

A new species of the genus *Stereonychus* Suffrian, 1854 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Russian Far East

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A new species, *Stereonychus marinae* sp. nov. from Primorsky krai (Russian Far East) is described and illustrated. This new species is similar to *S. thoracicus* Faust, 1887 but differs in the pronotum lacking basal black macula, prosternum without impression, rounded apex of the aedeagus and short median apodems of the aedeagus. Key for Asian species of the genus *Stereonychus* is given.

Key words: Curculionidae, Curculioninae, Cionini, new species, Russia, Primorsky krai.

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INTRODUCTION

The tribe Cionini with seven genera is distributed in Palaearctic, Oriental and Ethiopian regions (Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999). The genus *Stereonychus* Suffrian, 1854 includes ten species from Europe, Russian Far East, Korea, Japan, China, Vietnam, Philippines and Chad (Wingelmüller, 1915; Voss, 1922, 1958; Hoffmann, 1962; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999, etc.). In this paper, the new species of the genus *Stereonychus* from south of Primorsky krai (Russia) is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are kept in the ISEA = the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals of the Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sci-

ences (Novosibirsk) and CSRN = the private collection of S.V. Reshetnikov (Novosibirsk).

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

The terminology of weevil body is according to Lawrence et al. (2010).

RESULTS

Tribe Cionini Schoenherr, 1825

Genus *Stereonychus* Suffrian, 1854

Stereonychus marinae Legalov et Reshetnikov, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2c-d)

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Russia, Primorsky krai, S of Artem, 43°20'12.3"N

132°11'30.9"E, 9.VII.2016, S. Reshetnikov.

Paratypes: male (ISEA), male (CSRN), female (CSRN), idem.

Description. Male: Body black, covered with narrow brownish scales. Antennae and tarsi red-brown. Pronotum without dark macula at base. Elytral interstria 1 with black macula in middle. Elytral interstriae 3, 5, 7 with indistinct rows of black maculae.

Rostrum longer than pronotum, 4.7 times as long as wide at apex, 5.8 times as long as wide at middle, 5.0 times as long as wide at base, slightly curved. Mandibles small. Antennal scrobes directed under eyes. Eyes large, slightly convex. Forehead flattened, 0.5 times as narrow as width of rostrum basally, punctate. Temples longer than eye. Vertex convex, punctate. Head widened behind eyes. Antennae inserted behind middle of rostrum. Scape long, 8.8 times as long as wide in apex, not reaching eye. Antennomeres 2-6 conical. Antennomere 2 2.0 times as long as wide in apex, 0.2 times as long as and 0.8 times as narrow as scape. Antennomere 3 2.7 times as long as wide in middle, 1.2 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4 and 5 equal. Antennomere 4 equal in length and wide, 0.4 times as long as and 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 3. Antennomere 6 0.6 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and 1.3 times as wide as antennomere 5. Antennal club distinct, 2.4 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as antennomeres 2-6 combined.

Pronotum campanulate, equal in length to wide at apex, 0.6 times as long as wide in middle and at base. Disk convex, densely punctate. Scutellum semi-oval, equal in length and width, weakly convex, finely punctate.

Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide at base, 1.2 times as long as wide at middle, 1.8 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 3.4 times as long as pronotum. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae distinct. Stria 9 short, merging with stria 10 near level of metcoxa. Interstriae weakly convex, 2.0-2.3 times as wide as elytral stria, punctate.

Prosternum punctate, without impression. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum broad, punctate. Metaventrite 1.4 times as long as length of metacoxal cavity, weakly convex, punctate.

Abdomen convex, punctate. Ventrite 1 1.3 times as long as metacoxal length. Ventrite 2 equal in length to ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 0.3 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 equal in length to ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 2.8 times as long as ventrite 4, convex.

Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Femora thickened, with tooth. Tibiae almost straight, flattened, with small uncus. Tarsi quite long. Tarsomere 1 conical. Tarsomere 2 weakly transverse. Tarsomere 3 bilobed, significantly larger than tarsomere 2. Tarsomere 5 elongate, with one claw.

Length of body (without rostrum): 4.1 mm. Length of rostrum: 1.5-1.7 mm.

Female: Rostrum longer, 10.8 times as long as wide in middle, 2.2 times as long as pronotum. Antennae inserted in middle of rostrum.

