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## A NEW GENUS OF THE TOOTH-NOSED SNOOT WEEVILS (COLEOPTERA: RHYNCHITIDAE) FROM PHILIPPINES

**A. A. Legalov**

1) *Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Frunze street-11, Novosibirsk 630091, Russia. E-mail: fossilweevils@gmail.com*

2) *Altai State University, Lenina-61, Barnaul 656049, Russia.*

**Summary.** *Luzonorhynchites crassifemoratus* **gen. et sp. n.** is described and illustrated from Luzon (Philippines). The new genus differs from all genera of the subtribe Rhynchitina in the strongly thickened metafemora in both sexes.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Curculionoidea, Rhynchitini, taxonomy, new taxa, Luzon, Oriental region.

**A. A. Легалов Новый род долгоносиков-ринхитид (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae) с Филиппин // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2018. N 359. С. 1-6.**

**Резюме.** В статье описан *Luzonorhynchites crassifemoratus* **gen. et sp. n.** с острова Лусон (Филиппины). Новый род отличается от всех родов подтрибы Rhynchitina сильно утолщенными задними ногами у обоих полов.

### INTRODUCTION

The fauna of the family Rhynchitidae of the Philippines is diverse. More than 90 species were described from these islands (Heller, 1915, 1922; Legalov, 2007, 2018;

Voss, 1922, 1923, 1931, 1932, 1938a, 1938b, 1940, 1941; Westwood, 1837). The study of new Rhynchitidae material showed that more than half of the Philippine species are not described yet. In this paper, new species from new genus is described from Luzon Island.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are kept in ISEA – the Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk). Descriptions, body measuring, and photographs, were performed using the Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope. The terminology of weevil body is according to Lawrence *et al.* (2010).

## TAXONOMY

### Genus *Luzonorhynchites* Legalov, gen. n.

Type species: *Luzonorhynchites crassifemoratus* sp. n., here designated.

DIAGNOSIS. Body large. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum longer than pronotum. Eyes large, stark convex. Antennae long, inserted before middle (males) and in basal third of rostrum, reaching middle of pronotum. Antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal. Antennal club loose. Pronotum transversely wrinkly-punctate. Elytra with distinct elytral striae, without scutellar striole. 9 striae merge with striae 10 before metacoxa. Metanepisternum quite wide. Ventrites 1 and 2 subequal in length. Ventrite 5 as long as ventrite 3. Procoxae with pit and hair bunches in males. Metafemora strongly thickened, lacking teeth. Pro- and mesotibiae almost straight. Metatibiae curved. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 wide-bilobed. Tarsal claws with long teeth.

COMPARISON. The new genus differs from all genera of the subtribe Rhynchitina in the strongly thickened metafemora in both sexes. The genera *Anisomerinus* Voss, 1933 from the subtribe Temnocerina of the tribe Rhynchitini, and the subgenera *Neodeporaus* Kano, 1928 and *Deporaus* s. str. of the genus *Deporaus* Samouelle, 1819 from the tribe Deporaini have the thickened metafemora in the males, but females are with simple metafemora. New genus differs from *Anisomerinus* in the elytra without scutellar striole, stark convex eyes, long antennal club, ventrite 1 subequal to ventrite 2, and metafemora lacking teeth. It is distinguish from *Neodeporaus* and *Deporaus* s. str. in the propygidium not exposed, and short rostrum.

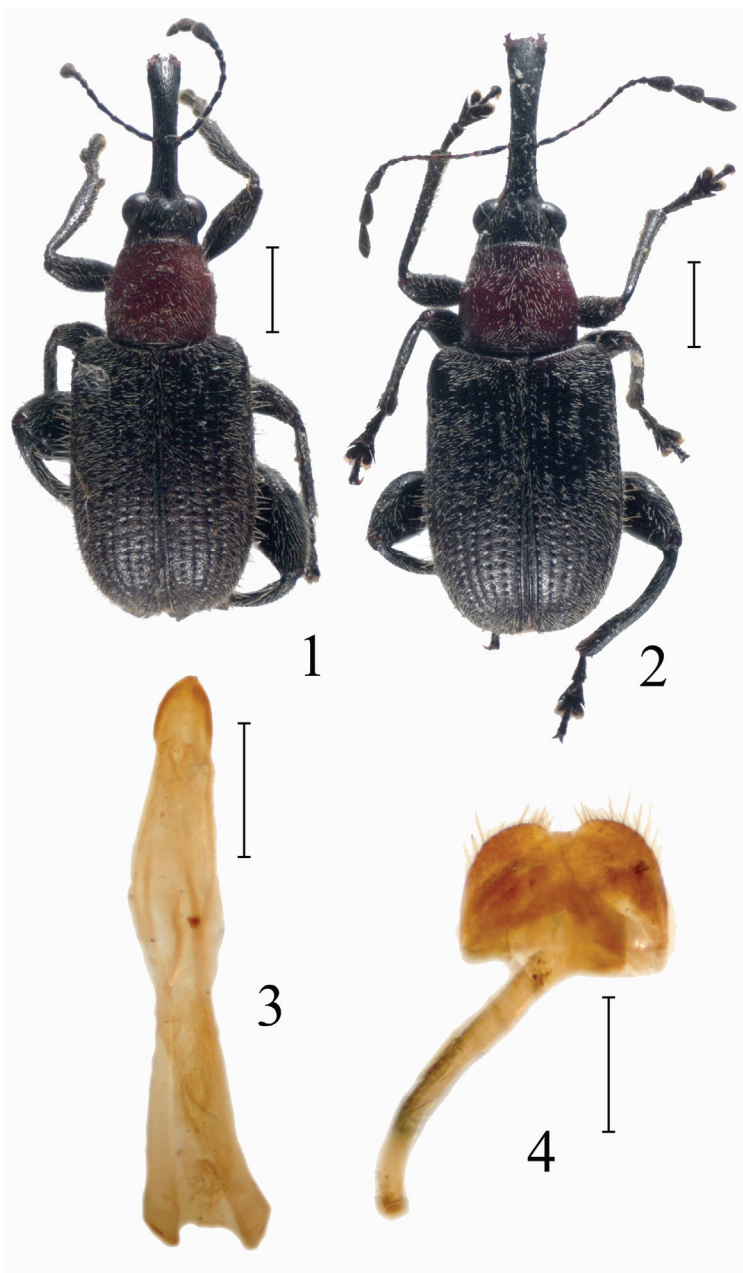
ETYMOLOGY. Generic name from the name of Luzon and “*Rhynchites*”.

