

A new species of the genus *Auletanus* Voss, 1922 (Coleoptera, Rhynchitidae) from Indonesia

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A new species, *Auletanus* (*Neauletetes*) *tanimbarensis* Legalov, sp. nov. from Yamdema isl. (Indonesia: Maluku Province: Kepulauan Tanimbar) is described and illustrated. The new species is similar to *Auletanus* (*Neauletetes*) *madangensis* (Legalov, 2007) from New Guinea but differs in larger punctures forming more regular rows in the first half of the elytra, shorter antennomere 11, long and narrow aedeagus, different form of the armament of the endophallus. It is the first record of the genus *Auletanus* Voss, 1922 from Kepulauan Tanimbar.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Rhynchitinae, Auletini, Auletorhinina, new species, Kepulauan Tanimbar, Yamdema isl.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Auletanus* Voss, 1922 belongs to the subtribe Auletorhinini of the tribe Auletini (Legalov, 2018). It is close to the genus *Deneauletetes* Legalov, 2007 from which it differs in the protibiae lacking a tooth and not widened at apex, and also second ventrite lacking protuberances (Legalov, 2018). The main difference between *Auletanus* and the habitually similar genus *Auletobius* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869 are the elytra with punctate striae. The genus *Auletanus* included 17 species from three subgenera, which are distributed in the Oriental region (Legalov, 2018, 2013). The subgenus *Auletanus* s. str. includes one species (*A. (A.) ascendens* (Heller, 1915)

from the Philippines; the subgenus *Stictauletetes* Voss, 1934 – two species (*A. (S.) mabilabolensis* Legalov, 2023 and *A. (S.) punctiger* (Voss, 1922) from New Guinea and Misool; the subgenus *Neauletetes* Legalov, 2003 – 14 species (*A. (N.) baitetensis* (Legalov, 2007), *A. (N.) banggiensis* Legalov, 2023, *A. (N.) drescheri* Voss, 1935, *A. (N.) kurimansis* Legalov, 2023, *A. (N.) kuscheli* Legalov, 2023, *A. (N.) madangensis* (Legalov, 2007), *A. (N.) mindanaoensis* (Legalov, 2007), *A. (N.) palawanensis* Legalov, 2023, *A. (N.) relictus* (Legalov, 2003), *A. (N.) salomonicus* (Thompson, 1982), *A. (N.) sumbaensis* (Legalov, 2013), *A. (N.) tawitawensis* (Legalov, 2007), *A. (N.) toxopeusi* (Voss, 1957), *A. (N.) versicolor* Legalov, 2023) from Malaysia

(Sabah), the Philippines, Indonesia (Java, Sulawesi, Sumba, Irian Jaya), Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands (Rennel Is.).

A new species close to the New Guinean representatives of the genus was discovered on Kepulauan Tanimbar. This paper describes the new species from Yamdema island. It is the first record of the genus *Auletanus* from Kepulauan Tanimbar.

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 (2007, 2018).

RESULTS

Family Rhynchitidae Gistel, 1848

Subfamily Rhynchitinae Gistel, 1848

Supertribe Rhynchititae Gistel, 1848

Tribe Auletini Desbrochers des Loges, 1908

Subtribe Auletorhinina Voss, 1935

Genus *Auletanus* Voss, 1922

Subgenus *Neauletes* Legalov, 2003

Auletanus (*Neauletes*) *tanimbarensis* Legalov, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), Indonesia, Maluku Province, Kepulauan Tanimbar, Yamdema isl., 20 km NE Saumlaki, Lorun vill. env., 150 m,

25.XII.2006-10.I.2007, St. Jakl. **Paratypes**, 3 females (ISEA), idem.

Description. Body black-brownish, covered with decumbent light coloured hairs. Antennomeres 1-8 and legs red-brown.

Male: Rostrum 1.3 times as long as pronotum, 4.3 times as long as wide at apex, about 6.7 times as long as wide at middle and 3.5 times as long as wide at base, slightly curved, weakly expanded to apex, subglabrous in apical part, coarsely punctate in basal part. Mandibles externally dentate. Eyes large, strongly convex, rounded, finely faceted. Forehead weakly convex, 1.2 times as wide as width of rostrum basally, finely punctate. Temples quite short, about 0.5 times as long as eye. Vertex convex, densely punctate. Antennae slender, sub-basally, extend middle of pronotum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 long-oval. Antennomere 1 1.7 times as long as wide in middle. Antennomere 2 1.9 times as long as wide in middle, 1.2 times as long as and slightly wider than antennomere 1. Antennomeres 2-8 subconical. Antennomere 3 3.0 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long as and 0.7 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 3.1 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter and narrower than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 2.9 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 1.9 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter and wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as and about 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 7. Antennal club not compact, 0.5 times as long as antennomeres 2-8 combined. Antennomere 9 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, 1.5 times as long as and about 1.9 times as wide as antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 0.9 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and

slightly wider than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 1.8 times as long as wide, 2.0 times as long as and slightly narrower than antennomere 10.

Pronotum campanulate, 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, slightly wider than wide in middle and about 1.2 times as long as wide at base. Disk weakly convex, densely punctate. Scutellum trapezoid, finely punctate.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide at middle, 1.6 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.3 times as long as pronotum. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral with punctate striae. Interstriae weakly convex, 1.0–2.5 times as wide as elytral stria. Rounded apex of elytra when both together, without hair stains.

Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum very short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum 6.0 times as long as wide in middle, finely punctate. Metaventrite 2.0 times as long as length of metacoxa, weakly convex, finely punctate. Abdomen convex, punctate. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Ventrite 1 equal to length of metacoxa. Ventrite 2 equal to ventrite 1, lacking protuberances. Ventrite 3 0.9 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 equal to ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 equal to ventrite 4.

Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Femora weakly thickened. Tibiae almost straight, flattened, with spurs. Protibiae lacking tooth and not widened at apex. Protarsi 0.7 times as long as protibiae. Mesotarsi 0.8 times as long as mesotibiae. Metatarsi 0.9 times as long as metatibiae. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent and dentate.

Armament of endophallus consists of three sclerites (basal, arcuate and bottom sclerites) (Fig. 1k).

Total body length (without rostrum) 1.7 mm. Length of rostrum 0.6 mm.

Female: Rostrum about 1.4 times as long as pronotum, about 5.2 times as long as wide at apex, about 6.4 times as long as wide at middle and about 4.4 times as long as wide at base. Forehead about 1.5 times as wide as width of rostrum basally. Antennomere 1 1.8 times as long as wide in middle. Antennomere 2 1.9 times as long as wide in middle, slightly shorter and narrower than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 about 3.6 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.2 times as long as and 0.6 times as narrow as antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 about 3.3 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter and equal to antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 about 2.9 times as long as wide at apex, slightly shorter and about 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 about 2.1 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.7 times as long as and slightly narrower than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 about 2.1 times as long as wide at apex, slightly longer and wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 about 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as and about 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 7. Antennal club 0.4 times as long as antennomeres 2–8 combined. Antennomere 9 about 0.9 times as long as wide at apex, 1.2 times as long as and about 2.4 times as wide as antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 about 0.7 times as long as wide, about 0.9 times as long as and slightly wider than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 about 1.3 times as long as wide, about 1.7 times as long as and slightly narrower than antennomere 10. Pronotum about 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle and about 1.1 times as long as wide at base. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide at base, about 1.2 times as long as wide at middle, about 1.9 times as long as wide at apical fourth, about 2.3 times as long as pronotum. Metaventrite about 1.4 times as long as length of metacoxa.

Ventrite 1 slightly shorter than length of metacoxa. Ventrite 2 about 0.8 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 about 0.8 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 about 0.5 times as long as ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 equal to ventrite 4. Total body length (without rostrum) 1.7-1.8 mm. Length of rostrum 0.7 mm.

Diagnosis. The new species is similar to *Auletanus (Neauletetes) madangensis* (Legalov, 2007) from New Guinea but differs in arger punctures forming more regular rows in the first half of the elytra, shorter antennomere 11, long and narrow aedeagus, different form of basal, arcuate, and bottom sclerites.

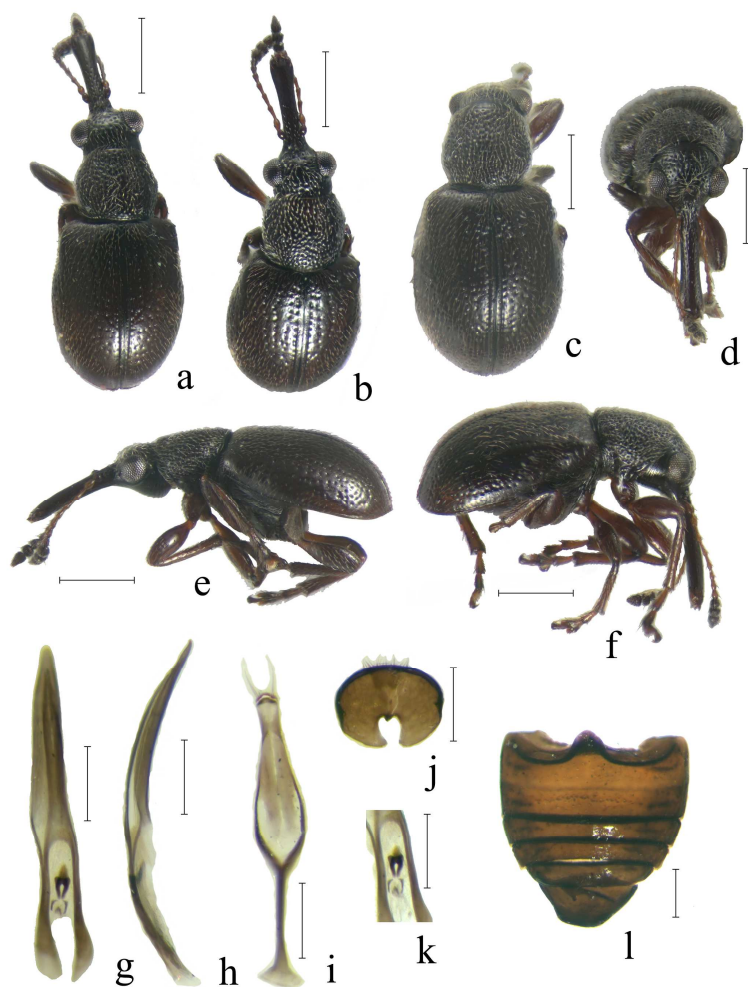


Fig. 1. *Auletanus (Neauletetes) tanimbarensis* sp. nov.: a – habitus, holotype, male, dorsally, b – habitus, holotype, male, frontal-dorsally, c – habitus, paratype, female, dorsally, d – habitus, paratype, female, frontally, e – habitus, holotype, male, laterally, f – habitus, paratype, female, laterally, g – aedeagus, holotype, dorsally; h – aedeagus, holotype, laterally; I – tegmen, holotype, dorsally, j – tergite 8, holotype, dorsally; k – armament of endophallus, holotype, dorsally, i – abdomen. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for a-f; 0.2 mm for g-l.

Etymology. From Tanimbar Islands.

Distribution. Indonesia: Maluku Province.

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