

A new species of the genus *Morphoeuops* Legalov, 2003 (Coleoptera, Attelabidae) from Vietnam

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A new species, *Morphoeuops antonkozlovi* sp. nov. from Vietnam is described and illustrated. This new species is very similar to *M. yunnanicus* from China but differs in the form of the basal sclerite and rugose-punctate pronotum. Restored the status of *Euops hefengensis* Liang, 2005, stat. res. Key and distribution map for species of the genus *Morphoeuops* are given.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Attelabinae, Euopsini, new species, Vietnam.

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INTRODUCTION

The tribe Euopsini is a diverse group distributed in tropical Africa (and Madagascar), and the Oriental and Australian regions. Several species are found in East Asia (Legalov 2007). The genus *Morphoeuops* Legalov, 2003 is a small genus of the subtribe Parasynaptopsisina, including five species from China and Indochina. A new species from Vietnam in 2020 was collected. In this paper, it is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimen is kept in the ISEA = Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk).

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

The systematics of studied taxa are from Legalov's work (2007). The terminology of the weevil body structure is according to Legalov (2007) and Lawrence et al. (2010).

RESULTS

Tribe Euopsini Voss, 1925

Subtribe Parasynaptopsisina Legalov, 2007

Genus *Morphoeuops* Legalov, 2003

***Morphoeuops antonkozlovi* Legalov, sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Vietnam, Lai Châu Province, near Lai Châu, VI.2020.

Description. Male: Body black. Antennae and tarsi brown. Scutellum bronzed. Prementum with three teeth. Rostrum 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, 1.9 times as long as wide in middle, 2.1 times as long as long as wide at base, 0.8 times as long as pronotum, weakly curved, widened to apex. Eyes large, convex, subcontiguous. Forehead flat, 6.0 times as short as rostrum base width. Temples about two times as short as eye. Vertex convex, transverse-rugose. Antennal scrobes foveiform, dorso-lateral. Antennae not geniculate, long, inserted at basal fourth of rostrum, inserted dorsally, not reaching middle of pronotum. Antennomeres 1-2, 7-8 oval. Antennomere 1 1.6 times as long as wide at apex. Antennomere 2 1.45 times as long as wide at apex, equal in length and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 1. Antennomeres 3-6 conical. Antennomere 3 1.7 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as short as and 0.6 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 2.0 times as long as wide, 1.2 times as long as and equal in wide to antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 1.8 times as long as wide, equal in length and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 1.4 times as long as wide, 1.2 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 1.1 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and equal in wide to antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 equal in length and wide, equal in length and 1.1 times as long as wide as antennomere 7. Antennal club distinct with three antennomeres, tomentose. Antennomere 9 equal in length and wide, 2.0 times as long as and 2.0 times as wide as antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 equal to antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 1.6 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as long as and 0.9 times as long as wide as antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, subequal to wide in middle, 0.9 times as long as wide at base. Disk convex, coarsely rugose-punctate, with five tubercles. Base semicircular convex. Scutellum large, almost

quadrangular, with middle depression. Sides almost straight. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide at apex and in middle, 1.8 times as long as wide in apical quarter, 2.2 times as long as pronotum, almost rectangular. Each elytron with seven acute tubercles. Humeri with teeth. Greatest width before middle. Interstriae wide, flat, rugose-punctate, much wider than striae. Elytral striae distinct, with large points. Scutellar striole present. Prosternum with postocular lobes. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum very short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum wide, two times as long as wide in middle, sparsely punctate. Mes- and metacoxal cavities widely separated. Metaventricle weakly convex, punctate, slightly longer than length of metacoxal cavity. Abdomen convex, sparsely rugose-punctate. Ventrites 1-4 equal in length, flattened in middle. Ventricle 1 slightly shorter than length of metacoxal cavity, without blades. Ventricle 5 0.6 times as long as ventricle 4. Pygidium and propygidium exposed by elytra. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Forelegs enlarged. Femora thickened, coarsely punctate. Profemora with large obtuse teeth. Tibiae with large mucro and dorsal costate margin. Protibiae long, curved. Meso- and metatibiae biconcave. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical. Tarsomere 2 flattened, shorter and wider than tarsomere 1. Tarsomere 3 bilobed, shorter and wider than tarsomere 2. Tarsomere 5 elongate, longer than tarsomeres 2 and 3 combined. Tarsal claws connate at base, without teeth. Total body length (without rostrum) 5.3 mm. Length of rostrum 0.8 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *M. yunnanicus* from China but differs in the form of the basal sclerite and rugose-punctate pronotum.

Etymology. The species is named in honor of Anton O. Kozlov (Moscow).

Distribution. NW Vietnam (fig. 2).

