

## A new species of the genus *Stenommatius* Wollaston, 1873 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Indonesia

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A new species, *Stenommatius insularis* Legalov, sp. nov. from Bacan Isl. (Indonesia: Maluku Islands) is described and illustrated. This new species is similar to *S. telnovi* Legalov, 2022 from New Guinea but differs in the larger body size, wider elytra, more roughly punctured pronotum, and thicker antennal scape. It is the first record of the genus *Stenommatius* from Maluku Islands.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Dryophthorinae, Dryophthorini, new species, Maluku Islands, Bacan Isl

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### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Stenommatius* Wollaston, 1873 (tribe Dryophthorini) included 16 modern species (Wollaston, 1873; Marshall, 1920; Champion, 1909, 1925; Hustache, 1938; Richard, 1957; Konishi, 1963; Osella, 1979, 1981; Legalov, 2019, 2022b; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023) и four fossil forms (Davis and Engel, 2006; Poinar and Legalov, 2015; Poinar et al., 2017). Six species (*S. fryi* Wollaston 1873 in Mexico, *S. sulcifrons* Champion 1909 in Central America, *S. parasulcifrons* Osella, 1981 in Cuba, *S. sokolovi* Legalov, 2019 in Peru, *S. chabooae* Legalov, 2019 in Peru and *S. inflexus* Hustache, 1938 in Bolivia) are distributed in the New World (Wollaston, 1873; Champion, 1909; Hustache, 1938;

Osella, 1981; O'Brien and Wibmer, 1982; Wibmer and O'Brien, 1986; Legalov, 2019), six species (*S. excavatus* (Boheman, 1838) in Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion, *S. ferragui* Osella, 1979 in Mauritius and Reunion, and *S. persimilis* Osella, 1979, *S. pseudoviettei* Osella, 1979, *S. rugulosus* (Richard, 1957), *S. viettei* (Richard, 1957) in Reunion) in Madagascar and Mascarene Is. (Richard, 1957; Osella, 1979) and three species (*S. nanus* Champion, 1925 in Northern India, *S. ocellaris* Konishi, 1963 in Japan, *S. telnovi* Legalov, 2022 in New Guinea) in the Oriental Region (Champion, 1925; Konishi, 1963; Morimoto, 1985; Zimmerman, 1993; Legalov, 2022b; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023). *Stenommatius musae* Marshall, 1920 was described from Hawaii (Marshall,

1920) and found in Fiji, Society Islands (Tahiti) and Java (Zimmerman, 1968), but the record for Java needs to be confirmed. An undescribed species was found in Australia, Queensland (Zimmerman, 1993). Thus, the genus *Stenommatius* tends to islands (Cuba, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, Japan, and New Guinea) and coastal countries (Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama and Peru).

The earliest finds (*S. pulvereus* Davis et Engel, 2006, *S. tanyrhinus* Poinar et Legalov, 2015 and *S. leptorhinus* Poinar et Legalov, 2015) of this genus were from Early Miocene Dominican amber (Davis and Engel, 2006; Poinar and Legalov, 2015). The Pleistocene *S. copalicus* Poinar, Bukejs and Legalov, 2017 was described from Colombian copal (Poinar et al., 2017).

A new species was found in materials collected from Bacan Isl., where it was found together with *Dryophthorus bacanensis* Legalov, 2022 also from the

tribe Dryophthorini (Legalov, 2022a). Description of the new species is given in this work. It is the first record of the genus *Stenommatius* from Maluku Islands.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

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

The terminology of the weevil body structure is according to Lawrence et al. (2010). The systematic of studied taxa are based on the Legalov (2020).

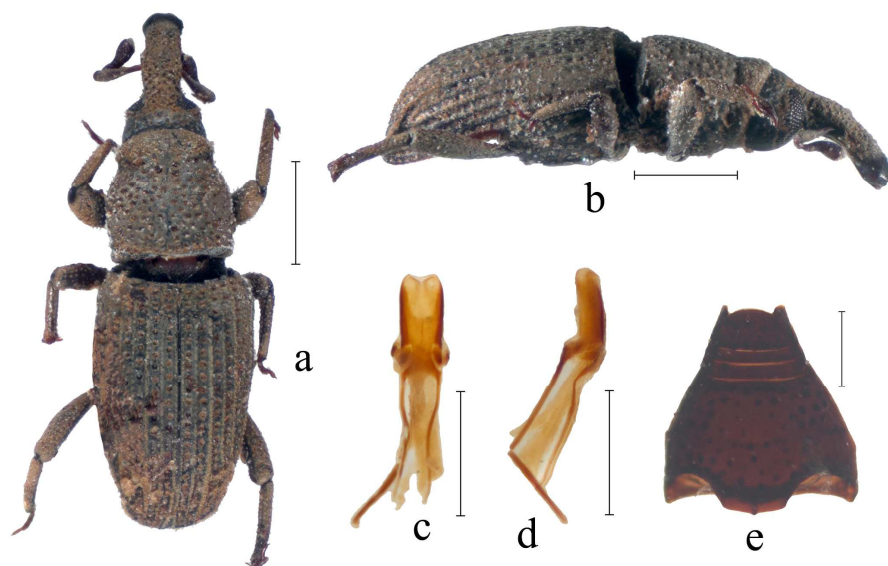


Fig. 1. *Stenommatius insularis* sp. nov. male: a – habitus, holotype, dorsally, b – habitus, holotype, laterally, c – aedeagus, holotype, dorsally; d – aedeagus, holotype, laterally; e – abdomen, paratype. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for a, b; 0.5 mm for c-e.

