

A new species of the genus *Trachelismus* Motschulsky, 1870 (Coleoptera: Attelabidae) from Philippines

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A new species *Trachelismus* (*Eoclitostyloides*) *kuscheli* sp. nov. from Luzon and Samar (Philippines) is described and illustrated. This new species is similar to *Trachelismus* (*Eoclitostyloides*) *klassi* Legalov, 2007 but differs in the black apical parts of femora, tibiae and tarsi, transversely wrinkled neck, narrower elytra and reduced basal sclerite of the endophallus.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Apoderinae, Clitostylini, new species, Luzon, Samar.

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INTRODUCTION

The leaf-rolling weevils are a specialized group of beetles which adapted to roll packages from leaves for their larvae (Legalov 2007). The fauna of the family Attelabidae of the Philippines is diverse. More than 50 species of three tribes from two subfamilies live on these islands. The tribe Clitostylini is distributed in Africa and the Oriental region. The subtribe Clitostylini includes only genus *Trachelismus* Motschulsky, 1870 which is the endemic for the Philippines (Legalov 2007). The genus *Trachelismus* was revised by Voss (1922, 1929). Legalov (2007) studied the type material of this genus and described a new subgenus and a new species.

In this paper, new species of the genus *Trachelismus* from Luzon and Samar is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are kept in the ISEA = Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk).

Descriptions, body measuring, and photographs, were performed using a Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope.

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

RESULTS**Genus *Trachelismus* Motschulsky, 1870****Subgenus *Eoclitostyloides* Legalov, 2007*****Trachelismus (Eoclitostyloides) kuscheli* sp. nov.****(Fig. 1)****Type material: Holotype.** Male (ISEA), Philippines, North Luzon, Nueva Viscaya, VIII 2016.**Paratypes.** Male (ISEA), idem; male (ISEA), Samar, Eastern Visayas, Hinabangan, X 2015; male (ISEA), Samar, Eastern Visayas, Hinabangan, XII 2016.

Description. Male: Body naked, yellowy-brown. Head, antennae, neck, disk of pronotum (or two longitudinal strips on disk), apex of scutellum, partially meso- and metaventrites, apical parts of femora, tibiae and tarsi black. Head weakly elongated. Rostrum 1.6 times as long as wide in middle, widened to apex, finely punctate. Eyes large, convex. Forehead flattened, with small fovea. Vertex convex, smooth. Temples long, narrowed to neck. Neck very long, 3.8-5.1 times as long as wide, transversely wrinkled. Antennae inserted before middle of rostrum. Antennomere 1 long-conical. Antennomere 2 oval, much shorter and narrower than antennomere 1. Antennomeres 2-7 conical. Antennomere 3 little longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 longer than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 distinctly longer than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 subequal to antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 wide-conical, with dense setae. Club quite compact, with dense setae. Antennomere 9 much longer than antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 shorter than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 longer than antennomere 10. Pronotum campaniform, 0.8-0.9 times as long as wide at base. Pronotal groove sharp. Greatest width at base. Sides almost direct. Disk convex,

almost smooth. Scutellum wide, back trapezoidal.

Elytra almost rectangular, 1.5-1.6 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, 1.4-1.5 times as long as wide at apex, 2.6-2.8 times as long as pronotum. Humeri convex. Greatest width behind. Intervals wide, flat, smooth. Intervals 2 and 4 intervals convex at elytral base. Striae distinct, with large points. Striae 9 striae merge with striae 10 before metacoxa. Epipleuron distinct and narrow.

Precoxal portion of prosternum elongated, transversely wrinkled. Procoxal cavities rounded and contiguous. Postcoxal portion of prosternum very short. Mesocoxal cavities narrowly separated. Metaventricle convex, short, as long as metacoxal cavity. Mestepimeron densely punctate, covered by silvery hairs. Metanepisterna wide. Metepimeron large, covered by silvery hairs.

Abdomen weakly convex, weakly punctate-wrinkled, flattened in middle. Ventrite 1 shorter than metacoxal cavity, with blades. Ventrite 2 distinctly longer than ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 subequal in length to ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 distinctly shorter than ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 little shorter than ventrite 4. Pygidium convex, coarsely punctate.

Legs long. Procoxa conical. Femora widened, with small tooth in apical third. Tibiae long and narrow, weakly biconcave, with large mucro and apical comb of setae. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1-3 with pulvilli on lower surface. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical. Tarsomere 1 long. Tarsomere 2 shorter and wider than tarsomere 1. Tarsomere 3 wide bilobed. Tarsomere 4 short. Tarsomere 5 elongated. Claws long and fused at base.

