

A new species of the genus *Carcilia* Roelofs, 1875 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Philippines

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This new species is similar to *C. mesosternalis* but differs in the granulate elytral interstriae, rostrum weakly narrowed near base, male with antennae inserted before middle of rostrum, and weakly pointed antennal club. This is the first record of this genus in Philippines.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Molytinae, Carciliini, new species, Mindoro, Luzon.

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INTRODUCTION

The tribe Carciliini is a compact Asian group with one genus (Lyal, 2014). The genus *Carcilia* Roelofs, 1875 includes eight species: *C. strigicollis* Roelofs, 1875 from China, Korea, Japan and Russian Far East (Egorov, 1976; Morimoto, 1982; Hong et al., 2000), *C. tenuistriata* Heller, 1941 from Korea, Japan and Russian Far East (Heller, 1941; Egorov, 1976; Morimoto, 1982; Hong et al., 2000), *C. mesosternalis* Heller, 1931 from China (Fujian, Taiwan) and Korea (Heller, 1931; Voss, 1953; Morimoto, 1982; Hong et al., 2000), *C. marshalli* Zumpt, 1937 from China (Yunnan) (Zumpt, 1937), *C. nitidirostris* (Voss, 1937) from China (Yunnan) (Voss, 1937), *C. major* Voss, 1953 from Vietnam

(Voss, 1953), *C. granicollis* Marshall, 1948 from Myanmar and India (Marshall, 1948) and a new species (Figs. 2-3). In this paper, the new species of the genus from Mindoro and Luzon 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 *Carcilia* Roelofs, 1875

Carcilia philippinensis Legalov, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Philippines, Mindoro Is., Mindoro Oriental Prov., Puerto Galera, VII.2016; **Paratype.** Female (ISEA), Philippines, North Luzon, Ifugao Prov., Bonaue, XI.2015.

Description. Male: Body brown, covered with short appressed white hairs. Head and pronotum blackish-brown.

Head conical. Mandibles large. Rostrum quite short, almost straight, 0.6 times as long as pronotum, 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, 1.9 times as long as wide in middle and 2.1 times as long as wide at base, densely punctate. Eyes large, transversely oval, almost not protruding from contour of head. Forehead flattened, densely punctate, 0.7 times as narrow as rostrum base width. Temples longer than eye, rugose-punctate. Antennae long, inserted before middle of rostrum. Antennomere 1 long, weakly curved, 4.1 times as long as wide in apex, reaching eye. Antennomeres 2-3 long-conical. Antennomere 2 2.4 times as long as wide, 0.5 times as long as and 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 2.1 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4-8 short-conical. Antennomere 4 0.9 times as long as wide, 0.5 times as long as and 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 0.8 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as and equal in wide to antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 0.8 times as long as wide, equal in length and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 0.8 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as and 1.1 times as

wide as antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 0.7 times as long as wide, equal in length and 1.3 times as narrow as antennomere 7. Antennal club with fused segments, 2.2 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as antennomeres 2-8 combined, weakly pointed.

Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.9 times as long as wide in middle and at base. Disk weakly convex, densely punctate. Sides almost straight in basal half. Scutellum semi-oval.

Elytra 2.1 times as long as wide at base, 1.8 times as long as wide in middle, 2.6 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.7 times as long as pronotum. Elytral base not projecting over pronotum base. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae distinct. Striae 9 full. Interstriae flat, 2.4-3.3 times as wide as elytral striae, finely granulate. Prosternum with weak prosternal canal before procoxae. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum quite short. Procoxal cavities separated. Mesosternal process convex in middle. Metanepisternum quite narrow. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, finely punctate. Ventriles 1 and 2 fused. Ventrile 2 1.2 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrile 3 0.7 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrile 4 subequal in length to ventrite 3. Ventrile 5 1.2 times as long as ventrite 4.

Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Femora thickened and flattened, with tooth. Tibiae almost straight, flattened, with large uncus and two groups of setae. Metatibiae with outer setose fringe of tarsal groove strongly sinuate. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws divergent and appendiculate.

Length of body (without rostrum): 9.1 mm. Length of rostrum: 1.2 mm.

