

## A new species of the genus *Asiodonus* Legalov, 2010 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from India

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A new species, *Asiodonus chaunriensis* Legalov, sp. nov. from Uttarakhand (North India), is described and illustrated. The new species is similar to *Asiodonus solidus* (Petri, 1901) but differs in the prosternum with strong postocular lobes, relatively straight sides of the pronotum, and a mesosternal process that is not produced anteriorly. This is the southernmost find of the *Asiodonus* Legalov, 2010 and the first record of the genus in India.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Entiminae, Hyperini, new species, Uttarakhand.

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### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Asiodonus* Legalov, 2010 belongs to the subtribe Macrotarrhusina of the tribe Hyperini (Legalov 2011a). The *Asiodonus* consists of more than 20 species, which are distributed across Europe, the Ural, Siberia, the Russian Far East, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and China (Xinjiang) (Legalov 2010, 2011a, 2011b, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2018, 2022; Legalov and Reshetnikov, 2020). Some species were transferred to the genus *Eremochorus* Zaslavskij, 1962 (Legalov, 2023). This is the southernmost find of the *Asiodonus* and the first record of the genus in India. The description of this new species of *Asiodonus* from North India (Uttarakhand) is given below.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The holotype is housed at the ISEA (Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals), Novosibirsk, Russia.

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

The terminology used to describe the structure of the weevil body is based on Lawrence et al. (2010). The systematics of the taxa studied are based on the work of Legalov (2011a, 2020a, 2020b, 2023a).

### RESULTS

**Tribe Hyperini Schoenherr, 1825**  
**Subtribe Macrotarrhusina Legalov, 2007**  
**Genus *Asiodonus* Legalov, 2010**

*Asiodonus chaunriensis* Legalov, sp. nov.  
(Fig. 1)

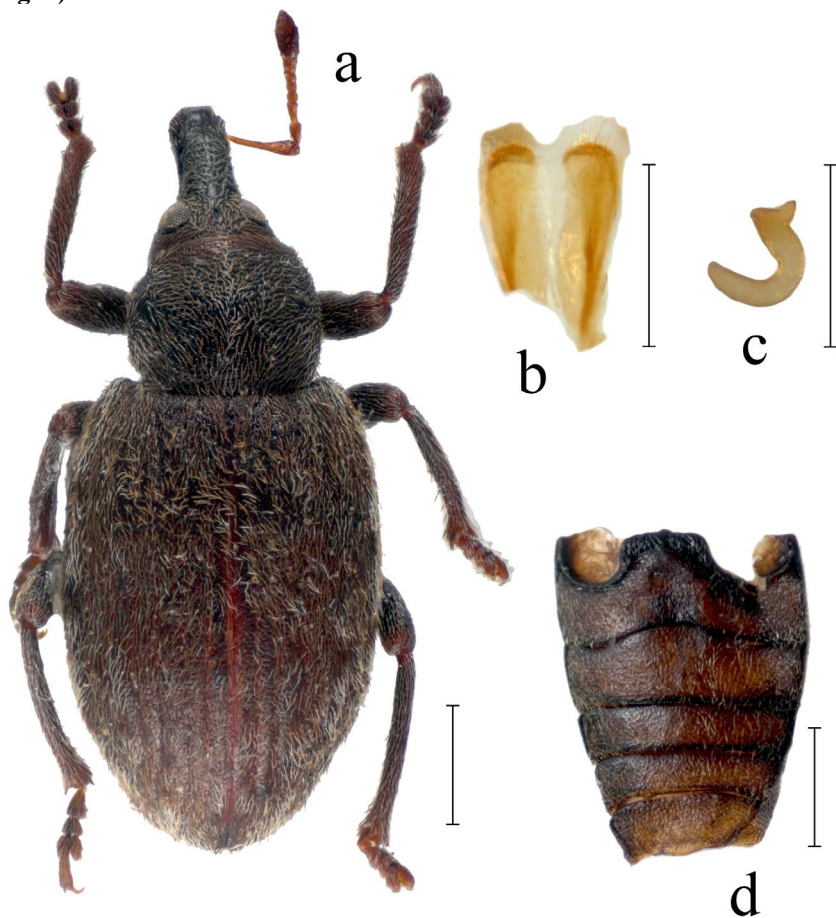


Fig. 1. *Asiodonus chaunriensis* sp. nov., holotype, female: a – habitus, dorsally; b – sternite 8; c – spermatheca; d – abdomen. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for a, b, 0.5 mm for b, c.

