

A new species of the genus *Orientoechochus* Legalov, 2021 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from the Philippines

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A new species, *Orientoechochus antonkozlovi* Legalov, sp. nov. from eastern Luzon, Isabela Prov. is described and illustrated. The new species is closely related to *Orientoechochus rheinheimeri* Legalov, 2021, but differs in having wider elytral interstriae, a longer rostrum, and elytra more constricted towards the apex. It is the second record of this genus from the Philippines.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Molytinae, Phrynixini, Geochina, new species, Luzon.

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INTRODUCTION

The subtribe Geochina of the tribe Phrynixini (subfamily Molytinae) is a small group of weevils that are miners in the dead laves (May, 1992). This subtribe includes three genera, *Geochus* Broun, 1882 with 27 species from New Zealand and Lord Howe Island (Broun, 1880; Leschen et al. 2022), *Afogeochus* Rheinheimer, 1998 with one species from Southern Africa (Rheinheimer, 1998) and *Orientoechochus* Legalov, 2021 from the Philippines (Legalov, 2021).

This paper describes a new species of the genus *Orientoechochus* from Luzon, Isabela Prov. It is the second record of this genus from the Philippines.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type specimen is kept in the ISEA = Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk (Russia).

Descriptions, body measurements and photographs were made using a Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope.

The terminology of weevil body structure is based on Lawrence et al. (2010). The systematics of the studied taxa are based on Legalov (2020, 2021).

RESULTS

Subfamily Molytinae Schoenherr, 1823

Tribe Phrynixini Kuschel, 1964

Subtribe Geochina Legalov, 2020

Genus *Orientogeochochus* Legalov, 2021

Orientogeochochus antonkozlovi Legalov, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

