

## FOURTH CONTRIBUTION TO THE COLEOPTERA FAUNA OF THE PHILIPPINES

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### ONE PLATE

This paper is mainly an addition to the knowledge of the pachyrrhynchid group of the Curculionidæ found, with a very few exceptions,<sup>1</sup> in the Philippine Islands.

### CERAMBYCIDÆ

*Acronia pretiosa* sp. nov. Plate I, fig. 1.

Head: clypeus and mandibles black, frons and vertex dark blue, with irregularly scattered needle punctures and a fine medial groove. A creamy white transverse stripe at the base of the clypeus, continued on the sides of the head. Two oblique stripes arise at the middle from the base of the clypeus, run just above the eye, and terminate on the vertex. These two stripes form the letter V. Antennæ bluish black, basal half of second and third joints creamy white. Thorax dark blue with a metallic luster. Two transverse bands, one next to the anterior and the other next to the posterior margin, joining a lateral marginal stripe, both the former bands interrupted in the discal area. Sides and underside of thorax, abdominal segments, and femora glossy metallic green. Elytra dull bluish black, remotely and regularly punctured, but the basal area coarsely and confusedly punctured. A transverse band, at the end of the basal third of the elytra, to the outer margin, another transverse band at the end of the second third, running obliquely behind to the

<sup>1</sup> Non-Philippine species known so far are the following: *Pachyrrhynchus croesus* Oberth., Sanghir Island; *P. forsteni* Vollh., Ternate, Halmaheira, and Sumatra; *P. infernalis* Fairm., Ishigahi-Sima Island; and *P. morotaiensis* Vollh., Morotai. In 1912 Professor Heller published in This Journal his very commendable paper, Philippinische Rüsselkäfer. In the same he included in the keys, also, the above-mentioned non-Philippine species, without calling attention to that fact, except in the case of *P. morotaiensis* Vollh. Through an oversight, I included also the above-named species in my Catalogue of the Philippine Coleoptera, which mistake I wish to correct herewith.



outer margin. The central area, which is inclosed by the transverse bands, has a whitish opalescent aspect.

A short longitudinal and slightly curved stripe from the middle of the base of each elytron, but not reaching the first transverse band. Also from the base to the second transverse band a narrow sutural stripe and in the apical third of each elytron an anteriorly forked subsutural stripe, which is recurved in the apical triangle toward the outer margin and joins the second transverse band. The suture is apically slightly raised. Each femur, with two tomentose spots. Tibia dull dark blue and finely bristled above apically. First abdominal segment with a band at the fore margin. Outer margin of all abdominal segments and the last segment almost entirely creamy white tomentose. The latter with a longitudinal medial groove, a character that is also found in the genus *Aprophata*.<sup>2</sup>

Length, 18 millimeters; width, 7.

CATANDUANES, Virac. Type in my collection.

The type of the genus *Acronia* is *perelegans* Westwood,<sup>3</sup> also from the Philippines; Luzon, Tayabas Province, Casiguran (*Semper*).

#### CURCULIONIDÆ

*Pachyrrhynchus sumptuosus* sp. nov.

Head, thorax, legs, and underside glossy black, with a coppery luster. Elytra dull glossy, iridescent purplish brown or green. Rostrum finely and sparsely punctured, a prominent pitlike depression in the basal half. In the depression a rather indistinct longitudinal groove. Thorax with an indistinct groove near the fore margin, laterally only. Hind margin raised. Female with a group of very minute bronze-green scales at the lateral margin. Each elytron with a row of punctiform impressions near the outer margin, extending from the middle to the apex. In the apical part these depressions run together, forming a groove.

