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A new species of the genus *Caenorhinus* Thomson, 1859 (Coleoptera, Rhynchitidae) from South India

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A new species, *Caenorhinus* (*Flavodeporaus*) *ghatensis* Legalov, sp. nov. from Karnataka (India) is described and illustrated. This new species is similar to *Caenorhinus inclinatus* (Voss, 1938) but differs in the pronotum without wrinkling, antennomere 8 much longer than wide, and larger body sizes. It is distinguish from *Caenorhinus malabarensis* (Voss, 1957) in the pronotum of equal length and width, forehead wider than base of the rostrum, quite wide intervals of elytra, and antennomere 8 much longer than wide.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Rhynchitinae, Deporaini, *Flavodeporaus*, new species, India, Western Ghats.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Caenorhinus* Thomson, 1859 includes about 150 described species from the Holarctic and Oriental Regions (Legalov, 2007, 2021a, 2021b, 2022a, 2022b). This genus is separated into thirteen subgenera. More than 50 described species from South-eastern China, Korea, Japan, Eastern and South India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, the Philippines belong to the subgenus *Flavodeporaus* Legalov, 2007. Twelve species of the genus *Caenorhinus*, including four species of *Flavodeporaus*, were known from India (Voss, 1922, 1924, 1935, 1938, 1957; Legalov, 2007).

In this paper, a new species of this genus from Karnataka is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimen is kept in the NMNH = National Museum of Natural History, Prague (Czech Republic).

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

The terminology of Rhynchitidae body structure is according to Legalov (2007).

RESULTS

Tribe Deporaini Voss, 1929
Genus *Caenorhinus* Thomson, 1859
Subgenus *Flavodeporaus* Legalov, 2007
***Caenorhinus* (*Flavodeporaus*) *ghatensis* Legalov, sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype. Male (NMNH), S India, Karnataka, Western Ghats, 20 km W Talquppa, Jog Falls, 14°14'N, 74°44'E, 22-28.V.2002, P.Pacholatko.

Description. Male: Body yellow, covered with decumbent light coloured hairs. Apex of rostrum, tarsomere 3 and tarsal claws brownish-yellow. Eyes, antennae dark-brown, tibiae, tarsomeres 1-2, 5 brownish-black.

Rostrum 0.7 times as long as pronotum, 2.5 times as long as wide at apex, 2.9 times as long as wide at middle and 2.8 times as long as wide at base, slightly curved, distinctly expanded to apex, weakly flattened, subglabrous in apical part, coarsely punctate in basal part. Eyes large, strongly convex, suboval, finely faceted. Forehead weakly impressed, 1.3 times as wide as width of rostrum basally, finely punctate. Temples quite long, 0.6 times as long as eye. Vertex convex, finely punctate. Head narrowed behind eyes. Neck well defined, transversely wrinkled. Antennae slender, inserted in middle of rostrum, almost extend middle of pronotum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 long-oval, equal in width. Antennomere 1 2.0 times as long as wide in apex. Antennomere 2 1.9 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as antennomere 1. Antennomeres 3–8 subconical. Antennomeres 3–7 equal in width. Antennomere 3 2.8 times as long as wide, 1.3 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 2.3 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as antennomere 3. Antennomeres 5 and 6 equal in length. Antennomere 5 2.0 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as antennomere 4. Antennomere 7 1.8 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 1.4 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as and 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 7. Antennal club strongly not compact, 0.7 times as long as antennomeres 2–8 combined. Antennomeres 9-11 equal in width. Antennomere 9 2.0 times as long as wide, 2.0 times as long as and 1.4 times as narrow as antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 1.8 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 2.4 times as long as wide, 1.3 times as long as antennomere 10.

Pronotum campanulate, 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, subequal to wide in middle and 1.1 times as long as wide at base. Disk weakly convex, finely punctate. Scutellum trapezoid, sparsely punctate.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide at middle and at apical fourth, 2.0 times as long as pronotum, without metallic lustre. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae distinct. Scutellar striole absent. Stria 9 full, merging with stria 10 near metacoxa. Interstriae weakly convex, subequal in wide to elytral stria width, punctate.

Prosternum finely punctate. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum 2.5 times as long as wide, finely punctate. Metaventrite subequal in length to metacoxa length, convex, finely punctate.

Abdomen convex, punctate. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Ventrite 1 about 0.6 times as long as length of metacoxa. Ventrite 2 1.2 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 0.6 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 subequal to ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 0.7 times as long as ventrite 4. Part of propygidium and pygidium exposed.

Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse, without tooth. Femora weakly thickened, with costate dorsal margin in apical one third. Tibiae almost straight, flattened, with costate dorsal margin. Protibiae without mucro. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws divergent and dentate.

