.

Aedeagus elongate, in lateral view curved. Lamella strongly elongalte, subtriangular, slightly rounded apically (Fig. 4E, F).

Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Pachyrhynchus elenae* **sp. n.** is similar in general apperance to *P. phaleratus* Waterhouse, 1841 (Fig. 4C, D). The new species is easily distinguished from *P. phaleratus* by the shape of aedeagus, which is longer and less curved lateraly and by the bigger number of longitudinal lines on each elytron (Fig. 4G, H). Pronotum of *P. elenae* **sp. n.** widest before the midian part (pronotum of *P. phaleratus* widest in the middle).

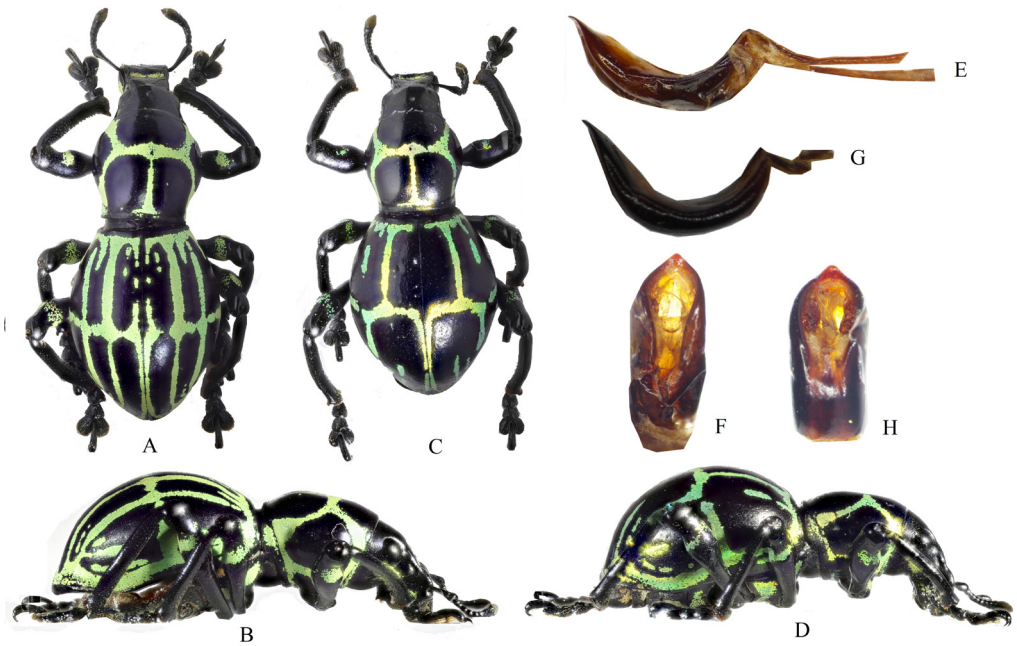

Fig. 4. A, B: *Pachyrhynchus elenae* **sp. n.** habitus dorsal and lateral view, E, F: aedeagus dorsal and lateral wievs; C, D: *Pachyrhynchus phaleratus* Waterhouse 1841 habitus dorsal and lateral view, G, H: aedeagus dorsal and lateral views.

Etymology. This species is named after my mother, Elena Zubko (Daugavpils, Latvia) in appreciation of support.

***Pachyrhynchus rebus* sp. n.**
(Fig. 5)

Type material. Holotype, Male: ‘’Philippines, East Luzon, Quirino, Nagtipunan, IX. 2014, local collector leg.” (typed on white card); [ex. Prof. A.Barševskis coll.] (typed on white card); HOLOTYPE / *Pachyrhynchus rebus* / Rukmane 2016 / Det. Rukmane 2016 (typed on red card) (DUBC).

Distribution: Philippines: Luzon Island.

Description. Measurements: LB: 10.7; LE: 6.2; WE: 4.5; LP: 3.6; WP: 3.8; LR: 1.3; WR: 1.4. Habitus as in Fig 5A; laterally as in Fig. 5B.

