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A new species of the genus *Catalabus* Voss, 1925 (Coleoptera, Attelabidae) from Vietnam

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A new species, *Catalabus* (*Catalaboides*) *barsevskisi* Legalov, sp. nov. from Kon Tum Province (Vietnam) is described and illustrated. This new species is similar to *C. kazantsevi* (Legalov, 2003) but differs in the pronotum being weakly narrowed towards the apex, almost smooth pronotum and shorter sclerites of the endophallus. A distribution map and a key to species of the subgenus *Catalaboides* are given.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Attelabinae, Attelabini, Paramecolabina, new species, Central Vietnam.

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INTRODUCTION

The family Attelabidae is a family of the superfamily Curculionoidea, females of which roll tubes from leaves for their larvae (Legalov, 2004). The tribe Attelabini is widespread in the Old World. Representatives of the subtribe Paramecolabina occur in the Oriental region. The genus *Catalabus* Voss, 1925 consists of two subgenera (Legalov, 2007). The new species belongs to the subgenus *Catalaboides* Legalov, 2003 (Fig. 2), in which six species (*C.* (*C.*) *elegans* (Voss, 1933) (East India), *C.* (*C.*) *kazantsevi* (Legalov, 2003), (China: Sichuan), *C.* (*C.*) *nigrosuturalis* (Voss, 1930) (China: Sichuan), *C.* (*C.*) *pallidipennis* (Voss, 1925) (East India), *C.* (*C.*) *rasuwanus* Legalov, 2007 (Nepal) and *C.* (*C.*) *simulatus* (Marshall, 1923) (East India)), are currently known.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are 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 weevil body structure is according to Legalov (2007).

RESULTS

Tribe Attelabini Billberg, 1820

Subtribe Paramecolabina Legalov, 2003

Genus *Catalabus* Voss, 1925

Subgenus *Catalaboides* Legalov, 2003

***Catalabus* (*Catalaboides*) *barsevskisi* sp. nov. (Fig. 1)**

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Vietnam, Kon Tum Prov., Annamese Mountains, Ngoc Linh Mt., 1900 m, V.2019. **Paratypes.** 4 Males (ISEA), 1 female (ISEA), idem.

Description. Male: Head, pronotum, scutellum, meso-, metaventrite, procoxa and femora brown-red; elytra yellow; antennomeres 1-9, abdomen, tibiae yellow-brown; antennal club, grooves of pronotum, and tarsi black. Body glabrous.

Head elongated. Rostrum short, 0.4 times as long as pronotum, equal in length and width at apex and at base, 0.9 times as long as wide at middle, widened towards the apex, densely punctate. Eyes large, strongly convex. Forehead flat, smooth, 0.9 times as narrow as rostrum base width. Temples long, 2.1 times as long as eye length, subparallel. Vertex convex, sparsely rugose-punctate. Antennae inserted before middle of rostrum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 suboval, equal in length. Antennomere 1 1.7 times as long as wide. Antennomere 2 1.3 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as antennomere 1. Antennomeres 3-8 conical. Antennomere 3 1.3 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4-6 subequal in length. Antennomere 4 1.2 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 1.1 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 0.9 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 0.7 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 0.8 times as long as wide, 1.2 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 7. Club large, 0.7 times as long as antennomeres 2-8 combined. Antennomere 9 0.9 times as long as wide, 1.6 times as long as and 1.5 times as wide as antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 0.8 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as and subequal in wide to antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.7 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 10.

Pronotum strongly transverse, 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, 0.7 times as long as wide at middle and 0.8 times as long as wide at base, with greatest width before postnotal groove. Disk convex, with two depressions. Pronotal groove distinct. Postnotal groove sharp. Scutellum long, trapezoidal.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide at middle, 1.9 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.7 times as long as pronotum. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae weak. Scutellar striole present. Interstriae wide and flat, 3.0-4.8 times as wide as striae.

Prothorax with small teeth directed forward. Precoxal part of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum quite wide, densely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex. Abdomen convex, finely punctate. Ventrite 1 0.5 times as long as metacoxal length. Ventrite 2 1.6 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 slightly shorter than ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 0.8 times as long as ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 0.7 times as long as ventrite 4. Pygidium exposed, convex, finely punctate.

Legs elongate. Forelegs very long. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Profemora 2.1 times as long as wide at middle, strongly widened, with small tooth in apical part. Meso- and metafemora widened, without teeth. Protibiae very long, 14.8 times as long as wide, biconcave, crenate on internal edge, with long mucro of apex. Meso- and metatibiae weakly curved, with mucro. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws fused at base without teeth.

Length of body (without rostrum): 7.5-9.1 mm.

Female: Head shorter. Rostrum 0.3 times as long as pronotum. Eyes large. Temples 1.5 times as long as eye length. Antennomeres 1 and 2 suboval, equal in length. Antennomere 1 2.5 times

as long as wide. Antennomere 2 2.0 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 2.5 times as long as wide, equal in length and 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 1.9 times as long as wide, 0.7 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 2.6 times as long as wide, 1.5 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 1.4 times as long as wide, 0.5 times as long as antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 1.7 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 equal in length and width, 0.9 times as long as and 1.5 times as wide as antennomere 7. Antennomere 9 0.9 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as long as and 1.6 times as wide as antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 0.8 times as long as wide, equal in length and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 1.4 times as long as wide, 1.5 times as long as, and 0.9 times as narrow as, antennomere 10.

Pronotum transverse, 2.0 times as long as wide at apex, 0.7 times as long as wide at middle and 0.7 times as long as wide at base.

Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide at base and at middle, 1.6 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.7 times as long as pronotum.
Ventrite 1 0.7 times as long as metacoxal length. Ventrite 2 1.9 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 equal in length to ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 0.8 times as long as ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 0.5 times as long as ventrite 4.

Legs elongate. Forelegs increased. Profemora 2.5 times as long as wide in middle.Tibia with mucro and premucro at apex. Protibiae 9.3 times as long as wide, biconcave.

Length of body (without rostrum): 7.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Ñ. kazantsevi* (Legalov, 2003) but differs in the weaker narrowed to apex, almost smooth pronotum and shorter sclerites of the endophallus.

Etymology. In honor of Arvids Barsevskis (Daugavpils, Latvia) who made a great contribution to the organization of work on the study of beetles.

Distribution. Vietnam (Fig. 2).

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Key to species of the subgenus *Catalaboides*

1. Body black. Elytra red-brown.....2
- Body reddish-brown.....3
2. Abdomen black.....*C. elegans* (Voss, 1933)
- Abdomen is red.....*C. simulatus* (Marshall, 1923)
3. Elytral suture black.....*C. nigrosuturalis* (Voss, 1930) and *C. rasuwanus* Legalov, 2007
- Elytral suture same color as elytra or brownish.....4
4. Postnotal groove weaker. Elytra wider. Body red with yellow elytra. Sclerites of endophallus narrower and longer.....*C. pallidipennis* (Voss, 1925)
- Postnotal groove sharper. Elytra narrower. Body brown with yellow-brown elytra.....5
6. Pronotum narrowed more strongly to apex, finely rugose-punctate. Sclerites of endophallus longer. . . . . *Ñ. kazantsevi* (Legalov, 2003)
- Pronotum weaker narrowed to apex, almost smooth. Sclerites of endophallus shorter.....
.....*C. barsevskisi* Legalov, sp. nov.

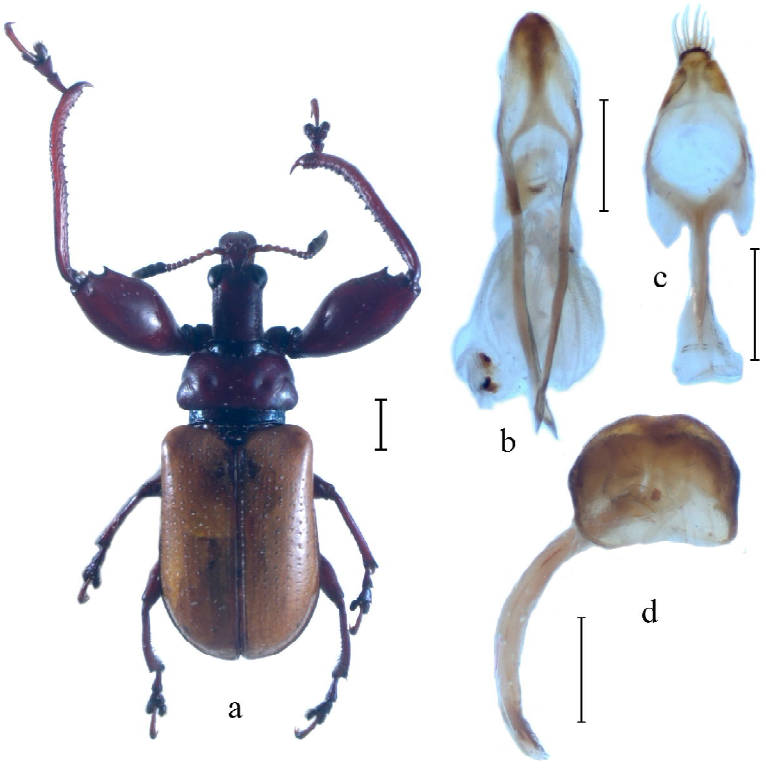

Fig. 1. *Catalabus barsevskisi*: a - body, male, holotype, dorsally; b - aedeagus, holotype, dorsally; c - tegmen, holotype, dorsally; d - tergite 8, holotype, dorsally. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for a, 0.5 mm for b-d

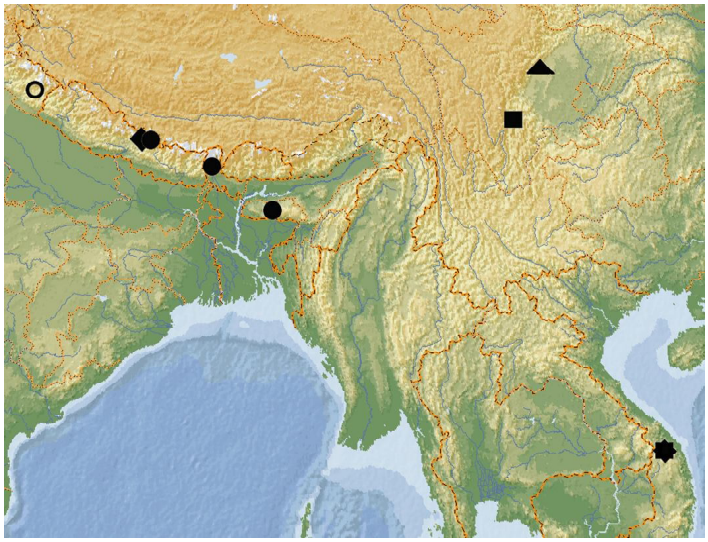

Fig. 2. Distribution of species of the subgenus *Catalaboides* of the genus *Catalabus*: square - *C. kazantsevi*, triangle - *C. nigrosuturalis*, rhombus - *C. pallidipennis*, ring - *C. rasuwanus*, circle - *C. simulatus*, octagon - *C. barsevskisi*.

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