Pronotum slightly narrower than wide at apex, 0.7 times as long as wide in middle and at base. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide at base, 1.1 times as long as wide at middle, 1.6 times as long as wide at apical fourth.

Length of body (without rostrum): 4.0 mm. Length of rostrum: 1.9 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *S. thoracicus* Faust, 1887 but differs in the pronotum lacking basal black macula, prosternum without impression, rounded apex of the aedeagus and short median apodems of the aedeagus (Fig. 2).

Etymology. The epithet of this new species is dedicated to Marina A. Reshetnikova (Novosibirsk) who helped second author to the work on the studies of beetles.

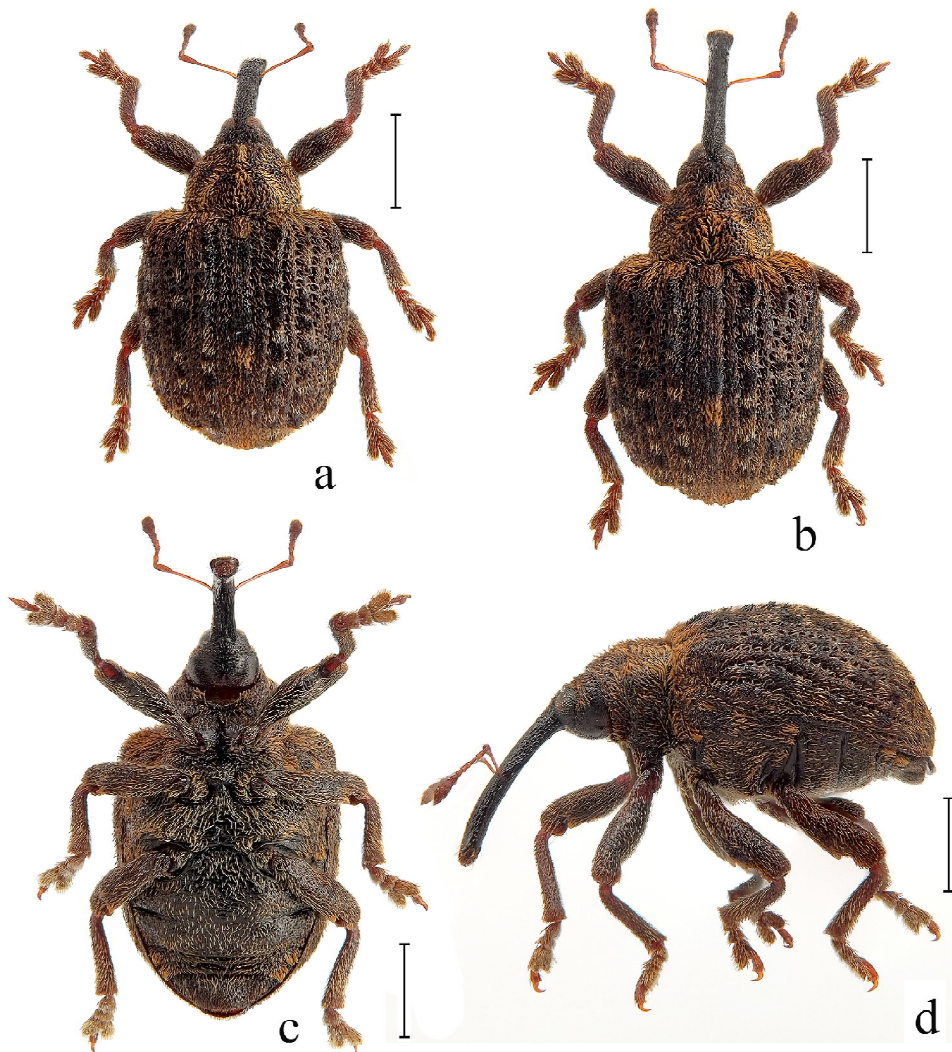


Fig. 1. *Stereonychus marinae* sp. nov.: a - male, paratype, dorsally, b - female, paratype, dorsally, c - female, paratype, ventrally, d - female, paratype, laterally. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