Female: Rostrum weakly curved, 0.7 times as long as pronotum, 2.9 times as long as wide at apex, 3.5 times as long as wide in middle and 3.2 times

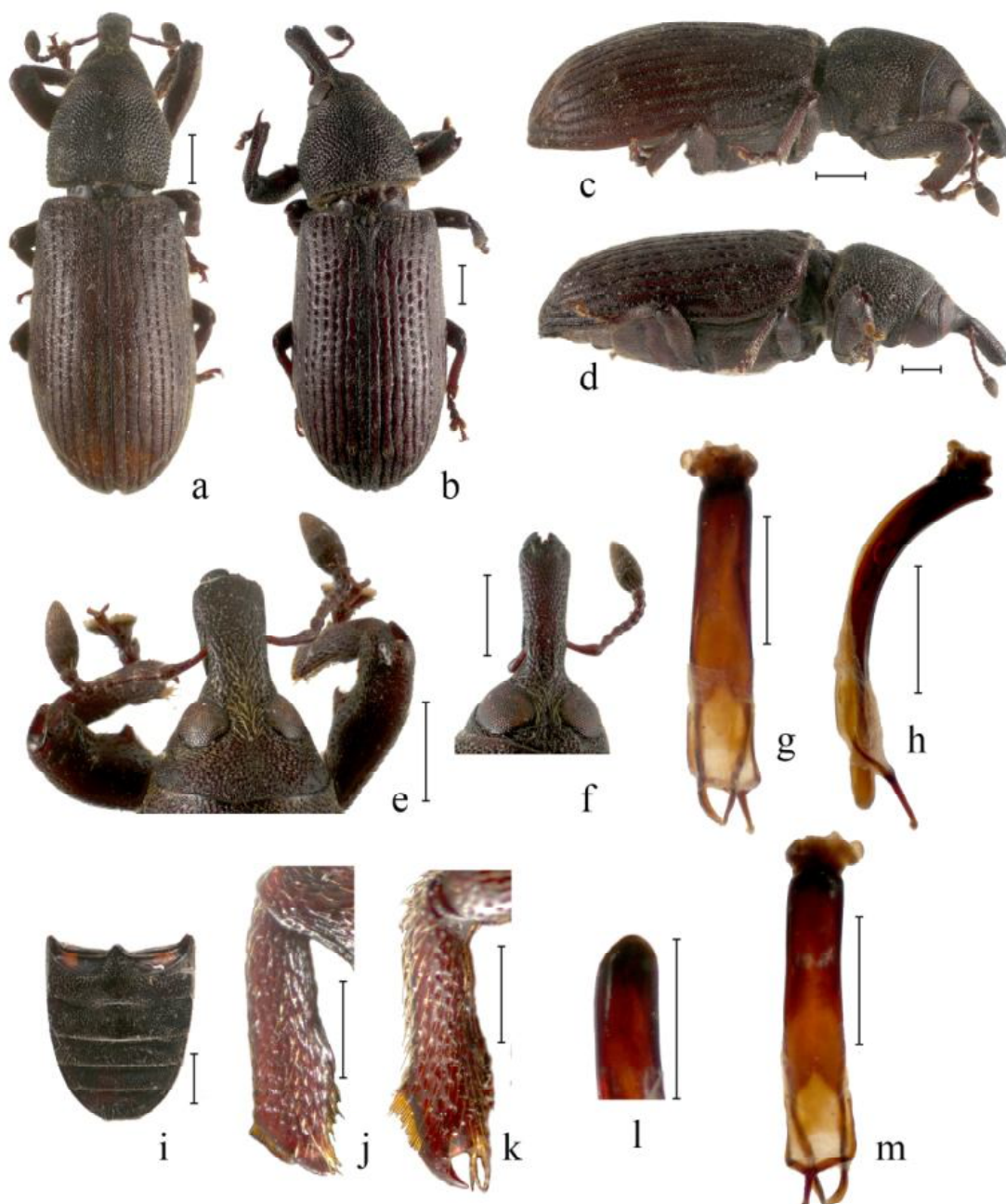


Fig. 1. *Carcilia philippinensis*: a - male, holotype, dorsally, b - female, paratype, dorsally, c - male, holotype, laterally, d - female, paratype, laterally, e - head and rostrum, male, holotype, dorsally, f - head and rostrum, female, paratype, dorsally, g - aedeagus, holotype, dorsally, h - aedeagus, holotype, laterally, i - abdomen, holotype, j - metatibia, male, holotype, k - metatibia, female, paratype, l - apex of aedeagus, holotype, ventrally, m - aedeagus, holotype, ventrally. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for a-i, l-m; 0.5 mm for j-k.