<sup>2</sup> I described in *This Journal*, Sec. D (1916), 11, 348, *Abryna* ? *hoffmeisteri*, placing the species provisionally in the above-mentioned genus, following Westwood's conception. The species *hoffmeisteri* Schultze should be placed in the genus *Aprophata*. Furthermore I find that *A. hoffmeisteri* is identical with *A. ruficollis* Heller. *Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr.* (1916), 308. Through the kindness of Professor Baker I received a reprint of Heller's paper, but from it I am unable to state the date of publication and whether the former (issued January 3, 1917) or the latter specific name will have priority.

My copies of the *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift*, as well as those for the library of the Bureau of Science, Manila, are evidently being held up or lost.

<sup>3</sup> Westwood, *Trans. Ent. Soc. London* (1863), III, 633, Pl. 24, fig. 4.



Femora with a strongly excavated depression below, apically. At the depression minutely fine scales and hair. Tibia below very minutely denticulate and beset with fine hair.

Male, length, 12.5 millimeters (without rostrum); width, 5. Female, length, 16 millimeters (without rostrum); width, 7.

LUZON, Bontoc. Types in my collection.

This species is easily recognized by the very peculiar coloration of the elytra.

*Pachyrrhynchus igorota* sp. nov. Plate I, fig. 2.

Dull glossy, black. Rostrum apically broader than at the base. Apical area densely punctured. Rostrum transversely set off at the middle, posterior of which a deep depression, the lateral edges of which are strongly produced. A creamy white scale spot posterior of the antennal groove. Thorax as long as broad. Laterad of the middle an irregular spot composed of a few scales and posteriorly of the latter at the hind margin a wedge-shaped spot. A longitudinal lateral fascia from the fore to the hind margin. Each elytron with three narrow creamy white stripes: One from the base straight across the disk to the apex; another laterad, beginning a short distance from the base and terminating a short distance before the apex; and another broad outer marginal stripe arising similarly some distance from the base and terminating before the apex. Pro- and mesosternum with a triangular spot between the coxæ, the latter also with a spot laterad. Metasternum and first abdominal segment with a lateral spot only. Femora with a spot on the underside near the apex.

Male, length, 18 millimeters (without rostrum); width, 7. Female, length, 20 millimeters (without rostrum); width, 8.5.

LUZON, Benguet, Haight's Place (2,700 meters). Types in my collection.

The males of this species have the spots on the thorax mostly very much reduced or entirely absent. Also the stripes on the elytra, with the exception of the one on the lateral margin, are sometimes interrupted in the middle. In one specimen the second stripe is reduced to one fourth of the normal length, basally. This species is mostly covered with a sticky substance, so that it is very difficult to obtain perfectly clean specimens. Whether this is due to a kind of natural perspiration or to certain peculiarities of the food plant with which the insect comes in contact, I am unable to say at the present. Through my native collector, as well as through the kindness of Messrs. C. Hoffmeister and O. Schütze, I received a large number of specimens, all from



the above-mentioned locality.<sup>4</sup> It seems that the range of this species is very limited. This species is closely related to *P. modestior* Behr., but is easily distinguished from the latter by the usually larger size, the narrower stripes on the elytra, and the absense of a spot between the eyes. The color of *P. modestior* is mostly dark glossy green, but in all the specimens of *P. igorota* that were examined, the color is dull glossy black.

*Pachyrrhynchus loheri* sp. nov. Plate I, fig. 3.

Glossy black, elytra with very broad, light green, longitudinal scale stripes. Rostrum comparatively short, transversely set off and emarginate in the middle. Apical part densely punctured, in the basal part a deep depression with a scale spot, the lateral edges prominently produced. Frons with a punctiform impression. Thorax longer than broad. A broad band at the anterior margin, which narrows toward the sides, but continues to the hind margin where it terminates laterad in a shallow depression. Hind margin dorsad with a broad band composed of two elongated closely approximated spots. Somewhat behind the middle, laterad, a shallow depression with a nearly round scale spot. From the latter to the posterior margin a slightly raised keel. Elytra cordiform, broadest before the middle. Each elytron with five longitudinal stripes, which are broader than the interspaces, except the sutural stripes. The latter begin before the middle, becoming somewhat narrower and again broader toward the apex. The second stripe unites with the marginal near the apex. The interspaces are somewhat elevated. Abdominal segments finely wrinkled like leather and with a few scattered scales. Each femur with a spot near the apex, antad.