Body and legs black, shiny, body surface with pale green, yellow, orange and blue scales. Head black, with yellow scales under each eye laterally and genae. Eyes slightly convex, black. Head between eyes without spots of pale scales. Apical bulge of rostum convex, without punctation. Each side of rostrum covered with small, oval and round scales. Basal part of rostrum with oblong depression and indistinct median groove. Antenna black, with small antennomeres. Antennal scape short and stout; remaining antennomeres small, with short sparse pubescece and long setae; apical antennomere club-shaped, covered with very fine pubescence.

Pronotum subspherical, slightly flattened, widest in median portion, with very fine, sparse punctation, in middle with tansversal line of pale yellow and golden scalescircumscribes two bare black spots laterally. Longitudinal line of pale yellow and golden scales, crossing transverse line in middle and with triangular band of scales in apical margin of pronotum.

Elytra with reticulate net-shaped stripes of pale yellow, golden, green and blue scales, forming seven irregular, isolated, black, bare spots, and

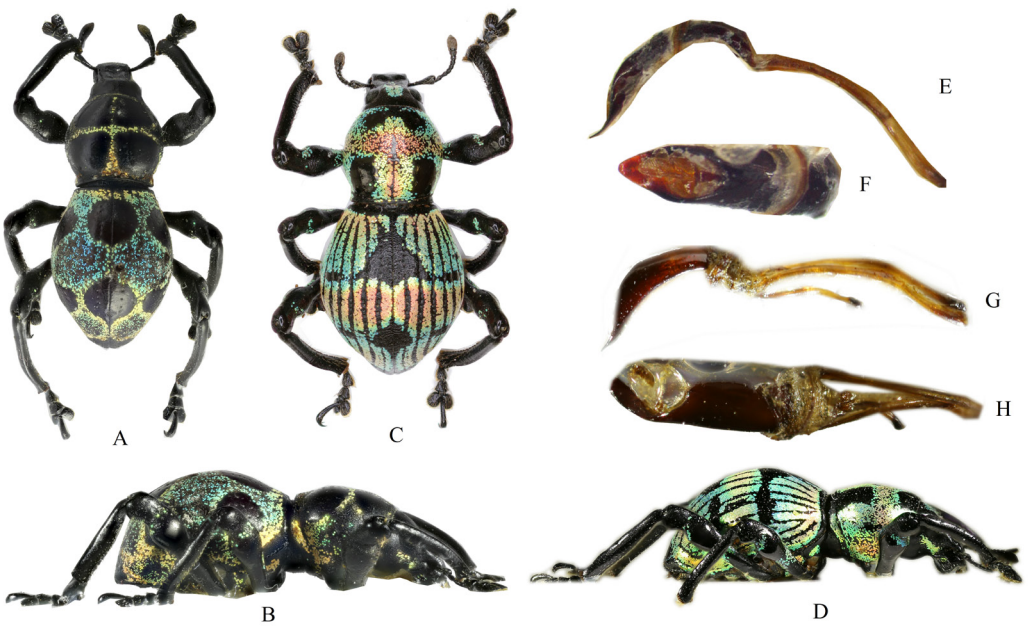

Fig. 5. A, B: *Pachyrhynchus rebus* **sp. n.** dorsal and lateral wievs, E, F: aedeagus dorsal and lateral wievs; C, D: *Pachyrhynchus orbifer* Waterhouse 1841 dorsal and lateral view, G, H: aedeagus dorsal and lateral view.

eight full scally spots. Intervals of elytra smooth, with coarse punctures and slightly impressed rows.

Legs massive, wide, with strongly clavate femori. Tibiae serrate along internal margins, strongly incurved apically. Middle and hind femori thinly covered with short setae and hair-like scales along posterior margins. Tibiae with small pubescence, mingled with long setae.

Scutellum small, apically rounded.

Aedeagus long, in lateral view incurved. Lamella subtriangular, apically rounded (Fig. 5E, F).

