

A new species of the genus *Deporaus* Samouelle, 1819 (Coleoptera, Rhynchitidae) from Central China

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Legalov A.A. 2019. A new species of the genus *Deporaus* Samouelle, 1819 (Coleoptera, Rhynchitidae) from Central China. *Baltic J. Coleopterol.* 19(2): 197 - 200.

A new species, *Deporaus (Roelofsideporaus) nanshanensis* Legalov, sp. nov. from Shaanxi (China) is described and illustrated. This new species is similar to *Deporaus affectatus* Faust, 1887 but differs in the yellow-brown antennae, different form of the sclerites of the endophallus, narrower elytra, larger eyes, and longer antennae.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Rhynchitinae, Deporaini, *Roelofsideporaus*, new species, China, Shaanxi.

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INTRODUCTION

Leaf-rolling weevils of the genus *Deporaus* Samouelle, 1819 produces conical tubes of tree leaves for their larvae (Wasmann, 1887; Legalov, 2004). The genus *Deporaus* includes 23 species from several subgenera (Legalov, 2007, 2019). Japanese and Russian species were revised by Sawada (1993) and Legalov (2009a, 2009b). In this paper, a new species of the genus from Shanxi is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are kept in the NMNH = National Museum of Natural History, Prague (Czech Republic).

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

The terminology of weevil body structure is according to Legalov (2007).

RESULTS

Tribe Deporaini Voss, 1929

Genus *Deporaus* Samouelle, 1819

Subgenus *Roelofsideporaus* Legalov, 2003

Deporaus (Roelofsideporaus) nanshanensis sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype. Male (NMNH), China, Shaanxi Prov., Qinling (Nanshan) Mts., 6 km E of

Xunyangba, 1000-1300 m, 23.V.-13.VI.1998, I.H. Marshal.

Description. Male: Body black, covered with decumbent light coloured hairs. Antennae yellow-brown. Tibiae and tarsi dark-brown.

Rostrum rather short, 0.6 times as long as pronotum, 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, 1.9 times as long as wide at middle, 1.6 times as long as wide at base, slightly curved, expanded to apex. Mandibles rhinchoitoid type (with external tooth). Eyes large, strongly convex, round, finely fused. Forehead flattened, 1.3 times as wide as width of rostrum basally, densely punctate, with pilosity decumbent towards rostrum. Temples 0.7 times as long as eye. Vertex convex, densely punctate, with oblique pilosity decumbent towards forehead. Head narrowed behind eyes. Neck well defined, transversely wrinkled. Antennae inserted centrally in rostrum, almost reaching basal third of pronotum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 oval. Antennomere 1 2.1 times as long as wide in apex. Antennomere 2 1.7 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and subequal in wide to antennomere 1. Antennomeres 3-9 conical. Antennomere 3 3.6 times as long as wide, 1.7 times as long as and 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 3-7 subequal in wide. Antennomere 4 2.5 times as long as wide, 0.7 times as long as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 2.3 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 2.1 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 2.2 times as long as wide, subequal in length to antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 1.2 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and 1.2 times as narrow as antennomere 7. Antennal club distinct. Antennomere 9 1.3 times as long as wide, 1.6 times as long as and 1.5 times as narrow as antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 subequal to antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 2.5 times as long as wide, 1.6 times as long as and 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 10.

Pronotum more-or-less campanulate, 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long as wide in

middle and at base. Disk weakly convex, densely punctate. Scutellum trapezoid, finely punctate. Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide at base, 1.5 times as long as wide at middle, 1.8 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.6 times as long as pronotum. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae distinct. Scutellar striole absent. Stria 9 full, merging with stria 10 near apex of elytra. Interstriae weakly convex, 2.0-2.5 times as wide as elytral stria, finely granulate.

Prosternum densely punctate. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum broad, densely punctate. Metaventricle weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, punctate. Ventricle 1 0.8 times as long as metacoxal length. Ventricle 2 1.6 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventricle 3 0.7 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventricle 4 subequal in length to ventrite 3. Ventricle 5 0.5 times as long as ventrite 4. Pygidium and part of propygidium exposed.

Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Femora weakly thickened. Tibiae almost straight, flattened. Protibiae with mucro. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws divergent and dentate.

Length of body (without rostrum): 3.7 mm. Length of rostrum: 0.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *D. affectatus* Faust, 1887 but differs in the yellow-brown antennae, different form of the sclerites of the endophallus, narrower elytra, larger eyes, and longer antennae.

Etymology. From the old name of Qinling mountains - Nanshan.

