



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3931.2.7>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:F736BFBA-3983-44E1-B57A-C87A169943B0>

## A new species of *Pactola* Pascoe, 1876 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Eugnomini) from New Caledonia

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### Abstract

*Pactola corporosa* sp. n. is described from New Caledonia. Illustrations of body parts, terminalia of both sexes and distributional data of the new species are provided. The genus *Pactola* Pascoe, 1876 now contains thirteen species distributed in New Zealand, New Caledonia and Taevuni Island (Fiji Archipelago).

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Curculionidae, *Pactola corporosa* sp. n., New Caledonia

### Introduction

*Pactola* Pascoe, 1876 is a distinctive genus currently placed in the tribe Eugnomini (Alonzo-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999). This genus has been recently diagnosed by Mazur (2014) by the following set of characters: rostrum shorter or just slightly longer than head; elytra without large, sharp, conical spines, glabrous or with rounded tubercles; hind femora strongly broadened, with distinct, enlarged tooth that is usually larger than half of maximum femoral width. *Pactola* currently comprises 13 (plus one doubtful species—see Mazur 2014) described species, with seven endemic species in New Zealand (Macfarlane *et al.* 2011), five in New Caledonia (including the species described in the present paper) (Mazur 2014) and one in Fiji (Mazur 2012).

Examination of the material collected during three Polish expedition to New Caledonia (2004—conducted by Marek Wanat (MNHN); 2006—conducted by Marek Wanat and Roland Dobosz (USMB); 2007—conducted by Roland Dobosz) revealed specimens belonging to a new species, which is here described and illustrated.

### Material and methods

Measurements were taken using a calibrated-grid eyepiece (C-W10xB/22) with a stereomicroscope (NIKON SMZ-800). Genitalia preparations were made according to the standard method of macerating the separated abdomen for 5–10 minutes in a hot KOH solution. Photographs were taken using a CANON Power Shot A640 camera mounted on the stereomicroscope and processed using the Helicon Focus v. 4.50, PhotoFiltre v. 6.1 and Corel Draw v. 9.0 software programmes. Nomenclature of the male terminalia and abbreviations of particular measurements (partly modified) follows Wanat (2001) (alphabetical order): **apw**—pronotal width at anterior margin; **arw**—width of rostrum apex; **bew**—width of elytral base (measured across middle of humeral calli); **bpw**—pronotal width at base; **el**—elytral length, measured in dorsal view with base and apex of elytra on same level; **eyl**—eye length, measured in dorsal view with head positioned horizontally; **frw**—minimum frons width; **hl**—head length; **hw**—head width, measured across middle of eyes; **lb**—length of body exclusive of rostrum; **mew**—maximum elytron width (both together); **mith**—minimum height of tooth on hind femur, measured from basal part of femur (shorter edge); **mpw**—maximum pronotal width; **pl**—pronotal length; **ptbl**—length of front tibia; **ptbmw**—maximum width of front tibia; **mth**—maximum height of tooth on hind femur, measurement from apex of femur (longer edge); **rl**—rostrum length, measured in dorsal view with base and apex on same level; **scl**—length of scape.

(N), 21°08.9'S/165°19.4'E, Aoupinié (refuge), 19.01.2007, 420 m, leg. R. Dobosz (USMB); 1♂, 2♀♀—New Caledonia (N), 21°00.318'S/165°14.605'E, Tchamba (Wâo Uni), 20.03.2008 at light, from refuge to 500 m, leg. R. Dobosz (USMB); 1♀—New Caledonia (S), 22°01.9'S/166°28.0'E, Dzumac Mts (Mt Ouin road junction), 28.12.2006, 900 m, leg. M. Wanat & R. Dobosz (MNHW).

**Measurements.** Holotype ♂ apw 0.65; arw 0.30; bew 1.80; bpw 0.85; el 2.60; eyl 0.30; frw 0.25; hl 1.00; hw 0.60; lb 3.60; mew 1.80; mith 0.25; mpw 0.85; mth 0.50; pl 0.75; ptbl 0.85; ptbmw 0.15; rl 0.50; scl 0.65.

Paratypes ♂/♀: apw 0.65/0.60–0.65; arw 0.35/0.30–0.35; bew 1.70–1.80/1.45–1.65; bpw 0.80–0.85/0.70–0.80; el 2.50–2.60/2.25–2.50; eyl 0.30/0.25–0.30; frw 0.25–0.30/0.20–0.25; hl 0.45–0.50/0.40–0.50; hw 0.60–0.65/0.55–0.60; lb 3.40–3.60/3.25–3.50; mew 1.70–1.80/1.50–1.70; mith 0.25/0.20; mpw 0.80–0.85/0.70–0.80; mth 0.45–0.55/0.45–0.55; pl 0.50–0.75/0.50–0.70; ptbl 0.80–0.90/0.80–0.85; ptbmw 0.10–0.15/0.10–0.15; rl 0.45–0.50/0.50; scl 0.65–0.70/0.60–0.65.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet comes from the Latin *corporosa* (= corpulent, obese) and refers to the corpulent form of the elytral disc.

**Distribution.** New Caledonia (Map 1).

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Remarks.** The new species is most similar to the other members of the genus from New Caledonia having tubercles on the elytra (*P. setacea* Montr. and *P. proxima* Mazur). It can, however, be distinguished by the following combination of features: interstria 5 glabrous, not extended into prominent tubercle protruding beyond the edge of elytra at elytral declivity; front femora with minute teeth (large in *P. setacea* and *P. proxima*); male tegmen with very short parameroid lobes (elongate in *P. setacea* and *P. proxima*); aedeagus with complex apparatus (complex apparatus absent in *P. setacea* and *P. proxima*).

## Acknowledgment

I would like to thank Marek Wanat (MNHW) and Roland Dobosz (USMB) who kindly loaned us the specimens used in this study.

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