Length of body: 7.1-8.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Trachelismus klassi* Legalov, 2007 from Mindanao but differs in the black apical parts of femora, tibiae and tarsi, transversely wrinkled

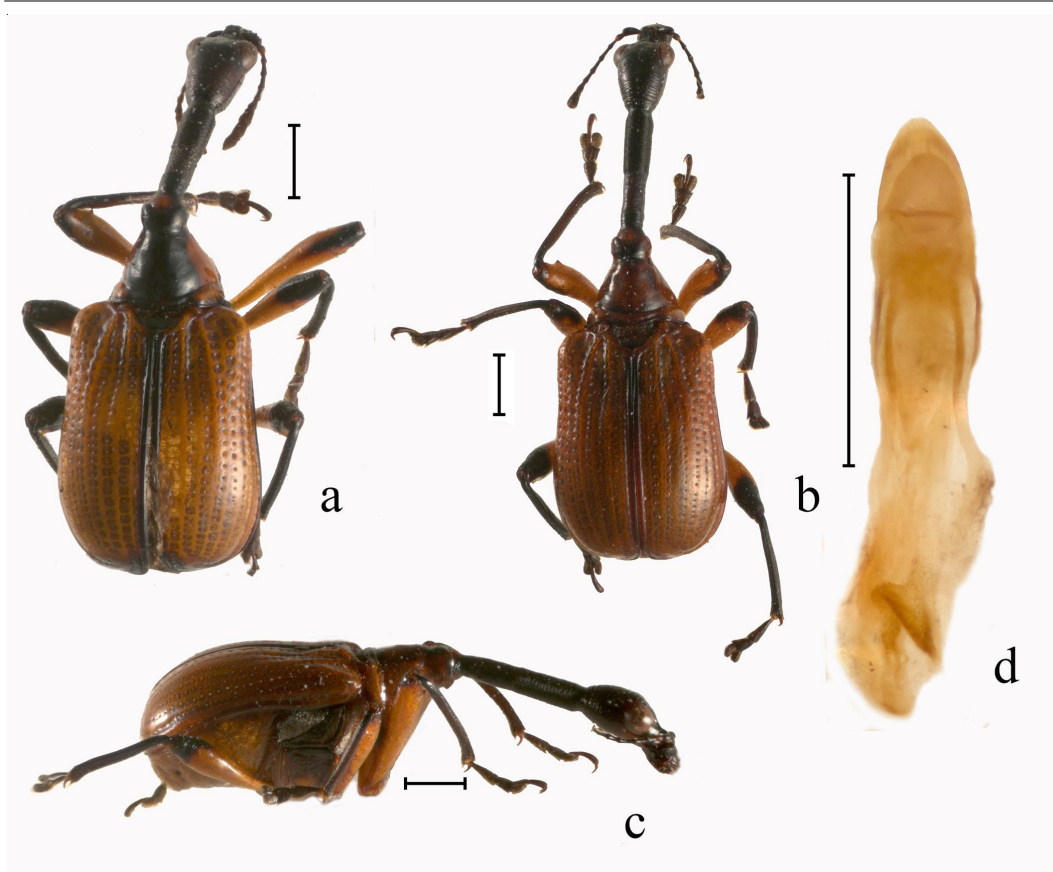


Fig. 1. *Trachelismus kuscheli*: 1 - holotype, male, dorsally, 2 - paratype, male, dorsally, 3 - paratype, male, laterally, 4 - aedeagus, holotype, dorsally. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

neck, narrower elytra and reduced basal sclerite of the endophallus.

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon, Samar).

Remarks. Distribution (fig. 2) of the species from the subgenus *Eoclitostyloides* (*T. (E.) kuscheli*, *T. (E.) klassi* and *T. (E.) schultzei* (Voss, 1922)) is given.

Etymology. In memory of the entomologist Guillermo Kuschel (New Zealand).

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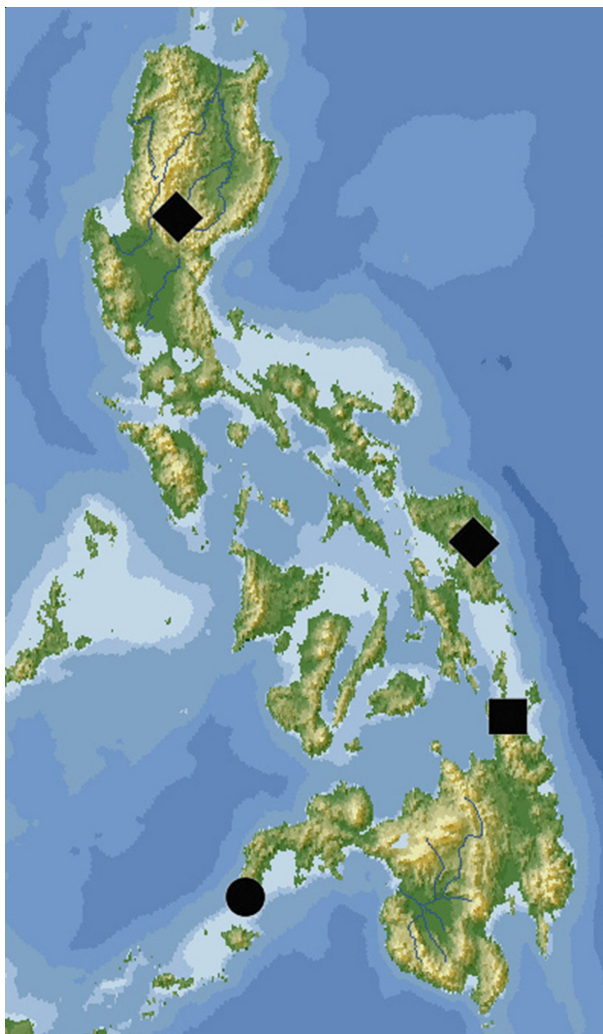


Fig. 2. Distribution: rhombus - *Trachelismus kuscheli*, square - *T. klassi*, circle - *T. schultzei*.

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