COMPOSITION. Type species.

### *Luzonorhynchites crassifemoratus* Legalov, sp. n.

Figs 1–4

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂ (ISEA), **Philippines**: North Luzon, Apayao Prov., Conner, III.2015. Paratypes: **Philippines**: 1♂(ISEA), idem; 1♂(ISEA), idem,



Figs. 1–4. *Luzonorhynchites crassifemoratus* sp. n. 1 – paratype, male, habitus, dorsal view; 2 – paratype, female, habitus, dorsal view; 3 – holotype, aedeagus, dorsal view; 4 – holotype, tergite 8, dorsal view. Scale bar 1.0 mm for 1 and 2. Scale bar 0.2 mm for 3 and 4.

V.2015; 1♀(ISEA), idem, IV.2016; 1♂(ISEA), 1♀(ISEA), North Luzon, Ifugao Prov., Pola, VIII.2014; 1♀(ISEA), Eastern Luzon, Isabela Prov., Dindin, VIII.2014; 1♀(ISEA), Eastern Luzon, Sierra Madre Mtr., Quirio Prov., Nagtipunan, Tapsoy, III.2016.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body length (without rostrum) 4.2-4.9 mm. Rostrum length 1.4-2.0 mm. Body black, covered with short dense decumbent and sparse long erect hairs. Elytra brown. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen red.

Head subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally edentate. Rostrum long, weakly curved, about 1.3 times as long as pronotum, about 4.2 times as long as wide at apex, about 6.1 times as long as wide in middle, about 5.2 times as long as wide at base, sparsely punctate, with median carina from base to antennal insertion. Eyes large, convex and rounded. Forehead flattened, finely punctate, distinctly wider than rostrum base width. Temples quite short. Antennae long, inserted before middle of rostrum, reaching basal third of pronotum. Antennomere 1 long-oval. Antennomeres 2-5 long-conical. Antennomere 2 little narrower than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 1-3 subequal in length. Antennomere 4 longer than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 shorter than antennomere 4. Antennomeres 6 and 7 long-oval. Antennomere 6 shorter and wider than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 little shorter and wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 oval, shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club loose and wide, weakly fattened. Antennomere 9 as long as antennomeres 6-8 together taken. Antennomere 10 shorter than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 narrower than antennomere 10.

Pronotum almost bell-shaped, about 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, narrower to wide in middle, almost subequal to at base. Disk weakly convex, densely transversely wrinkly-punctate. Sides weakly rounded. Scutellum almost rhomboidal.

Elytra about 1.7 times as long as wide at base, about 1.6 times as long as wide in middle, about 2.4 times as long as wide at apical fourth, about 2.5 times as long as pronotum. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae distinct. Striae 9 striae merge with striae 10 before metacoxa. Intervals weak convex, finely punctate. Epipleura narrow.

Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum quite wide, finely punctate. Metaventricle weakly convex, punctate, little shorter than metacoxal cavity. Abdomen convex, finely punctate. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Ventricle 2 longer than ventrite 1. Ventricle 3 shorter than ventrite 2. Ventricle 4 shorter than ventrite 5. Ventricle 5 longer than ventrite 4 and equal in length to ventrite 3.

Procoxae large, conical, with pit and hair bunches. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Metafemora strongly thickened. Tibiae with two apical spurs. Pro- and mesotibiae almost straight, with costate dorsal margin. Metatibiae curved, weakly widened in apical third. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 wide-bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws divergent, with long teeth.

FEMALE. Body length (without rostrum) 4.1-5.1 mm. Rostrum length 1.3-1.7 mm. Rostrum thicker. Antennae inserted closer to base of rostrum. Procoxae lacking pit and hair bunches. Metafemora little narrower.

DISTRIBUTION. Philippines: Luzon (Fig. 5).

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin *crassus* “thick” and *femur* “femora”.

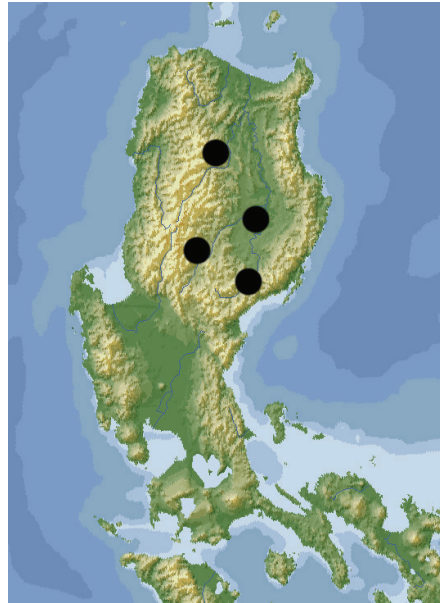


Fig. 5. Distribution of *Luzonorhynchites crassifemoratus* sp. n. in Luzon Island.

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