

A new species of the genus *Asiodonus* Legalov, 2010 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Russian Far East

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A new species *Asiodonus sikhotealinensis* sp. nov. from Khabarovskii krai (North-Eastern part of the Sikhote-Alin Mountain Range) is described and illustrated. This new species is similar to *A. streltzovi* Legalov, 2012 but differs in the narrower elytra, the greatest width of pronotum before apex and narrower and longer aedeagus. A distribution map for the species of the *Asiodonus rugulosus* - group is given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Curculionoidea, Curculionidae, Hyperini, new species, Khabarovskii krai, Far East.

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INTRODUCTION

The tribe Hyperini is widespread, but the centre of diversity is located in Central Asia (Legalov, 2011). The representatives of the genera *Fronto* Petri, 1901, *Asiodonus* Legalov, 2010, *Eremochorus* Zaslavskij, 1962, *Metadonus* Capiomont, 1868, *Hypera* Germar, 1817 and *Boreohypera* Korotyaev, 1999 of the tribe Hyperini are known from the Russian Far East (Legalov, 2010). More than 20 species from Ukraine, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizstan, Kazakhstan, China and Russia (Ural, Siberia, Far East) belong to the genus *Asiodonus*. *A. knutelskyi* Legalov, 2012, *A. streltzovi* Legalov,

2012, *A. shokhrini* Legalov, 2012, *A. rugulosus* (Petri, 1901) and *A. belokobyskyi* Legalov, 2011 are known from the south of the Far East.

The *Asiodonus* was synonymous with the genus *Donus* Jekel, 1865 based on the absence of the revision of this group (Skuhrovec, 2013), but a complex review of the tribe Hyperini was done by Legalov (2011c) where the generic status of *Asiodonus* was confirmed.

In this paper, a new species of the genus *Asiodonus* from the Sikhote-Alin Mountain Range from Russian Far East is described.

The present paper continues the author's research on Asian Hyperini (Legalov, 1997a, 1997b, 1999a, 1999b, 2008, 2010, 2011a, 2011b, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c).

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

***Asiodonus* Legalov, 2010**

***Asiodonus rugulosus* - group**

***Asiodonus sikhotealinensis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Russia, Khabarovskii krai, North-Eastern part of Sikhote-Alin Mountain Range, Botcha Nature Reserve, Teplyi kljuch cordon, 48°17.75' N, 139°34.52'E, larch forest, soil traps, 20-30.VI.2016, R. & E. Dudko.

Paratypes. 3 Males (ISEA), female (ISEA), idem.

Description. Body black, with rarely narrow scale with metallic usually pink lustre. Elytral intervals with indistinct bare small spots. Antennae and legs dark brown.

Male: Rostrum short, thick, weakly curved, with weak middle carina, coarsely punctate in basal

and middle thirds, finely punctate at apex, 2.3 times as long as wide in middle, 0.8 times as long as wide in pronotum. Mandibles massive with two teeth on inner edge. Forehead narrower than rostrum base width, flat, punctate. Eyes large, transversely oval, weakly convex. Temples short. Antennae inserted before apex of rostrum. Antennae long. Scapus long, reaching eyes. Antennomeres 2 and 3 long conical. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 conical. Antennomere 5 oval. Antennomere 6 almost rounded. Antennomere 7 rounded. Antennomere 8 wide-conical. Club compact. Antennomere 9 longer than antennomeres 10 and 11 taken together.

Pronotum 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle, subequal in length and wide at base. Greatest width before apex. Disk lustrous, densely punctate. Scutellum small, trapezoidal.

Elytra oval, 1.7 times as long as wide at base, 1.5 times as long as wide in middle, 2.0 times as long as wide at apex, 2.5 times as long as pronotum. Humeri smoothed. Greatest width in middle. Intervals wide, flat, punctate. Striae quite deep, with elongated points.

Procoxal cavities rounded and contiguous. Precoxal portion of prosternum shorter than postcoxal portion. Mesocoxal cavities narrowly separated. Metaventrite short, as long as ventrite 1. Metanepisterna narrow, punctate.

Abdomen weakly convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 quite long, fused, with slight depression in middle. Ventrite 1 shorter than metacoxal cavity. Ventrite 2 little longer than ventrite 1. Ventrites 3 and 4 quite short, subequal in length. Ventrite 3 distinctly shorter than ventrite 2. Ventrite 5 long. Pygidium completely covered by elytra.

Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae weakly biconcave, with apical comb of setae. Protibiae with small mucro. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1-3 with pulvilli on lower surface. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical. Tarsomere 2 shorter than tarsomere 1. Tarsomere 3 wide bilobed. Tarsomere 4

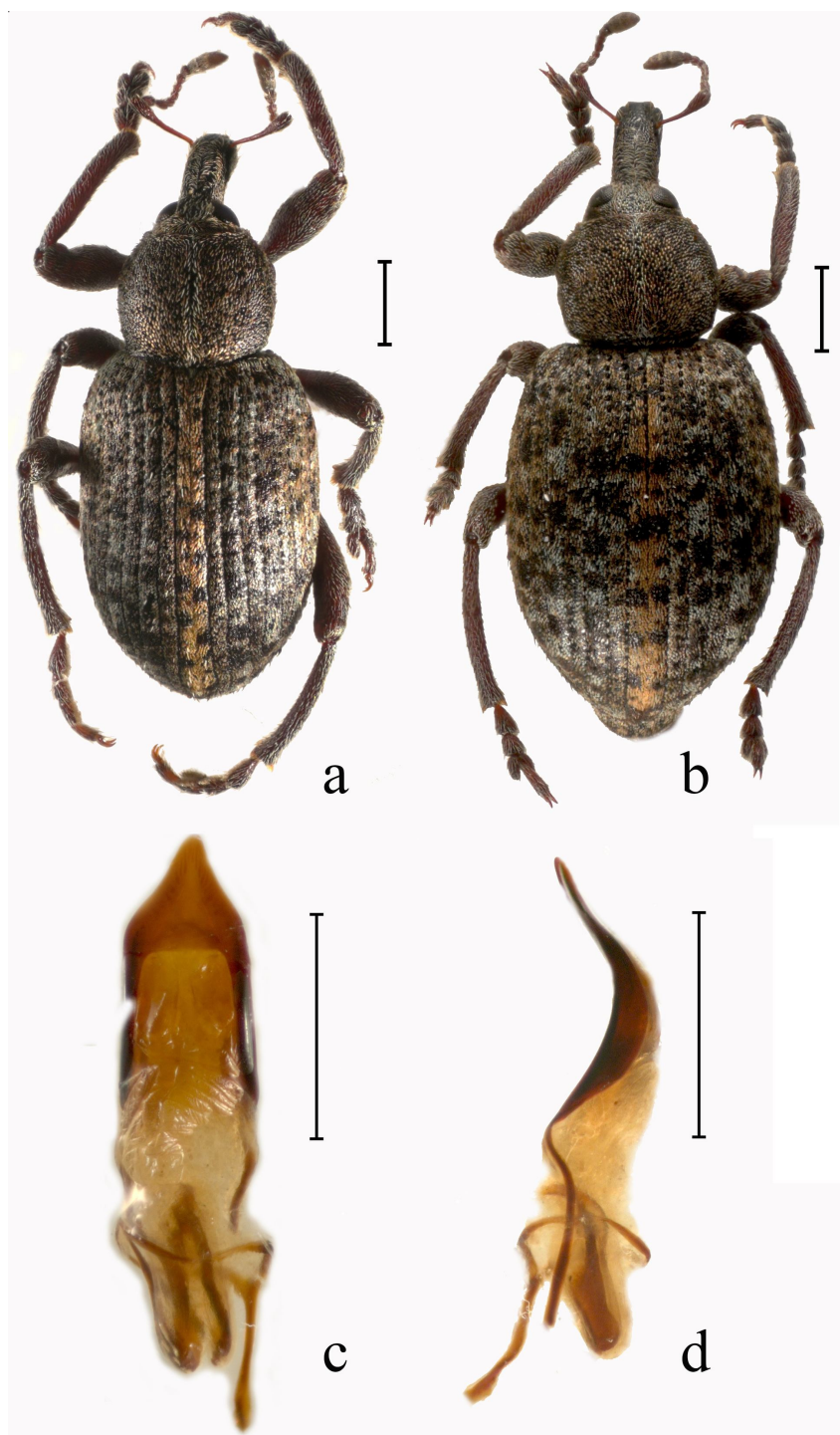


Fig. 1. *Asiodonus sikhotealinensis*: a - male, holotype, dorsally, b - female, paratype, dorsally, c - aedeagus, holotype, dorsally, d - aedeagus, holotype, laterally. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

