

A new species of the genus *Cotasteromimus* Chûjô et Voss, 1960 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Nepal

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A new species, *Cotasteromimus* (*Cotasterorhinus*) *dudkoi* sp. nov. from Eastern Nepal is described and illustrated. This new species is very similar to *C. (C.) philippinensis* Legalov, 2020 but differs in the body covered with wider, almost appressed scales, shorter protibiae, wider antennal club, and aedeagus weakly narrowed before the apex. This is the first record of the genus *Cotasteromimus* for South Asia. A distribution map for species of the subgenus *Cotasterorhinus* is given.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Molytinae, Cotasteromimini, new species, Nepal.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Cotasteromimus* Chûjô et Voss, 1960 includes two subgenera. Two species from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan belong to the nominative subgenus (Chûjô, Voss, 1960; Morimoto, Miyakawa, 1985; Hong et al., 2011). The subgenus *Cotasterorhinus* Legalov, 2020 with one species is described from the Philippines (Legalov, 2020). Other species belonging to this subgenus was collected by Dr. R. Yu. Dudko from Nepal. In this paper, the second species of the subgenus *Cotasterorhinus* of the genus *Cotasteromimus* 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 terminology of the weevil body structure is according to Lawrence et al. (2010).

RESULTS

Tribe Cotasteromimini Morimoto, 1962
Genus *Cotasteromimus* Chûjô et Voss, 1960
Subgenus *Cotasterorhinus* Legalov, 2020

Cotasteromimus (*Cotasterorhinus*) *dudkoi* sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), E Nepal, Bhojpur Distr., 1 km E of Salpa Pass, 2800-2850 m, 27°25.6' N, 86°56.6' E, 20.V.2018, R. Yu. Dudko.

Description. Male: Body black, covered with wider, almost appressed scales. Antennae, apices of tibiae and tarsi red-brown. Mandibles small, without teeth on outer edge. Rostrum 5.0 times as long as wide at apex and base, 3.8 times as long as wide in middle, barely longer than pronotum, bended at base, curved from base to apex, weakly narrowed to apex. Back of rostrum coarsely punctate, with three longitudinal carinas. Eyes large, transverse, two times shorter than wide, not protruding from contour of head. Forehead flat, slightly longer than rostrum base width. Antennal scrobes oblique, directed ventrally, not reaching eye for one third of rostrum. Antennae long, inserted at apical third of rostrum. Antennomere 1 long, 4.8 times as long as wide at apex, not reaching eyes. Antennomere 2 long-conical, 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, 0.25 times as long as and 0.7 times as narrow as antennomere 1. Antennomeres 3-6 conical. Antennomere 3 1.5 times as long as wide, 2.0 times as short as and 0.6 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 barely shorter than wide, 0.7 times as long as and about 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 0.9 times as long as wide, equal in length and slightly wider than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 equal to antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 about 1.1 times as long as wide, 1.9 times as long as and 1.6 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 0.6 times as long as wide, 0.7 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 7. Antennal club distinct, 1.6 times as long as wide in middle, tomentose. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, subequal to wide in middle, 1.1 times as long as wide at base. Disk flattened, sparsely and coarsely punctate. Distances between points in middle longer than diameter of points. Distances between points on sides narrower than diameter of points. Base angularly convex. Scutellum distinct, suboval. Elytra 2.0 times as long as wide at apex, 1.8 times as long as wide in middle, 2.7 times as long as wide in apical quarter and pronotum, subparallel, narrowed at apical fourth laterally and uniformly weakly convex dorsally. Humeri weak. Interstriae quite wide, subequal in wide to striae wide, almost flat, finely punctate. Elytral striae distinct, with large and sparse points. Distances between