Length, 18 millimeters (without rostrum) ; width, 8.

LUZON, Bulacan, Mount Guinisan (A. Loher). Type in my collection.

This species is to be placed in Heller's group II.<sup>5</sup>

Among the other species of this group *P. loheri* is easily recognized by the cordate elytra.

<sup>4</sup> The mountainous regions of central and northern Luzon appear to be the ancestral home of the *Pachyrrhynchus-Apocyrtus* groups, since by far the most species of these groups, known from the Philippines, are found in the indicated regions, and many more will be discovered in the vast yet unexplored areas. For example, at Baguio (altitude, about 1,500 meters) and close neighborhood the following species of *Pachyrrhynchus* are found: *Pachyrrhynchus anellifer* Hell., *annulatus* Chevr., *argus* Pasc., *coerulans* Kraatz, *congestus* Pasc., *pulchellus* Behr., *sanchezi* Hell., and *zebra* Schultze, besides several other species not yet identified.

<sup>5</sup> *This Journal*, Sec. D (1912), 7, 305.



*Pachyrrhynchus schuetzei* sp. nov. Plate I, fig. 7, ♀.

Black, with a coppery gloss and numerous yellowish white scale ringlets. Rostrum set off transversely in the middle. On the basal part a small, double, scale spot divided by a longitudinal groove. The latter terminates between the eyes and is somewhat shorter, as in *P. anellifer* Heller. Thorax a little broader than long. Anterior and posterior margin with a fine scale line. A shallow, longitudinal, middle groove along which a few scales are located. In the middle, but laterad, a shallow dimplelike depression surrounded by a ring of scales. At the lateral margin a group of a few scales. Elytra with irregular rings of scales in transverse rows. The first row parallel to the basal margin, each elytron having three large oval rings and four smaller spots. The spaces within the large rings are frequently filled with scales. In the first row the location of the spots is as follows: a small dotlike spot next to the suture, two larger ones in the middle, a few small ones, again one larger, and a small one at the lateral margin. The second row runs about parallel to the first row, each elytron with four larger and next to the lateral margin a few small spots. A third interrupted row, composed of two rings on each elytron, is located at the beginning of the apical third thereof. Between the second and third rows, as well as in the apical area of the elytron, a subsutural double spot, the latter being rather long and narrow. In the apical triangle a large, irregular, triangular spot. Scattered among different larger rings of the elytra are a number of scaly dots. In the male the elytra are not so glossy as in the female; in the former they have very slight indications of longitudinal furrows, and the spots are more dotlike.

Male, length, 11 millimeters (without rostrum); width, 5. Female, length, 14 (without rostrum); width, 6.

LUZON, Benguet, Haight's Place (*O. Schütze*). Types in my collection.

This species has a superficial resemblance to *P. anellifer* Heller, but I have numerous specimens of both species before me and there are no intermediate forms among them. The differences between the two species seem to be very constant. It appears as if *P. annulatus* Chevr., *P. anellifer* Heller, and *P. schuetzei* are closely related species, which represent, so to say, transitional stages of their evolution.

*Pachyrrhynchus zebra* sp. nov. Plate I, fig. 5.