**Type material: Holotype.** Female (ISEA), India, Uttarakhand, 5 km WSW of Trijugi Narayan Vill., NW Chaunri Mt., alpine zone, 30°38'N, 78°55'E, 3500-3700 m, 14-15.IV.2012, R. Dudko & I. Luybechanskii.

**Description.** Female: Body brownish, covered with more or less decumbent hair-like scales. Antennae, tibiae and tarsi red-brown. Rostrum quite long, slightly curved, without middle carina, densely punctate, flattened and glabrous in apical third, two times as long as wide at apex, about 2.1

times as long as wide in middle and 1.9 times as long as wide at base, about 0.7 times as short as pronotum. Mandibles massive with two teeth on inner edge. Forehead flattened, densely punctate, 0.8 times as long as rostrum base width, covered with narrow scales. Eyes large, finely faceted, transversely oval, weakly convex. Antennae long, inserted before apex of rostrum. Scapus long, 7.5 times as long as wide at apex. Antennomeres 2 and 3 long-conical. Antennomere 2 about 2.9 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.3

times as long as and about 0.9 times as narrow as scape. Antennomere 3 2.5 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8 times as long as and about 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4-6 subequal in width. Antennomeres 4-8 conical. Antennomere 4 about 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, 0.5 times as long as and slightly wider than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 equal in length and width, about 0.9 times as long as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 equal to antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 about 0.8 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.9 times as long as and about 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 0.6 times as long as wide at apex, equal in length and about 1.3 times as wide as antennomere 7. Club compact, two times as long as wide in middle. Pronotum almost companiform, slightly longer than wide at apex, about 0.8 times as long as wide in middle, and about 0.9 times as long as wide at base. Greatest width in middle. Disk densely punctate, weakly convex. Sides almost straight. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra suboval, about 1.9 times as long as wide at base, about 1.5 times as long as wide in middle, about 2.0 times as long as wide at apex, about 3.0 times as long as pronotum. Humeri smoothed. Greatest width in middle. Interstriae wide, flattened, densely punctate. Striae distinct. Prosternum with stark postocular lobes. Procoxal cavities rounded and contiguous. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum very short. Postcoxal portion about 1.3 times as long as precoxal portion. Mesosternal process not produced anteriorly. Mesocoxal cavities separated. Metaventrite short, slightly shorter than length of metacoxal cavity. Metanepisterna narrow, punctate. Abdomen weakly convex. Abdominal ventrites 1 and 2 fused, equal in length. Ventrite 1 about 1.3 times as long as metacoxal cavity. Ventrites 3 and 4 quite short. Ventrite 3 0.8 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 slightly shorter than ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 weakly impressed,

about 1.6 times as long as ventrite 4. Pygidium hidden by elytra. Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae weakly biconcave, with apical comb of thickened brown setae and distinct mucro. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1-3 with pulvilli on lower surface. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical. Tarsomere 2 shorter than tarsomere 1. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Claws long and free. Total body length (without rostrum) 5.4 mm. Length of rostrum 0.9 mm.

**Diagnosis.** The new species is closely related to *Asiodonus solidus* (Petri, 1901) from Middle Asia but differs in the prosternum with strong postocular lobes, relatively straight sides of the pronotum, and a mesosternal process that is not produced anteriorly.

**Etymology.** From location Chaunri.

**Distribution.** India: Uttarakhand.

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