Differential diagnosis. *Pachyrhynchus rebus* **sp. n.** is similair in general appearance to *P. orbifer* Waterhouse, 1841. The new species is easily distinguished from *P. orbifer* by the shape of aedeagus which is longer, narrower and more incurved leteraly (Fig. 5G, H) and external morphological characters: 1) pronotum and legs of *P. rebus* **sp. n.** is more wide and massive; 2) lack of scales on head between eyes 3) different scale margins on pronotum whith one narrow transverse and one narrow longitudinal line of scales, while lines on pronotum of *P. robifer* are more wide and with additional transwerse line on apical margiņ (Fig. 5C, D).

Mimicry: *P. rebus* **sp. n.** and*P. orbifer*, are mimics by *D. magnifica* Heller, 1823 with which they are coexists.

Etymology. The name of new species is derieved from unical scale margins on elytra reminding puzzle.

***Pachyrhynchus pseudhalconensis* sp. n.**
(Fig. 6).

Type material. Holotype, Male: ‘’Philippines, Mindoro Isl., Puerto Galera, IX. 2014, local collector leg. (typed on white card); [ex. Prof. A. Barševskis coll.] (typed on white card); ‘’HOLOTYPE / *Pachyrhynchus pseudhalconensis* / Rukmane 2016 / det. Rukmane 2016 (typed on red card) (DUBC).

Paratypes (27. exs.): 9 males: Philippines, Mindanao Isl., Bukidnon, Cabanglasan, 1 male., VIII. 2013, local collector leg.; 4 males., VII. 2014., local collector leg.; 2 males., XI. 2015, local collector leg.; 1 male., XII. 2015, local collector leg.; 1 male., V. 2016, local collector leg.; 2 females., VII. 2014, local collector leg.; 1 female., XI. 2014, local collector leg.; 1 female., X. 2015, local collector leg.; 1 female., XI. 2015, local collector leg.08. 2013 (1), 07. 2014 (4), 11. 2015 (2), 12. 2015 (1), 05. 2016 (1), local collector leg. [ex. Prof. A. Barševskis coll.]; 5 females: Philippines, Mindanao Isl., Bukidnon, Cabanglasan, 07. 2014 (2), 11. 2014 (1), 10. 2015 (1), 11. 2015 (1), local collector leg. [ex. Prof. A. Barševskis coll.] (all in DUBC). All paratypes with additional red rectangular printed label: ‘’PARATYPE / Pachyrhynchus pseudhalconensitikois / Rukmane 2016 / det. Rukmane 2016’’.

Distribution: Philippines, Mindoro Island.

Description. Measurements (n=5): LB: 16.0 (mean 15.08); LE: 9.5 (mean 8.68); WE: 5.7 (mean 5.96); LP: 4.3 (mean 3.76); WP: 4.3 (mean 4.14); LR: 2.2 (mean 1.82); WR: 2.0 (mean 1.86). Habitus as in Fig. 6A; laterally as in Fig. 6D.

Body and legs black, slightly shiny; body surface with pale green or orange scale spots, two paratypes with yellow scales, two paratypes with orange scales. Head black, between eyes with wide romb-shaped band of pale scales (one paratype without this band). Head under eyes laterally and on lateral sides of rostum with pale scales and with long green, apical brown setae. Apical bulge of rostum flattened. Basal part of rostrum with strong impression and median groove, without scales, lower edge of rostrum extended. Antenna black, with small antennomeres. Antennal scape short and stout, strongly clavate; remaining antennomeres small, with sparse short pubescence and long setae; apical antennomere club-shaped, covered with very fine pubescence.

Pronotum subspherical, slightly flattened, widest in middle, with very fine, sparse punctation,

