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A new species of the genus *Orchestes* Illiger, 1798 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from New Guinea

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A new species, *Orchestes* (*Nomizo*) *telnovi* Legalov, sp. nov. from Indonesian New Guinea is described and illustrated. This new species differs from *Orchestes kamiyai* (Morimoto, 1984) in the colour of scales on the pronotum, scutellar shield and elytra, yellow rostrum in males, denticulate metafomora, and acuminate apex of the aedeagus. This is the first record of the genus *Orchestes* for New Guinea and the Papuan biogeographical region.

Key words: Curculionidae, Curculioninae, Rhamphini, *Nomizo*, new species, East Indonesia.

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INTRODUCTION

The tribe Rhamphini of the subfamily Curculioninae is almost cosmopolitan and includes about 20 genera from the subtribes Rhamphina, Ixalmina, Dinorhopalina, Tachygonina and Palaeorhamphina (Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Caldara et al., 2014; Legalov, 2016). The genus *Orchestes* Illiger, 1798 belongs to the subtribe Rhamphina and is characterized by the rostrum with antennal strobe positioned laterally on rostrum, antennae with 6-segmented funicle and pro- and mesotibiae with large sickle-shaped uncus from dorsal edge (Morimoto, Miyakawa, 1996). Fivesubgenus, *Orchestes* s. str., *Nomizo* Morimoto, 1984, *Alyctus* Thomson, 1859, *Amurorchestes* Legalov, 2007 and *Granulorchestes* Legalov, 2007 form this genus (Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017). The new species is herewith placed in the subgenus *Nomizo* Morimoto, 1984 on base of the procoxal cavities distinctly separated by the prosternal process. Species of this subgenus are distributed (fig. 1) in North China (Yang at al., 1991), South Japan (Morimoto, 1994), Borneo (Sprick, Floren, 2018) and New Guinea (new record). In this paper, the

new species of the genus *Orchestes* from New Guinea is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are kept in the NME = Naturkundemuseum (Germany: Erfurt) and 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 weevil body structure is according to Lawrence et al. (2010).

RESULTS

Tribe Rhamphini Rafinesque, 1815

Genus *Orchestes* Illiger, 1798

Subgenus *Nomizo* Morimoto, 1984

***Orchestes* (*Nomizo*) *telnovi* Legalov, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Type material: Holotype. Male (NME), Indonesia E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Ayamaru vill., near the jetty, 1°16'19"S, 132°11' 58"E, ~ 250-260 m, lakeside, white light, 3-4.IX.2015, D. Telnov. **Paratypes**. 2 males (NME), male (ISEA), 1 female (NME), 1 female (ISEA), Indonesia E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Ayamaru vill., ~8.3 km SE, 1°18'54'' S, 132°15' 26"E, ~ 360 m, primary lowland rainforest on limestone, white light, 2-3.IX.2015, D. Telnov.

Description. Male: Body black, dorsally covered with narrow light-greyish to brownish scales, ventrally with narrow, white, dense scales. Rostrum, antennae, fore and middle legs and metatarsi yellow. Metatibiae brown. Rostrum rather long, 1.1 times as long as pronotum, 4.3 times as long as wide at apex and at midlength, 3.3 times as long as wide at base, slightly curved, subcylindrical. Compound eyes very large, convex in dorsal view. Forehead linear. Temples short. Vertex flattened dorsally, punctate. Head subparallel behind compound eyes, with dense white scales under eyes. Antennae inserted sublaterally in basal fourth of rostrum. Antennomere 1 short, as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined, reaching compound eye. Funicle 6-segmented. Antennomeres 2-4 elongate conical. Antemmomere 5-7 shortly conical. Antennal club compact. Pronotum campanulate, equal in wide at apex, 0.8 times as long as wide at midlength, 0.6 times as long at pronotal base. Pronotal disk weakly convex dorsally, densely punctate. Scutellar shield trapezoid. Elytra at base 1.6 times as long as wide, at midlength 1.2 times as long as wide, at apical fourth 1.8 times as long as wide, 3.1 times as long as pronotum. Humeri obsolete. Elytral striae distinct. Stria 9 short, fused with stria 10 at level of metacoxae. Interstriae flattened, wide, densely punctate. Prosternum densely punctate. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities separated by prosternal process. Mesocoxal cavities widely separated. Metanepisternum about four times as long as wide in middle. Metaventrite short, weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex ventrally, sparsely punctate. Ventrite 2 1.2 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 0.6 times as long as ventrite 2. Posterior margin of ventrites 2–4 distinctly curved posteriad on lateral sides. Ventrite 4 0.7 times as long as ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 subequal in length to ventrite 4. Pygidium exposed from under elytra. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Femora thickened. Metafomora dilated, twice as long as medially wide, denticulate. Tibiae almost straight. Pro- and mesotibiae with sickle-shaped large uncus from dorsal edge. Metatibiae narrowed apically, with oblique apical comb of setae. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws divergent and dentate. Total body length (without rostrum) 1.7 mm. Length of rostrum 0.3-0.4 mm.

