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A new species of the genus *Dryophthorus* Germar, 1823 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Maluku Islands

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A new species, *Dryophthorus bacanensis* Legalov, sp. nov. from Bacan Isl. (Indonesia) is described and illustrated. This new species is similar to *Dryophthorus subtruncatus* Voss, 1940 from the Philippines but differs in the smaller body sizes, glabrous apex of the rostrum, punctate, not rugose rostrum in basal half, and the apex of the aedeagus impressed in middle. It is the first record of the genus *Dryophthorus* from Maluku Islands.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Dryophthorinae, Dryophthorini, new species, Indonesia, Bacan Isl.

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INTRODUCTION

The tribe Dryophthorini belongs to the subfamily Dryophthorinae of the family Curculionidae (Legalov, 2020). Three recent (*Dryophthorus* Germar, 1823, *Psilodryophthorus* Wollaston, 1873 and *Stenommatus* Wollaston, 1873) and three Eocene genera (*Lithophthorus* Scudder, 1893, *Spodotribus* Scudder, 1893 and *Rhinoporkus* Legalov, Kirejtshuk et Nel, 2019) belong to this tribe (Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal, 1999; Legalov et al., 2019). The genus *Dryophthorus* Germar, 1823 includes almost 60 described species (Csiki, 1936; Voss, 1940, 1963, 1974; Richard, 1957; Marshall, 1958; Hoffmann, 1968; Zimmermann, 1968; Morimoto, 1985; Legalov, 2022) which are distributed in Europe, Caucasus, Siberia, Far East, China, Japan, India, Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Loyalty Is., Samoa, Rapa I., Hawaii, Congo; Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, Seychelles, Comoros, Cocos Is., Canada, USA, Guatemala, Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe and Chile (Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal, 1999).

In this paper, a new species of this genus from Bacan Isl. is described. It is the first record of the genus *Dryophthorus* from Maluku Islands.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are kept in the ISEA = Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk (Russia).

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

The terminology of the weevil body structure is according to Lawrence et al. (2010). The systematic of studied taxa are based on the Legalov (2020).

RESULTS

Tribe Dryophthorini Schoenherr, 1825
Genus *Dryophthorus* Germar, 1823

***Dryophthorus bacanensis* Legalov, sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Indonesia, N Moluccas, Bacan Isl., SE slopes of Mt.Sibela, 5 km SE of Makian vill., 500-570 m, 2-12.V.2008, St. Jakl. Paratypes, 2 males (ISEA), 2 females (ISEA), idem.

Description. Body black, with matted pubescence. Antennae, apex of tibiae and tarsi red-brown.

Male: Head subconical. Mandibles small. Rostrum quite short, 0.7 times as long as pronotum, 2.2 times as long as wide at apex, 1.8-2.2 times as long as wide at midlength, 1.4-2.3 times as long as wide at base, weakly curved, sparsely punctate. Apex of rostrum finely punctate. Eyes large, linear, 2.4 times as wide as length, not protruding from contour of head, linear, separated ventrally, coarsely faceted. Forehead flat, 0.8 times as narrow as rostrum base width. Temples 1.4-1.8 times as long as eye length. Antennal scrobes directed base of rostrum. Antennae inserted before middle of rostrum. Scape long, about 4.6 times as long as wide in apex, extends beyond back of eye. Funicle 4-segmented. Antennomere 2 suboval, 1.4 times as long as wide in apex, about 0.2 times as long as and about 0.7 times as narrow as scape. Antennomeres 3-5 subconical. Antennomere 3 about 0.9 times as long as wide in apex, 0.8 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 0.5 times as long as wide in apex, about 0.8 times as long as and about 1.3 times as wide as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 about 0.4 times as long as wide, about 0.8 times as long as and about 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 4. Antennal club compact, not truncate, about 1.6 times as long as wide, slightly shorter than antennomeres 2-5 combined, with tomentose apex.