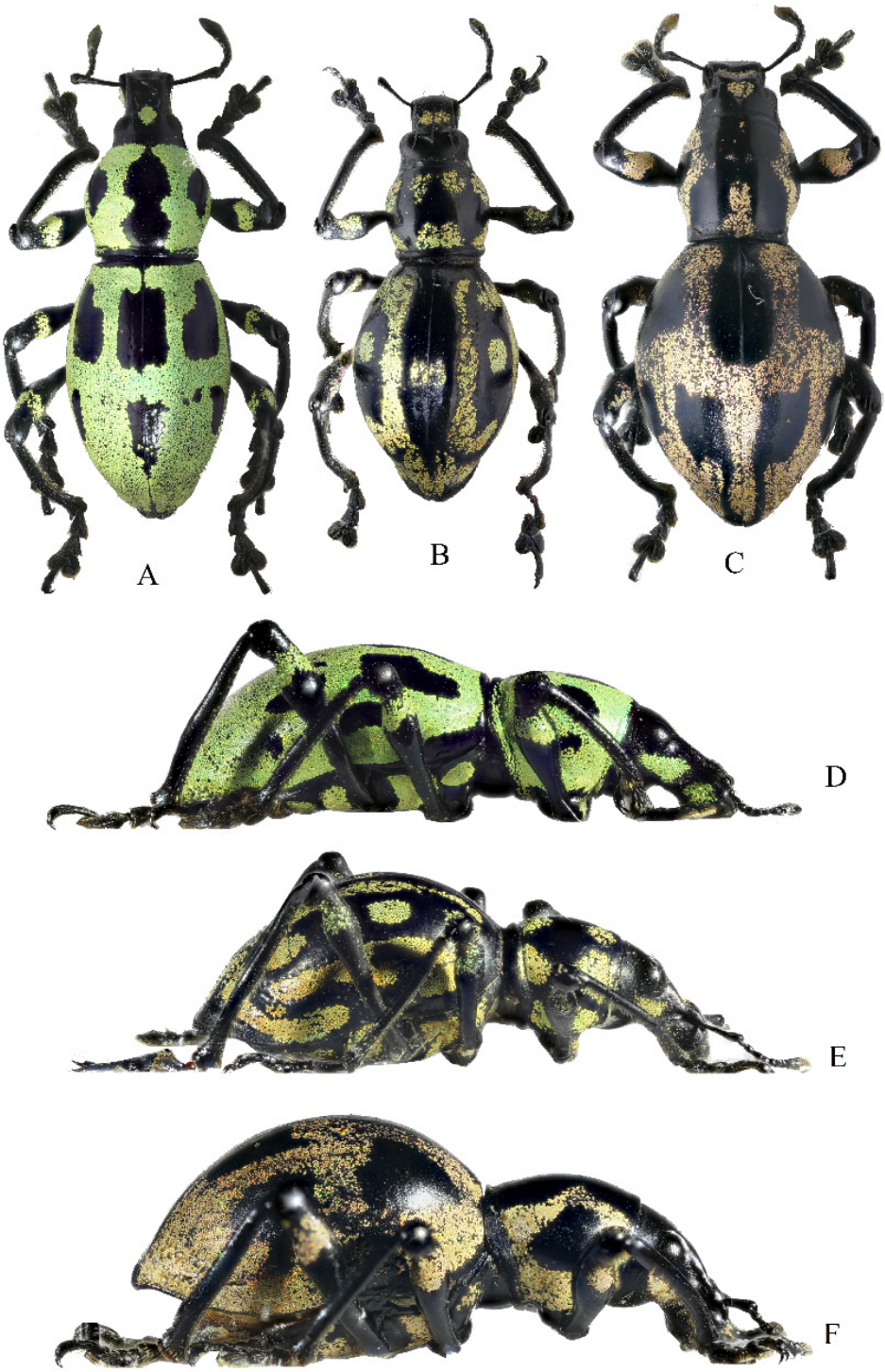

Fig. 6. A, D: *Pachyrhynchus pseudhalconensis* **sp. n.** dorsal and lateral view; B, E: *Pachyrhynchus domino* **sp. n.** dorsal and lateral view; C, F: *Pachyrhynchus halconensis* Schultze, 1922 dorsal and lateral view.

green, shiny scales splitting on lateral sides of pronotum, circumscribe two bare black spots on lateral sides and one number eight shape bare spot in middle of pronotum.