Female. Rostrum and femora black-brown. Tibiae brown. Tarsi and antennae yellow. Pronotum at

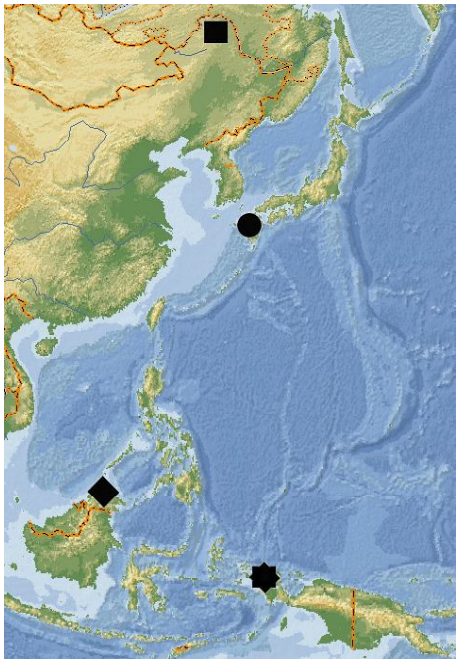

Fig. 1. Distribution of the subgenus *Nomizo* of *Orchestes*: octagon - *O. telnovi* sp. nov., rhombus - *O. sp.* (Sprick, Floren, 2018), circle - *O. kamiyai*, square - *O. guliensis*.

apex 0.9 times as long as wide, at midlength 0.6 times as long as wide, at base 0.5 times as long. Elytra at base 1.5 times as long as wide, at midlength 1.2 times as long as wide, at apical one fourth 1.7 times as long as wide, 3.1 times as long as pronotum. Ventrite 2 1.5 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 0.4 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 equal in length to ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 1.4 times as long as ventrite 4. Total body length (without rostrum) 1.8 mm. Length of rostrum 0.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species differs from Japanese *O. kamiyai* (Morimoto, 1984) in the scutellar shield covered with greyish scales, pronotum and elytra covered with light greyish and brownish scales, yellow male rostrum, denticulate metafemora, and acuminate apex of the aedeagus.

Etymology. Patronymic. In honor of Dmitry Telnov (Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom), who studies the biodiversity of New Guinea beetles.

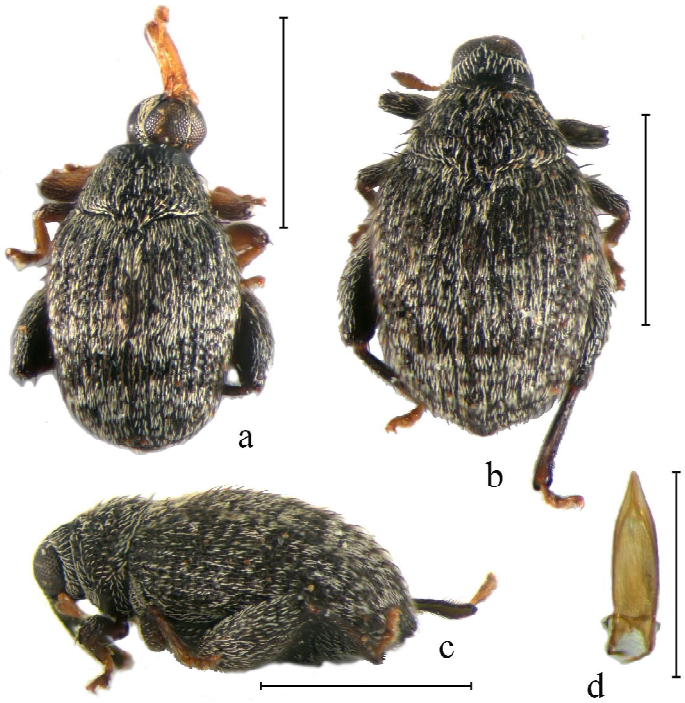

Fig. 2. *Orchestes telnovi* sp. nov.: a - male, holotype, dorsally, b - female, paratype, dorsally, c - female, paratype, laterally, d - aedeagus, male paratype, dorsal. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for a-c; 0.5 mm for d.

Distribution. West New Guinea, lowlands of Doberai Peninsula (fig. 1).

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