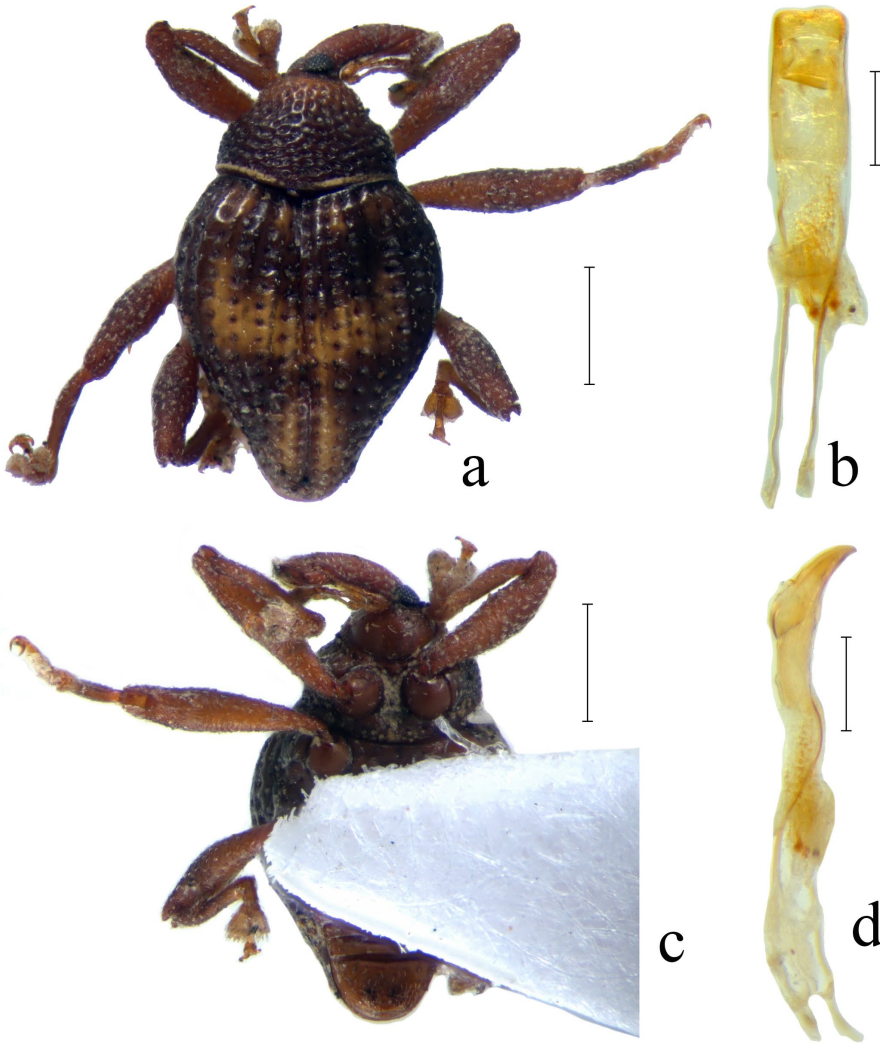


Fig. 1. *Orientogeochochus antonkozlovi* sp. nov., holotype, male: a – habitus, dorsally; b – aedeagus, dorsally; c – habitus, ventrally; – aedeagus, laterally. Scale bar = 0.5 mm for a, c and 0.2 mm for b, d.

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Philippines, Eastern Luzon, Isabela Prov., Cabagan, X.2019.

Description. Male: Body red-brown, almost glabrous. Antennae, spots on elytra and tarsi yellowish. Rostrum long, curved,

widened to apex, about 2.2 times as long as wide at apex, about 3.4 times as long as wide in middle and at base, about 1.1 times as long as pronotum, flattened at apex, sparse punctate, lacking carina. Mandibles large, almost straight at outer edge. Eyes large, rounded, coarsely faceted, weakly protruding from contour of head. Forehead flat, quite narrow, about 0.6 times as long as rostrum base width. Antennal scrobes dorsally, visible dorso-laterally at apex. Antennae long, inserted at apical third of rostrum, dorso-laterally. Antennomere 1 long, not reaching eyes, 7.0 times as long as wide at apex. Antennomere 2 suboval, about 2.3 times as long as wide, 0.2 times as long as and 0.6 times as narrow as antennomere 1. Antennomeres 3-4 long-conical. Antennomere 3 about 6.7 times as long as wide, about 1.4 times as long as and 0.5 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 5-7 conical. Antennomere 4 3.0 times as long as wide, about 0.5 times as long as and equal in length to antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 1.5 times as long as wide, about 0.7 times as long as and about 1.3 times as wide as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 equal to antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 about 1.3 times as long as wide, about 1.2 times as long as and 1.4 times as narrow as antennomere 6. Antennal club compact, 2.0 times as long as wide in middle, about 0.5 times as long as antennomeres 2-7 combined, tomentose. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.8 times as long as wide in middle, about 0.7 times as long as wide at base. Disk convex, coarsely punctate. Base of pronotum with scales. Scutellum absent. Elytra about 1.5 times as long as wide at base, about 1.1 times as long as wide in middle, about 1.9 times as long as wide at apex, about 2.5 times as long as pronotum, narrowed to apical fourth. Humeri smooth. Elytral striae distinct, with large punctuation. Interstriae wider than width of elytral striae. Prosternum without postocular lobes. Pre-

and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Postcoxal portion longer than precoxal portion. Procoxal cavities distinctly separated. Mesocoxal cavities widely separated. Metaventricle flat, finely punctate, subequal to length of metacoxal cavity. Abdomen flattened, finely punctate. Ventricle 1 and 2 quite long. Ventricle 1 about 1.1 times as long as length of metacoxal cavity. Ventricle 2 about 0.8 times as long as ventricle 1. Ventricle 3 and 4 short, equal in length. Ventricle 3 about 0.6 times as long as ventricle 2. Ventricle 5 about 2.9 times as long as ventricle 4. Procoxae large, subconical. Meso- and metacoxae subspherical. Femora and tibiae densely punctate. Femora thickened, with small teeth on middle. Tibiae curved at basal fourth, without uncus and mucro. Tarsi quite wide. Tarsomere 1 conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical, wider and shorter than tarsomere 1. Tarsomere 3 wide-bilobed, with pulvilli on lower surface. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws free, strongly divergent, without teeth. Total body length (without rostrum) 1.75 mm. Length of rostrum 0.5 mm.

Diagnosis. The new species is close to *Orientogochus rheinheimeri* Legalov, 2021, but differs in wider elytral interstriae, a longer rostrum, and more strongly constricted elytra towards the apex.

Etymology. Patronymic. In honour of Anton Kozlov (Moscow), who helped me with the study.

Distribution. Philippines: Isabela Prov.

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