Armament of endophallus weakly sclerotized (Fig. 1b).

Length of body (without rostrum): 4.2 mm. Length of rostrum: 0.9 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Caenorhinus inclinatus* (Voss, 1938) distributed in East India (Assam) but differs in the pronotum without wrinkling, antennomere 8 much longer than wide, and larger body sizes; from *Caenorhinus malabarensis* (Voss, 1957) distributed in South India (Tamil Nadu and Kerala) in the pronotum of equal length and width, forehead wider than base of the rostrum, quite wide intervals of elytra, and antennomere 8 much longer than wide.

Etymology. From Ghats mountains.

Distribution. South India: Western Ghats.

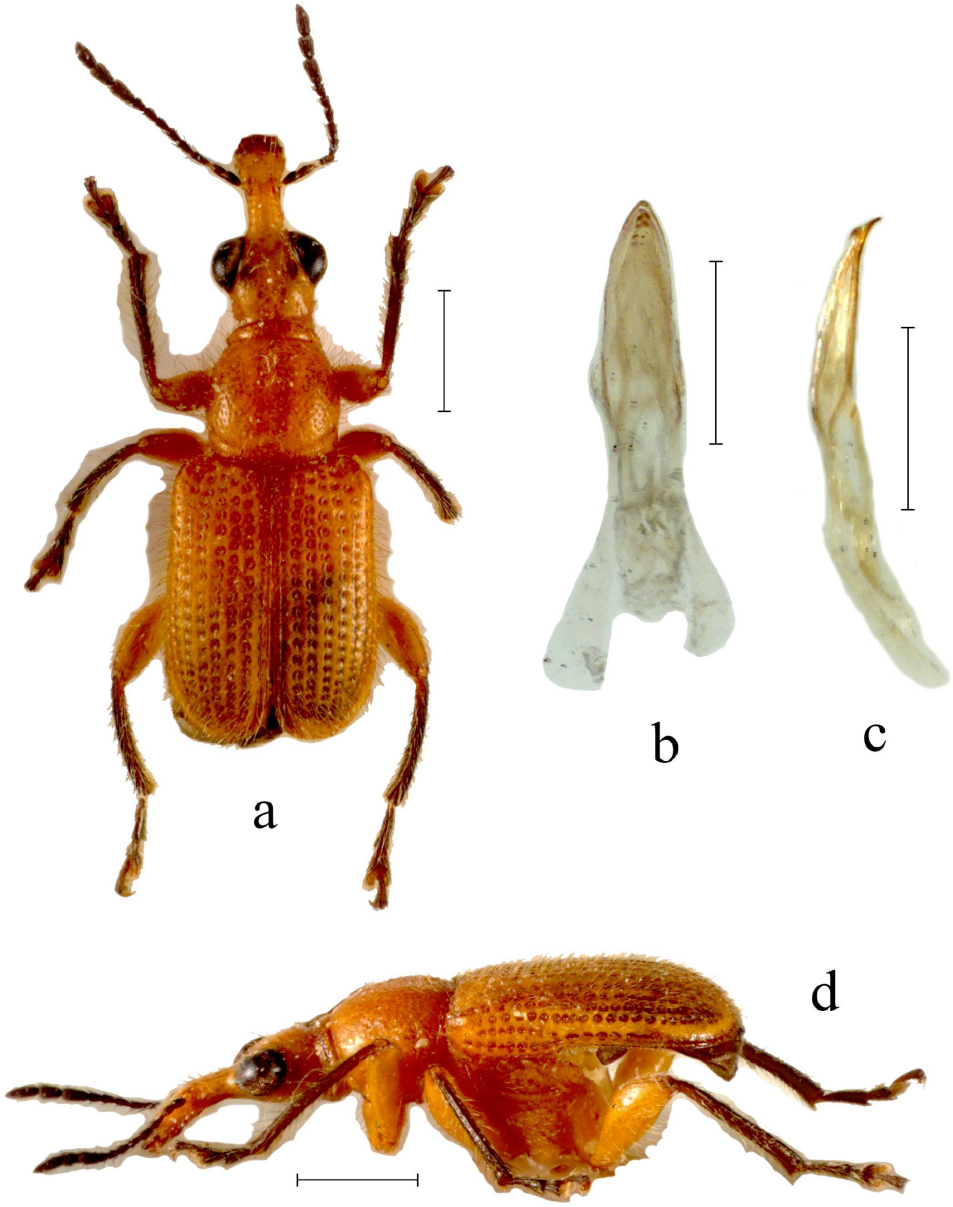

Fig. 1. *Caenorhinus ghatensis* sp. nov. male, holotype: a – habitus, dorsally, b – aedeagus, dorsally, c – aedeagus, laterally, d – habitus, habitus. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for a, d; 0.5 mm for b-c.

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