points slightly shorter than diameter of points. Striae 9 not merge with striae 10 near metacoxa. Prosternum with postocular lobes. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum long. Precoxal portion subequal in length to procoxal cavity, 1.9 times as long as postcoxal portion. Procoxal cavities narrowly separated. Metanepisternum very narrow, with row of large points. Sclerolepidia present. Mesocoxal cavities separated. Metaventrite flattened, punctate, 2.0 times as long as length of metacoxal cavity. Metacoxal cavities widely separated. Abdomen flattened, sparsely punctate. Ventrites 1 and 2 long, weakly concave in middle. Ventrite 1 1.1 times as long as length of metacoxal cavity. Ventrite 2 1.2 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrites 3 and 4 short, equal in length. Ventrite 3 0.5 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 5 flat, slightly shorter than ventrites 3 and 4, with anal setae. Procoxae large, spherical. Metacoxae subglobular. Femora and tibiae coarsely punctate. Femora weakly thickened, with large teeth. Tibiae weakly curved, with large uncus and two groups of setae at apex, with apical comb of setae oriented almost longitudinally along axis of tibia, without mucro. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1-2 conical. Tarsomere 2 shorter than tarsomere 1. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws free, without teeth. Aedeagus weakly narrowed before apex. Total body length (without rostrum) 5.3 mm. Length of rostrum 1.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *Cotasteromimus philippinensis* (Legalov, 2020) from Luzon (fig. 2) but differs in the body covered with wider, almost appressed scales, shorter protibiae, wider antennal club, and aedeagus weakly narrowed before apex.

Etymology. The species is named in honor of Dr. Roman Yu. Dudko (Novosibirsk).

Distribution. Eastern Nepal (fig. 2).

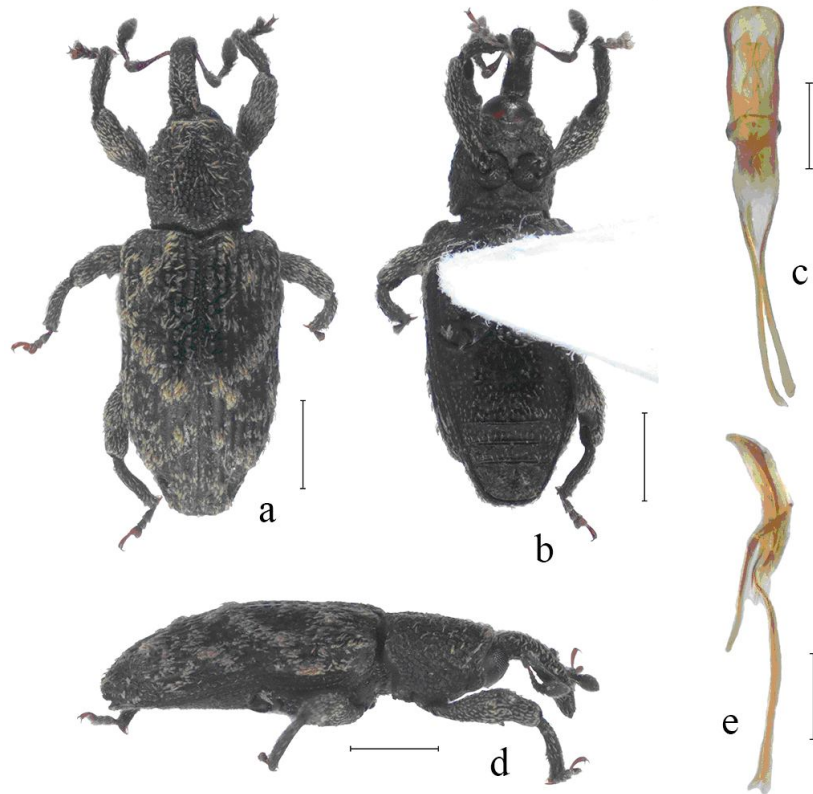


Fig. 1. *Cotasteromimus dudkoi* sp. nov., holotype, male: a – habitus, dorsally, b – habitus, ventrally, c – aedeagus, dorsally, d – habitus, laterally, e – aedeagus, laterally. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for a, b, d; 0.5 mm for c, e



Fig. 2. Distribution of the subgenus *Cotasterorhinus*: octagon – *Cotasteromimus dudkoi* sp. nov., star – *C. philippinensis*

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