Elytra with longitudinal and transverse stripes of pale scales. Each elytron with three longitudinal stripes extendingfrom basal margin to median portion: 1) first stripe from interval II to interval III, in basal part with squere spahe scale margin; 2) second stripe from interval V to interval VI; 3) third stripe on lateral margin of elytra. Two transverse stripes of shiny green scales: 1) on basal margin of elytra; 2) on median portion of elytra. Three longitudinal stripes from median portion of elytra to apical margin: 1) first stripe from interval II to interval IV inculding; 2) second stripe from interval V to interval VI; 3) third stripe on lateral margin of elytra, second and third stripes are connected in median portion of stripes with band of shiny green scales.

Legs with strongly clavate femori. Tibiae serrate along internal margins, incurved apically. Middle and hind femori covered with short setae and scales along posterior margins. Tibiae with sparse pubescence, mingled with long setae. Tarsomeres black, covered by sparse brown pubescence.

Aedeagus curved in lateral view. Lamella short, slightly rounded apically (Fig. 7G, H).

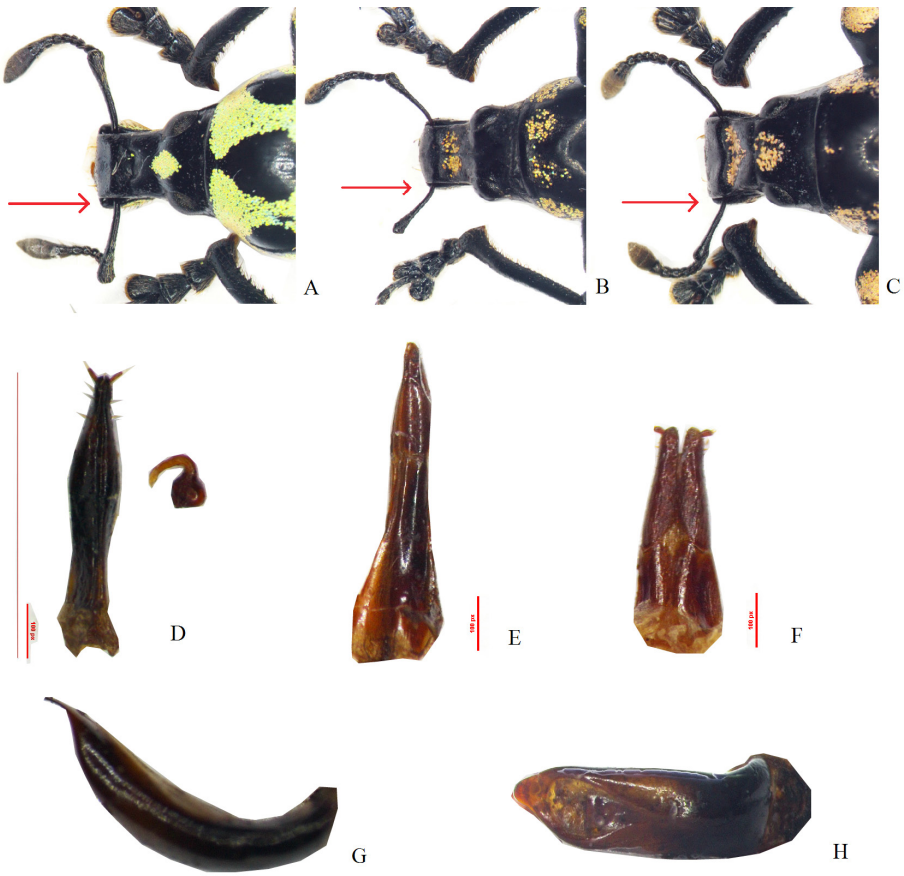

Fig. 7. A: *Pachyrhynchus pseudhalconensis* sp. n. rostum in dorsal view, D:apex of ovipositor in dorsal view, G, H: male aedeagus; B: *Pachyrhynchus domino* sp. n. shape of rostum in dorsal view, E: apex of ovipositor in dorsal view; C: *Pachyrhynchus halconensis* Schultze, 1922 shape of rostum in dorsal view, F: apex of ovipositor in dorsal view.