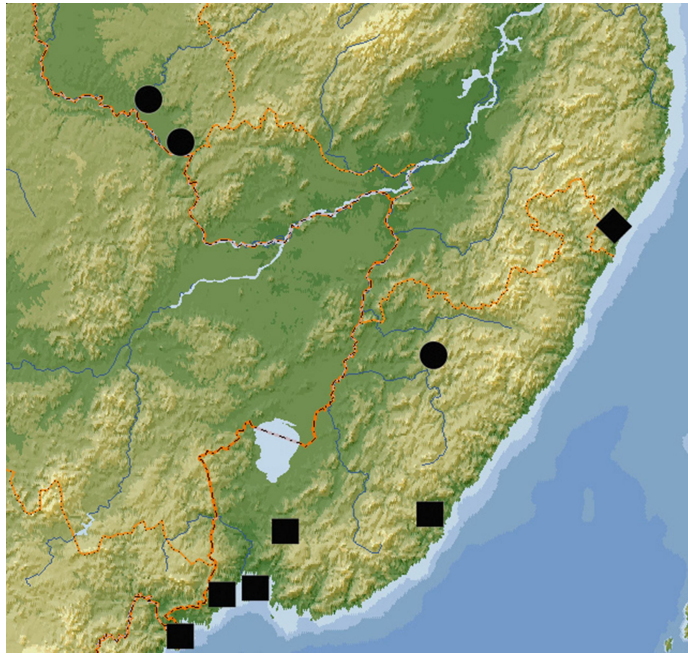


Fig. 2. Distribution: square - *Asiodonus rugulosus*, circle - *A. knutelskyi*, rhombus - *A. sikhotealinensis*.

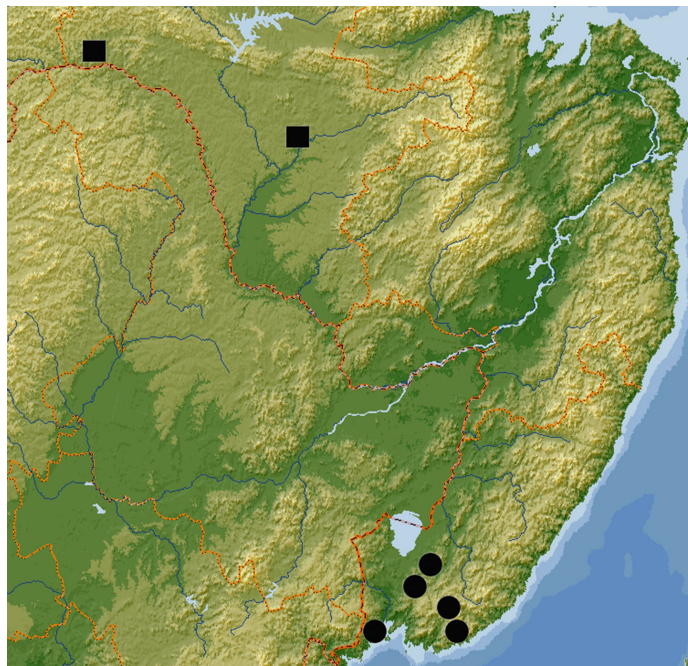


Fig. 3. Distribution: square - *Asiodonus streltzevi*, circle - *A. shokhrini*.

short. Tarsomere 5 elongated. Claws long and free.

Length of body: 5.8-6.0 mm. Length of rostrum: 1.2 mm.

Female: Rostrum 2.0 times as long as wide in middle, 0.7 times as short as pronotum. Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle, almost subequal in length and wide at base. Elytra wider, 1.7 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, 2.1 times as long as wide at apex, 2.6 times as long as pronotum. 1.34 times as long as wide. Abdomen stronger convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 lacking depression in middle.

Length of body: 6.3 mm. Length of rostrum: 1.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *A. streltzovi* Legalov, 2012 from Amur Prov. but differs in the narrower elytra, the greatest width of pronotum before apex and narrower and longer aedeagus.

Etymology. The name is formed from Sikhotealin - "sikhotealinensis".

Distribution. Russian Far East (Khabarovskii krai).

Remarks. Distribution (figs. 1-2) of species from the *Asiodonus rugulosus* - group is given.

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