## RESULTS

### Tribe Dryophthorini Schoenherr, 1825

### Genus *Stenommatius* Wollaston, 1873

#### *Stenommatius insularis* Legalov, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

**Type material: Holotype.** Male (ISEA), Indonesia, N Moluccas, Bacan Isl., SE slopes of Mt. Sibela, 5 km SE of Makian vill., 500-570 m, 2-12.V.2008, St. Jakl.  
**Paratypes,** 2 males (ISEA), 8 females (ISEA), idem.

**Description.** Body black, with matted dense pubescence. Antennae, apex of tibiae and tarsi red-brown.

Male: Head subconical, coarsely punctate. Rostrum 0.8-0.9 times as long as pronotum, 2.5-2.7 times as long as wide at apex, 2.5-2.6 times as long as wide at midlength and 2.7 times as long as wide at base, curved, weakly convex dorsally, densely punctate; apex subglabrous. Eyes large, linear, almost not protruding from contour of head, contiguous ventrally, coarsely faceted. Forehead weakly flattened, about 0.9 times as narrow as rostrum base width, densely punctate. Temples about 1.6 times as long as eye length. Antennal scrobes directed to base of rostrum. Antennae inserted before middle of rostrum. Scape long, 4.8 times as long as wide at apex, extends beyond back of eye. Funicle 4-segmented. Antennomeres 2-5 subconical. Antennomere 2 about 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.15 times as long as and 0.6 times as narrow as scape. Antennomere 3 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.1 times as long as and about 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 about 0.7 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.6 times as long as and 1.4 times as wide as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 about 0.6 times as long as wide at apex, subequal in length and about

1.1 times as wide as antennomere 4. Antennal club compact, not truncate, about 2.1 times as long as wide in middle, about 1.1 times as long as antennomeres 2-5 combined, with tomentose apex.

Pronotum campanulate, 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, equal in width at midlength and equal or slightly longer than wide at pronotal base, with distinct pronotal constriction. Pronotal disc weakly convex dorsally, coarsely punctate. Intervals between points larger than their diameter. Maximum width in middle. Scutellum small.

Elytra narrowed from humeri to apex, 1.6-1.8 times as long as wide at base, 1.6 times as long as wide at midlength, 2.3-2.6 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.0-2.1 times as long as pronotum. Humeri flattened. Elytral striae distinct, about 1.0-1.2 times as wide as interstria width. Interstriae convex, carinate, quite narrow.

Prosternum punctate, without postocular lobes. Procoxal portion of prosternum about 1.8 times as long as procoxal cavity length. Postcoxal portion of prosternum about 0.5 times as long as procoxal cavity. Procoxal cavities quite narrowly separated. Metepisternum concealed by elytra. Metaventrite flattened, coarsely punctate. Ventrites 1 and 2 weakly convex, coarsely punctate. Ventrite 1 slightly shorter than length of metacoxa. Ventrite 2 1.2 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrites 3 and 4 subequal in length, short, flattened. Ventrite 3 about 0.3 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 5 about 2.9 times as long as ventrite 4, coarsely punctate.

Procoxae spherical. Metacoxae almost transverse. Femora slightly thickened, without tooth. Tibiae weakly curved, with large uncus. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1-3 subconical. Tarsomere 4 square. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws free, divergent.

Total body length (without rostrum) 3.9-4.1 mm. Length of rostrum 0.9 mm.

Female: Rostrum 0.8-0.9 times as long as pronotum, about 2.8 times as long as wide at apex, 2.8-3.0 times as long as wide at midlength and 2.6-3.0 times as long as wide at base. Pronotum 1.3-1.4 times as long as wide at apex, equal or slightly longer than width at midlength and 1.0-1.1 times as long as wide at pronotal base. Elytra 1.7-1.8 times as long as wide at base, 1.6-1.7 times as long as wide at midlength, 2.2-2.5 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 1.9-2.0 times as long as pronotum. Precoxal portion of prosternum about 1.5 times as long as procoxal cavity length. Postcoxal portion of prosternum about 0.6 times as long as procoxal cavity. Metaventricle 3.7 times as long as length of metacoxa. Ventricle 1 1.2 times as long as length of metacoxa. Ventricle 2 1.2 times as long as ventricle 1. Ventricle 3 and 4 subequal in length. Ventricle 3 about 0.3 times as long as ventricle 2. Ventricle 5 about 2.9 times as long as ventricle 4.

Total body length (without rostrum) 3.7-4.3 mm. Length of rostrum 0.8-0.9 mm

**Diagnosis.** This new species is similar to *Stenommatius telnovi* Legalov, 2022 from New Guinea but differs in the larger body size, wider elytra, more roughly punctured pronotum, and thicker antennal scape.

**Etymology.** From Lat. "insular".

**Distribution.** Indonesia: Maluku Islands.

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