Distribution. Central China.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I'm grateful to R. Dunda (Russia: Prague), B.A. Korotyaev (Russia: Sankt-Petersburg), O. Jaeger

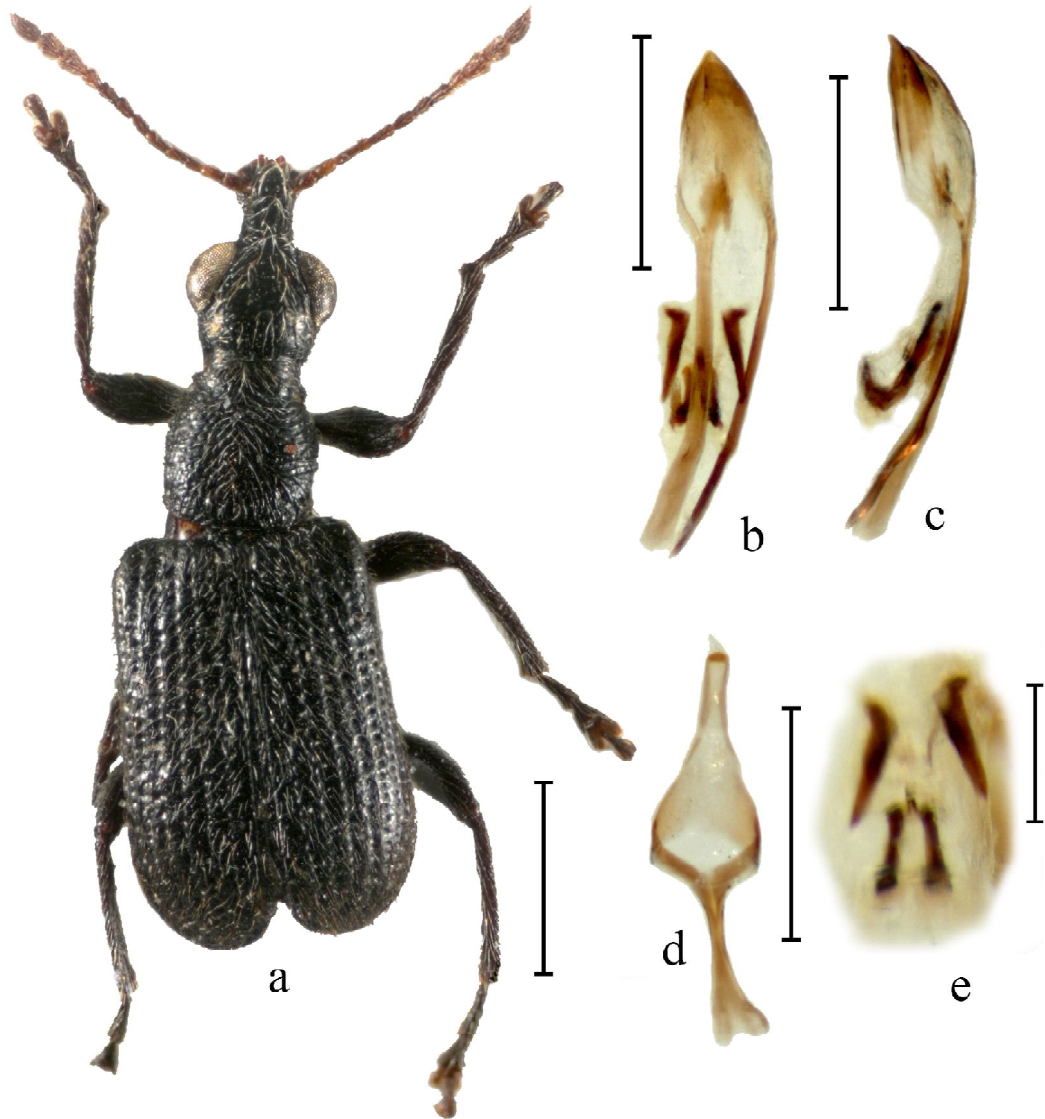


Fig. 1. *Deporaus nanshanensis* sp. nov.: a - male, holotype, dorsally, b - aedeagus, holotype, dorsally, c - aedeagus, holotype, laterally, d - tegmen, holotype, dorsally, e - armament of the endophallus, holotype. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for a; 0.5 mm for b-d; 0.2 for e

(Germany: Dresden), K.-D. Klass (Germany: Dresden), P. Limbourg (Belgium: Brussels), for the opportunity to study material.

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Received: 23.11.2019.

Accepted: 20.12.2019.

Published: 31.12.2019.