Pronotum campanulate, 1.3-1.4 times as long as wide at apex, slightly longer than wide at midlength and at pronotal base. Pronotal disk weakly convex dorsally, coarsely punctate. Intervals between points smaller than their diameter. Maximum width before middle. Base of pronotum distinctly narrower than base of elytra. Scutellum small, triangular, about 1.4 times as long as wide.

Fig. 1. *Dryophthorus bacanensis* sp. nov. male: a – habitus, holotype, dorsally, b – aedeagus, paratype, dorsally. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for a, d; 0.2 mm for b.

Elytra almost subparallel, at base 1.5-1.6 times as long as wide, at midlength 1.6 times as long as wide, at apical fourth 2.4-2.5 times as long as wide, 2.0 times as long as pronotum. Humeri weakly flattened. Elytral striae distinct, wide. Stria 9 short, fused with stria 10 at level of metacoxae. Interstriae convex, narrow, 0.5-0.6 times as narrow as width of striae. Interstria 4 fused with interstriae 1 and 2 apically.

Prosternum punctate, without postocular lobes. Precoxal portion of prosternum equal to procoxal cavity length. Postcoxal portion of prosternum short, about 0.5 times as long as procoxal cavity. Procoxal cavities widely separated. Metepistrnum concealed by elytra. Metaventrite 2.5.1 times as long as length of metacoxa, flattened, coarsely punctate.

Abdomen weakly convex ventrally, punctate. Ventrites 1 and 2 weekly impressed. Ventrite 1 slightly shorter than length of metacoxa. Ventrite 2 1.4 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 0.3 times shorter than ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 slightly shorter than ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 3.6 times as long as ventrite 4, densely punctate. Pygidium impressed in meddle.

Procoxae spherical. Metacoxae almost transverse. Femora slightly thickened, without tooth. Metafemora not extending beyond apex of abdomen. Tibiae weakly curved, with large uncus. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1-3 subconical. Tarsomere 4 square. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws free, divergent. Protarsi: tarsomeres 1-3 subequal in width; tarsomere 1 about 1.4 times as long as wide; tarsomere 2 about 1.1 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as tarsomere 1; tarsomere 3 about 1.4 times as long as wide, about 1.3 times as long as tarsomere 2; tarsomeres 4 and 5 subequal in width; tarsomere 4 equal in length and width, 0.4 times as long as and about 0.6 times as narrow as tarsomere 3; tarsomere 5 about 3.8 times as long as wide, about 3.8 times as long as tarsomere 4. Metatarsi: tarsomeres 1-3 subequal in width; tarsomere 1 2.0 times as long as wide; tarsomere 2 about 1.3 times as long as wide, about 0.7 times as long as tarsomere 1; tarsomere 3 about 1.7 times as long as wide, about 1.3 times as long as tarsomere 2; tarsomere 4 equal in length and width, 0.5 times as long as and about 0.7 times as narrow as tarsomere 3; tarsomere 5 3.2 times as long as wide, about 4.0 times as long as and about 1.3 times as wide as tarsomere 4.

Total body length (without rostrum) 2.6-2.7 mm. Length of rostrum 0.6 mm.

Female: Rostrum 0.7-0.8 times as long as pronotum, 2.3-2.6 times as long as wide at apex, 2.8-2.9 times as long as wide at midlength, 2.4-2.6 times as long as wide at base. Pronotum 1.4-1.5 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long as wide at midlength and 1.1-1.2 times as long as wide at pronotal base. Elytra at base 1.4-1.8 times as long as wide at midlength and 2.7-3.0 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.0 times as long as pronotum. Precoxal portion of prosternum about 1.1 times as long as procoxal cavity length. Postcoxal portion of prosternum about 0.4 times as long as procoxal cavity. Ventrites 1 and 2 weekly convex. Total body length (without rostrum) 2.7 mm. Length of rostrum 0.6 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Dryophthorus subtruncatus* Voss, 1940 from the Philippines but differs in the smaller body sizes, glabrous apex of the rostrum, punctate, not rugose rostrum in basal half, and the apex of the aedeagus impressed in middle.

Etymology. From Bacan Island.

Distribution. Indonesia: Maluku Islands.

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