Black, with longitudinal, light bluish or greenish scale stripes. Rostrum with a deep pitlike depression in the middle, which



disperses between the eyes. Frons with a fine medial groove and an elongated spot not continued on the vertex. Thorax smooth and shiny. A narrow band on the fore margin continued laterally to the hind margin. A lateral medial band joins the side marginal stripe. From the disk of the thorax arising from the lateral band, a longitudinal stripe to the posterior margin, forming the letter T. Elytra very finely wrinkled like leather with very pronounced longitudinal puncture rows. Each elytron with four longitudinal stripes, which run together at the basal margin and in the apical triangle. A narrow subsutural stripe in the apical half of each elytron not quite reaching the apex. The broadest stripes are the one located between the second and third rows of punctures and the lateral marginal stripe, both of which are also broader toward the base and toward the apical triangle. Underside with a spot on the meso- and the metasternum. First abdominal segment with a large spot on either side. Each femur with a scale spot in the middle and a ringlike spot near the apex.

Length, 11.5 millimeters (without rostrum); width, 5.5.

LUZON, Benguet, Mount Santo Tomas (*W. Schultze*). Type in my collection.

This species belongs to Heller's group V.<sup>6</sup>

*Eupachyrrhynchus hieroglyphicus* sp. nov. Plate I, fig. 4.

*Female*.—Black, each elytron with four greenish or bluish white longitudinal stripes. Rostrum comparatively broad, strongly and confusedly punctured at the apex. A prominent quadratic depression in the basal half, the lateral edges of which are strongly keeled. Inside of the depression a fine longitudinal groove, extending to the frons. Thorax with a narrow transverse spot laterad of the middle, another larger one at the base, and a still larger spot on the lateral margin. Elytra with irregular longitudinal rows of punctures. Each elytron with four stripes. The dorsal pair at the base interrupted, forming two spots, afterward combined and at the disk separated again, forming a peculiar loop posterior of which the stripes approach each other and separate again, forming a second loop at the hind slope. Another, rather wavy lateral stripe and another, the broadest stripe, near the outer margin. The two latter run together at the base, and all four stripes are confluent in the apical triangle. The striped areas are very distinctly depressed. Suture and costal margin apically with a few fine hairs. Apical

<sup>6</sup> *This Journal*, Sec. D (1912), 7, 303.



ends of the elytra acutely divergent. Legs sparsely and indistinctly punctured, beset with fine hair, especially the tibia.

Length, female, 16.5 millimeters (without rostrum); width, 7.75.

LUZON, Benguet, Baguio. Type in my collection.

*Macrocyrtus* ? *benguetanus* sp. nov. Plate I, fig. 8, ♀.

Dark brown, almost black. Rostrum shagreened and irregularly punctured, fine hair arising from the punctures. A moderate longitudinal depression which is continued between the eyes as a fine groove to the vertex. Bronze-green scales scattered over the punctured area of the rostrum and frons. Antennæ beset with fine white hair, first funicular joint the longest, second almost as long as the first, the following short, each about one third the length of the second joint. Thorax sparsely punctured, with a prominent median and a rather indistinct anterior marginal groove. The punctuation in the female obsolescent. A broad bronze-green dorsolateral fascia from fore to hind margin interrupted cephalad, thus forming a small nearly round spot at the margin. A similar ventral-lateral fascia, certain scales of which extend to the margin of the acetabula. Elytra strongly punctured in irregular longitudinal rows, in the female strongly suffused. Each elytron with three longitudinal fasciæ, two of which are dorsolateral, the other at the outer margin. The same are irregularly interrupted before and behind the middle, forming irregular spots, the basal and the apical spots being the largest. Elytra beset with fine, scattered hair, especially toward the costal and apical margin. Legs reddish brown and hairy. Fore tibia only, below, with fine tubercles or blunt teeth. Apical ends of the elytra of the male acutely rounded, in the female acutely divergent.

Male, length, 10 millimeters (without rostrum); width, 3.5. Female, length, 12 (without rostrum); width, 5.

LUZON, Benguet, Mount Santo Tomas (2,250 meters). Types in my collection.

Var. *montanus* nov. Plate I, fig. 9, ♂.

Castaneus brown. Rostrum with the longitudinal depression less pronounced than in the typical form. Thorax with the median groove almost absent. The fasciæ very broad, especially on the elytra. Legs red, the apical half of the femora and the tarsi dark brown.