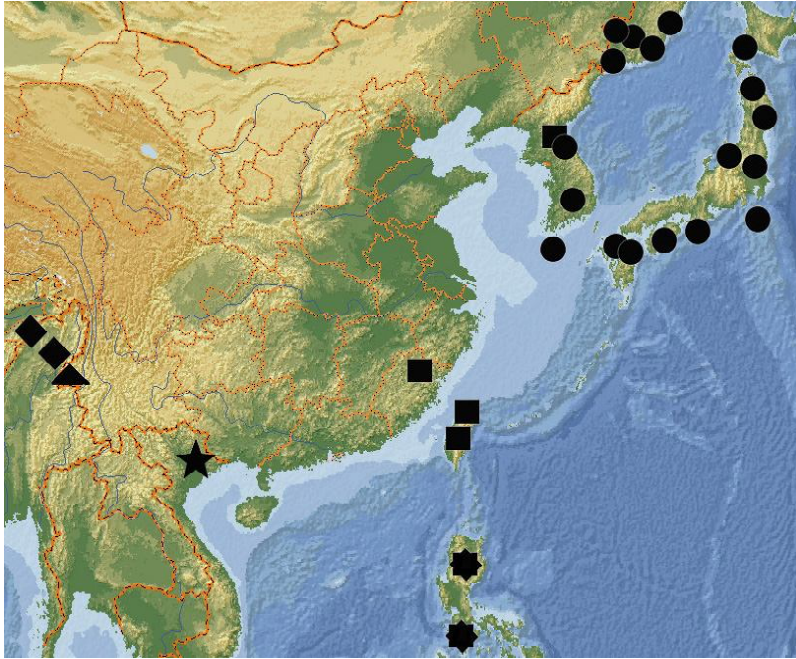


Fig. 2. Distribution of the genus *Carcilia*: rhombus - *C. granicollis*, triangle - *C. marshalli* and *C. nitidirostris*, star - *C. major*, square - *C. mesosternalis*, octagon - *C. philippinensis*, circle - *C. tenuistriata*.

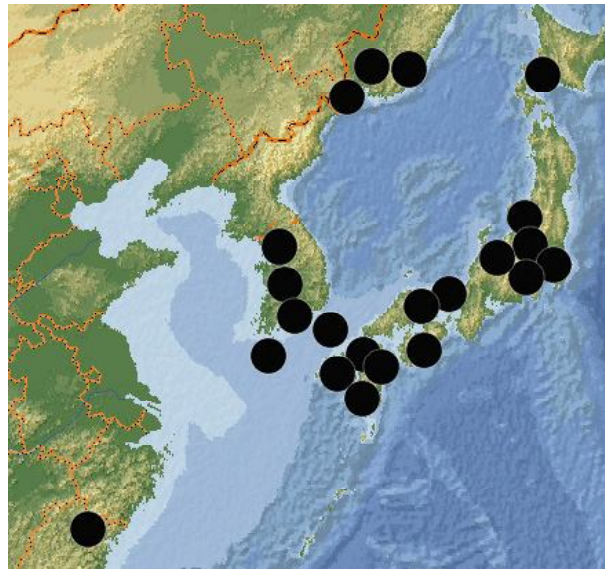


Fig. 3. Distribution of *Carcilia strigicollis*.

as long as wide at base. Forehead 0.6 times as narrow as rostrum base width. Antennae inserted in basal third of rostrum. Antennomere 1 3.3 times as long as wide in apex, not reaching eye. Antennomere 2 2.1 times as long as wide, 0.6 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 1.8 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 1.4 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 1.2 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as and equal in wide to antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 0.9 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 0.9 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 0.9 times as long as wide, 1.2 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 7. Antennal club 2.2 times as long as wide, 0.6 times as long as antennomeres 2-8 combined. Pronotum 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle and 0.8 times as long as wide at base. Elytra 2.1 times as long as wide at base, 1.9 times as long as wide in middle, 2.3 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.9 times as long as pronotum.

Length of body (without rostrum): 10.6 mm.
Length of rostrum: 1.6 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *C. mesosternalis* but differs in the granulate elytral interstriae, rostrum weakly narrowed near base, male with antennae inserted before middle of rostrum, and weakly pointed antennal club.

Etymology. From the name of Philippine.

Distribution. Philippines (Fig. 2).

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