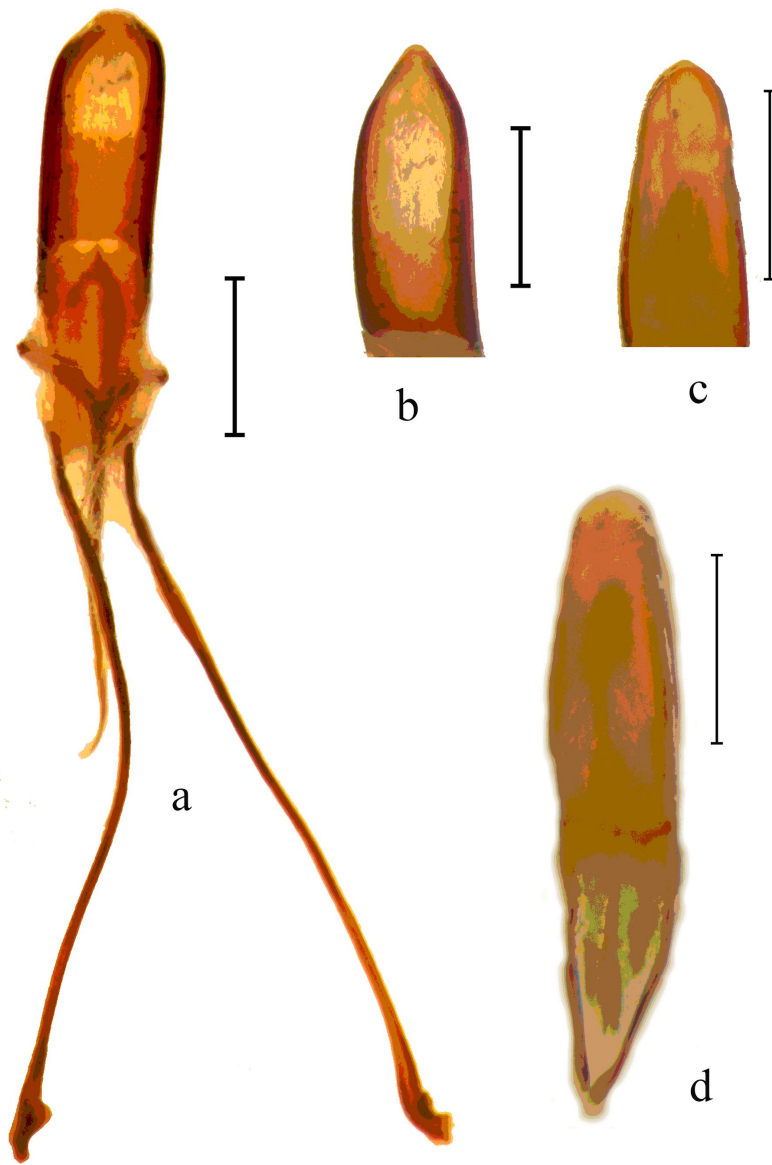


Fig. 2. *Stereonychus* spp.: a - *S. thoracicus*, aedeagus, dorsally, b - *S. thoracicus*, apex of aedeagus, dorsally, c - *S. marinae* sp. nov., apex of aedeagus, holotype, dorsally, d - *S. marinae* sp. nov., aedeagus, holotype, dorsally. Scale bar = 0.5 mm.

Distribution. South of Russian Far East: Primorsky krai.

Key for Asian species of the genus *Stereonychus*

- 1. Body sizes larger (5.5-6.0 mm).....2
- Body sizes smaller (until 4.2 mm).....4
- 2. Antennal club black. Philippines.....*S. reitteri* (Heller, 1915)
- Antennal brown.....3
- 3. Body sizes larger (6.0 mm). Rostrum about two times as long as pronotum. China.....
-*S. conotracheloides* Voss, 1958
- Body sizes smaller (5.0 mm). Rostrum slightly longer than pronotum. Vietnam, China.....
-*S. hemileucus* Wingelmüller, 1915
- 4. Body covered with yellow-gray scales. Philippines.....*S. interruptus* Voss, 1922
- Body covered with brownish scales.....5
- 5. Pronotum without dark macula at base.....*S. marinae* sp. nov.
- Pronotum with dark macula at base.....6
- 6. Elytra wider, about 1.5 times as long as wide. China.....*S. angulicollis* Voss, 1953
- Elytra narrower, 1.2-1.3 times as long as wide.....7
- 7. Elytral interstria 3 with black maculae. Japan, South Korea.....*S. japonicus* Hustache, 1920
- Elytral interstriae 3, 5, 7 with black maculae. China, Russia: Far East, Japan, North Korea, South Korea.....*S. thoracicus* Faust, 1887

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