LUZON, Benguet, Haight's Place (2,700 meters).

The species *benguetanus* I place for the present provisionally



in the genus *Macrocyrtus*, which includes already some generically rather different species that should be rearranged when more is known about the group. The latter contains so far the species *nigrans* Pasc., *castaneus* Pasc., *subcostatus* Heller, *negrito* Heller, and *erosus* Pasc. The last-mentioned species is quite different in general appearance and form from the first four species, the main difference being that the elytra of the former are depressed dorsally, whereas in *erosus* Pasc. the elytra are inflated more as in *Pachyrrhynchus*. *Macrocyrtus negrito* Heller represents an intermediate form.

*Nothapocyrtus luzonicus* sp. nov. Plate I, fig. 6.

Castaneus, very glossy. Rostrum with irregular and scattered punctures. A large, shallow depression and an indistinct longitudinal groove terminating between the eyes. Thorax finely and irregularly punctured, with a large light green or bluish scale spot at the lateral margin. Elytra with distinct longitudinal rows of punctures. Each elytron with four lapis lazuli colored spots, as follows: Two at the base, one of which is near the suture, the other at the lateral margin; another long and narrow spot apically at the lateral margin; and one in the apical triangle. Besides the above-mentioned spots are indications of another, in the female only, at the lateral margin before the middle. Female with the suture apically strongly elevated and the sutural ends dull-pointed, in the male the latter are evenly rounded. Meso- and metasternum with a scale spot laterad. Metasternum and first abdominal segment of the male with a longitudinal depression in the middle. Legs with fine scattered punctures, a hair arising from each puncture.

Male, length, 11 millimeters (without rostrum); width, 4.5. Female, length, 12 (without rostrum); width, 5.

LUZON, Benguet, Haight's Place. Types in my collection.

I place this species provisionally in the genus *Nothapocyrtus* Heller, since *luzonicus* is congeneric with *N. cylindricollis* Heller.

*Artapocyrtus sexmaculatus* sp. nov. Plate I, figs. 11, 11a.

Glossy black, related to *A. quadriplagiatus* Roel., but the ventral side of the rostrum not armed with the conical projection as in the latter species. Rostrum densely punctured, a medial groove on the basal half reaching to the frons between the eyes. A prominent, deep transverse groove at the base of the rostrum. Underside of rostrum (Plate I, fig. 11) somewhat resembling that of *A. pardalis* Heller. Thorax equal in length and width,



globular, and with fine, scattered punctures. The female only has a flat depression with fine transverse wrinkles somewhat anterior of the hind margin in the discal area of the thorax. In the middle of the lateral margin a very light pinkish white scale spot of about double the size of the eye. Elytra irregularly punctured in rows, the puncture rows next to the outer margins running together, groovelike. Each elytron with 2 (♂) or 3 (♀) lateral pinkish white scale spots, one of which is located at the base and the other at the beginning of the apical third. The female has besides the above-mentioned spots another small one in the discal area between the second and third rows of punctures. Still another is more or less indicated at the margin in the apical part of the elytra. Anal segment of the female with two longitudinal impressions as in *A. pardalis* Hell.

Female, length, 11.5 millimeters (without rostrum); width, 5. Male, length, 10.5 (without rostrum); width, 4.5.

CATANDUANES, Virac. Types in my collection.

*Metapocyrtus carinatus* sp. nov.

Black. Rostrum strongly coriaceous, with a prominent longitudinal groove. The former triangularly set off between the eyes. Frons also coriaceous. Vertex smooth. Antenna finely pilose, especially the club, scape reaching slightly beyond the fore margin of the thorax. First funicular joint double the length of the second, each of the following joints half as long as the second (and equal among themselves). Thorax strongly coriaceous, with a marginal groove posteriorly only. Elytra prominently carinate, the interspaces with a coriaceous appearance. Elytra of the female with a large pubescent sutural tubercle at the posterior slope and an apical protuberance forming a short thornlike projection. Elytra of the male normally developed. Legs less pronounced coriaceous and beset with silvery gray hair, especially the tibiae and tarsi. Hind femora of the female reaching beyond the apex of the elytra, hind femora of the male extending nearly half of their length beyond the elytra.