Remarks. Five species belong to this genus. *M. carinatus* Legalov et X. Zhang, 2007 described from Tibet, is most separated from other species. *Euops hefengensis* Liang, 2005 is described from

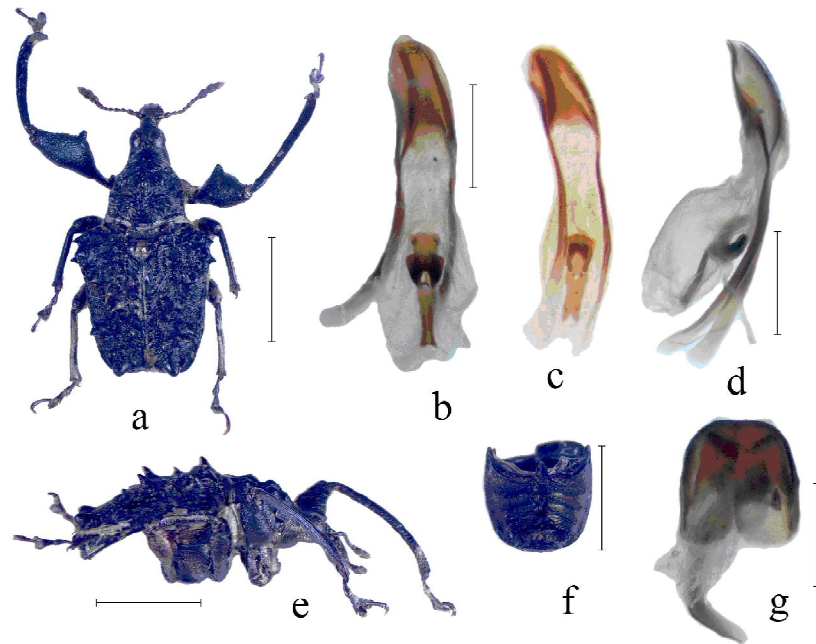


Fig. 1. *Morphoeuops* spp., male: a – *M. antonkozlovi* sp. nov., holotype, habitus, dorsally, b – *M. antonkozlovi* sp. nov., holotype, aedeagus, dorsally, c – *M. yunnanicus*, holotype, aedeagus, dorsally, d – *M. antonkozlovi* sp. nov., holotype, aedeagus, laterally, e – *M. antonkozlovi* sp. nov., holotype, habitus, laterally, f – *M. antonkozlovi* sp. nov., holotype, abdomen, e – *M. antonkozlovi* sp. nov., holotype, tergite 8, dorsal view. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for a, c, f; 0.5 mm for b-d, g.

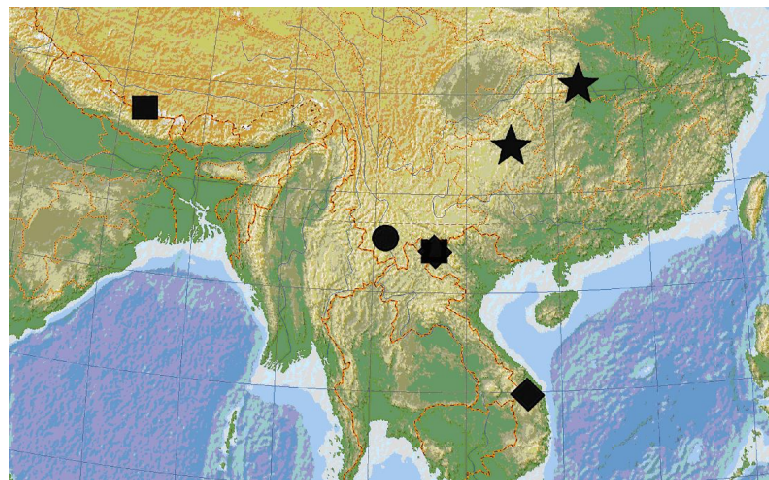


Fig. 2. Distribution of the genus *Morphoeuops*: square – *M. carinatus*, star – *M. hefengensis*, circle – *M. yunnanicus*, octagon – *M. antonkozlovi* sp. nov., rhombus – *M. kontumenis*

Key to species of the genus *Morphoeuops*

- 1. Pronotum with four protuberances and medial carina. Elytra without protuberances*M. carinatus*
- Pronotum with five protuberances and medial carina. Elytra with protuberances.....2
- 2. Sides of elytra subparallel.....*M. hefengensis*
- Sides of elytra narrowed to apex.....3
- 3. Antennae red-brown. Elytra with obtuse tooth after humeri.....*M. kontumenis*
- Antennae dark-brown. Elytra with acute tooth on humeri.....4
- 4. Pronotum rugose-punctate. Form of basal sclerite as Fig. 1b.....*M. antonkozlovi* sp. nov.
- Pronotum punctate. Form of basal sclerite as Fig. 1c.....*M. yunnanicus*

Eastern China (Liang, 2005). It was wrongly placed in synonym to *Morphoeuops yunnanicus* Legalov, 2003 (Legalov, 2007). *M. hefengensis* differs from *M. yunnanicus* in the pronotum with four protuberances and medial carina, and the elytra without protuberances. *M. kontumenis* Legalov, 2007 from Eastern China, *M. yunnanicus* from Yunnan and *M. antonkozlovi* sp. nov. from North-Western Vietnam are quite close to each other.

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