Differential diagnosis. *Pachyrhynchus pseudhalconensis* **sp. n.** is similar in general appearance to *P. halconensis* Schultze, 1922 and *P. domino* **sp. n.**, which have different scale pattern (Differences from *P. halconensis:* transverse stripe on basal margiņ, transverse stripe on median portion of elytra of *P. pseudhalconensis* **sp. n.** is straight, lack of longitudinal stripe on basal median part of elytra, median portion number eight shape bare spot; Differences from *P. domino:* lack of apical median portion and basal median portion spots on elyrons, lack of median spot of elytra, pronotum without triangular shape scale spots on basal and apical margins) (Elytral differences appear in Fig. 6B, C, E, F. 1) and shape of aedeagus (according to sheme from Schultze, 1923). The new species differs from compared congeners by the shape of female genitalia (Fig. 7D, E, F), which is longer and narrower than *P. halconensis*, but shorter and wider than *P. domino* **sp. n.**. Basal impression of rostrum without scales, more narrow than *P. halconensis* and less narrow than *P. domino*, lower edge of rostrum more extended(Fig. 7A, C). Eyes bigger, located closer to forehead.**Mimicry.** *P. pseudhalconensis* **sp. n.** , same as *P. domino* **sp. n.** and *P. halconensis* is mimics by beetle *D. halconensis* Vives, 2012, with wich it coexsists. **Etymology.** The species name means false *halconensis.*

***Pachyrhynchus domino* sp. n.** (Fig. 6)

Type material. Holotype, female: ‘’Philippines, Mindoro Isl., Mt. Halcon, III. 2014, local collector leg.’’ (typed with a white card); [ex. Prof. A. Barševskis coll.] (typed with a white card); ‘’HOLOTYPE / *Pachyrhynchus domino* / Rukmane 2016 / det. Rukmane 2016” (typed with a red card) (DUBC).

Distribution: Philippines, Mindoro Island.

Description. Measurements: LB: 14.3; LE: 8.4; WE: 5.9; LP: 3.4; WP: 3.6; LR: 1.8; WR: 1.6. Habitus dorsally as in Fig. 6B; laterally as in Fig. 6E.

Body and legs black, shiny; body surface with pale orange and yellow scales. Head black, shiny, with sparse, fine punctation under each eye. Eyes strongly convex, black. Head between eyes without longitudinal band or spot of pale scales. Laterar sides of rostrum with pale scales, with long apical setae. Apical bulge of rostrum flattened, with fine punctation. Rostrum in basal half with oblong depression and strong median groove. Antenna black, with small antennomeres.

Pronotum subspherical, slightly flattened, widest in middle, with very fine, sparse punctation, on basal and apical margin of pronotum with six triangular shape spots of yellow to orange pale scales, two median triangular spots of apical margin blended.

Elytra with two blended median spots, each elytron with two transverse and two longitudinal stripes forming frame of pale yellow and orange scales: 1) transverse stripe close to basal margin of elytra; 2) longitudinal stripe from interval II to interval III; 3) flat longitudinal stripe from interval V to lateral margin, with lack of scales at median portion from interval VI to lateral margin; 4) transverse stripe at apical margin. Median part of each elytron with two spots, one more dorsally, one more laterally. Intervals of elytra smooth, with fine punctures between not impressed rows. Legs very thin, with strong clavate femori. Tibiae incurved apically. Middle and hind femori thinly covered with short setae and scales along posterior margins. Tibiae with sparse pubescence, mingled with long setae. Tarsomeres black, covered with sparse brown pubescence.

Scutellum small, apically rounded.

Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Pachyrhynchus domino* **sp. n.** is similar in general appearance to *P. pseaudhalconensis* **sp. n.** and *P. halconensis*, wich has different pattern of elytra and shape of female genetalia which is longest and narrowest. Elytral differences appear in Fig. 6A-F. *P. domino* **sp. n.** 1) lack of scales on head between eyes; 2) eyes more convex; 3) legs more thin; 4) deeper

median groove; 5) more shallow impression on dorsal side of rostrum; 6) rostrum is more narrow and lower edge is less extended.

Etymology. The name of the new species is derived from the unical scale margins forming domino tile with two spots on each elytron.

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