Male, length, 9 millimeters (without rostrum); width, 2.75. Female, length, 10 (without rostrum); width, 3.5.

LUZON, Benguet, Haight's Place (2,700 meters). Types in my collection.

This species seems to be related to *M. cylas* Hell.,<sup>7</sup> assuming that Heller's description refers to a male.

<sup>7</sup> *This Journal*, Sec. D (1912), 7, 359.



*Metapocyrtus furcatus* sp. nov. Plate I, figs. 10, 10a, ♀.

Black with large light green scale spots. Rostrum in the apical part minutely, confusedly punctured. A well-pronounced longitudinal depression expanded toward the front and terminating between the eyes. The punctuation in the broad portion of the depression or groove and up to the frons strong and confused. From the puncture arise very fine hairs. A large scale spot between the eyes. Sides of the head similarly scaled. Thorax longer than broad, strongly and confusedly punctured. A large, lateral, oblong scale spot and a broad fascia above the hips extending from the anterior to the posterior margin. Elytra irregularly punctured in rows. Female with seven large scale spots on each elytron. A prominent and finely bristled and scaled sutural double tubercle at the beginning of the hind slope of the elytra. Sutural end of each elytron drawn out thornlike and bent outward, forming a fork-shaped appendix. Male without the above-mentioned double tubercle and the sutural ends of the elytra uniformly rounded. The spots in the female are located as follows: Two oblong oval spots at the base, one subsutural, the other outer marginal, another, the smallest subsutural spot, at the disk. Still another subsutural oblong oval spot at the hind slope and next to the tubercle. An irregular triangular spot at the apical area. Another large oblong marginal spot scarcely separated from that in the tip triangle, and a large somewhat rectangular spot, which is located laterad to the small one at the disk and runs obliquely caudad. The spots vary, some are joined, others are divided, the latter being generally the case in the male. Legs beset with fine silver grayish hair. Tibia below with a few fine teeth and more strongly haired. Thorax below and abdominal segment similarly finely hairy.

Male, length, 8 millimeters; width, 2.5. Female, length, 10; width, 3.5.

LUZON, Benguet, Mount Mirador (*W. Schultze*). Types in my collection.

The male of this species has a superficial resemblance to *Notapocyrtus alboplagiatus* Heller. The female is to be recognized at once by the peculiar forked sutural apical ends of the elytra (Plate I, fig. 10a).



## ILLUSTRATIONS

[Drawings by W. Schultze.]

- FIG. 1. *Acronia pretiosa* sp. nov.  $\times 1.5$ .  
2. *Pachyrrhynchus igorota* sp. nov.  $\times 1.5$ .  
3. *Pachyrrhynchus loheri* sp. nov.  $\times 1.5$ .  
4. *Eupachyrrhynchus hieroglyphicus* sp. nov.  $\times 1.5$ .  
5. *Pachyrrhynchus zebra* sp. nov.  $\times 2$ .  
6. *Nothapocyrtus luzonicus* sp. nov.  $\times 2$ .  
7. *Pachyrrhynchus schuetzei* sp. nov.  $\times 2$ .  
8. *Macrocyrtus benguetanus* sp. nov.  $\times 1.5$ .  
9. *Macrocyrtus benguetanus* var. *montanicus* nov.  $\times 1.5$ .  
10. *Metapocyrtus furcatus* sp. nov.  $\times 2.5$ ; 10a, dorsal view of apical area.  
11. *Artapocyrtus sexmaculatus* sp. nov., lateral view of head; 11a, front view of head.



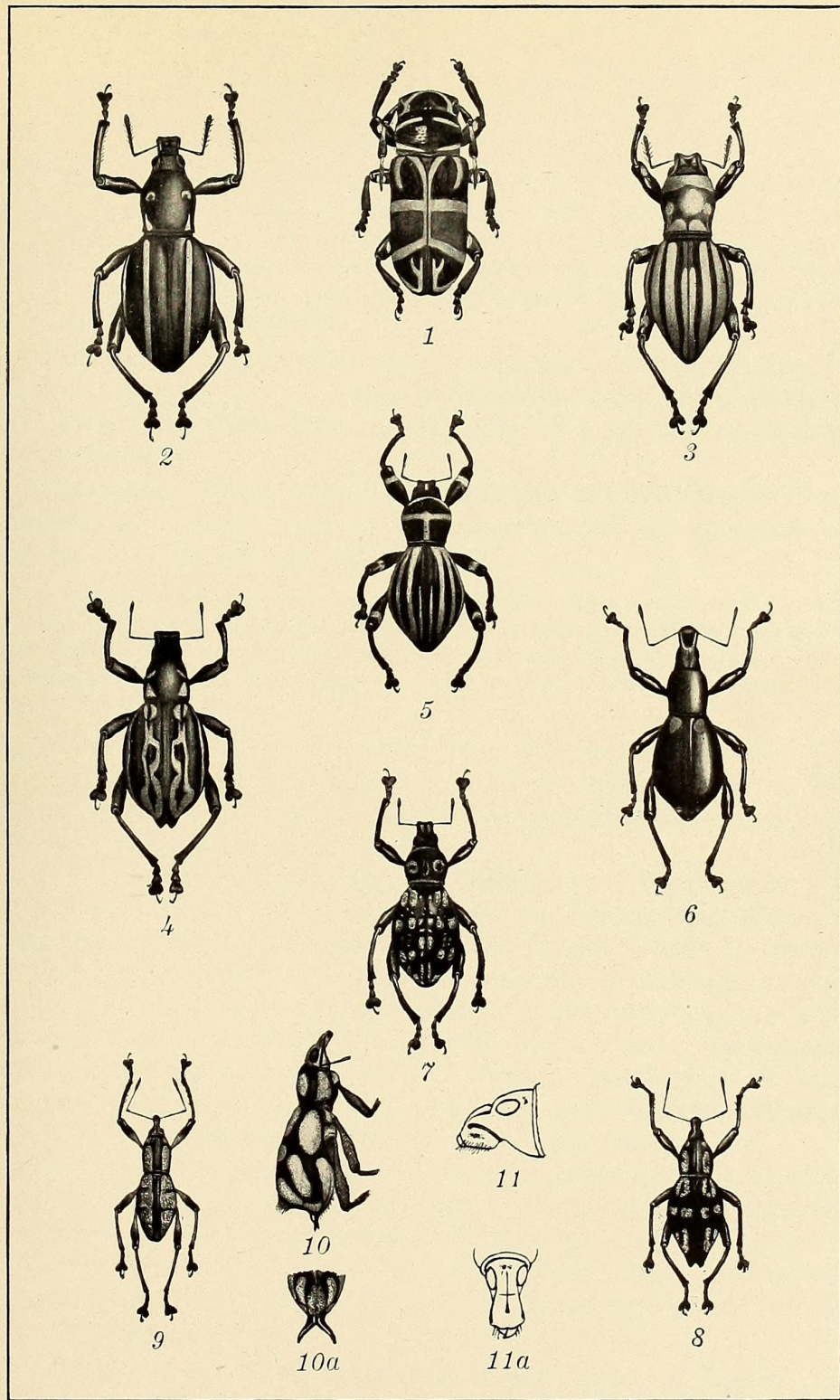


PLATE I. NEW PHILIPPINE COLEOPTERA.