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**THE FIRST RECORD OF THE GENUS *ORTHOSINUS* MOTSCHULSKY,  
1863 (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE) FROM NEPAL**

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**Summary.** *Orthosinus dudkoi* sp. n. is described and illustrated from Eastern Nepal. The new species differs from *O. direptus* (Marshall, 1931) in the smaller body sizes, more gently punctate pronotum, and the elytra only slightly wider than the pronotum with nearly parallel sides. It is the first record of the genus *Orthosinus* from Nepal.

**Key words:** biodiversity, Curculionoidea, Dryophthorinae, Stromboscerini, taxonomy, new species, Asia.

**A. A. Легалов. Первая находка рода *Orthosinus* Motschulsky, 1863 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) в Непале // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2023. N 474. С. 7-10.**

**Резюме.** Из Восточного Непала описан *Orthosinus dudkoi* sp. n., который сходен с *O. direptus* (Marshall, 1931) но отличается меньшими размерами тела, более нежной пунктировкой переднеспинки и надкрыльями, лишь незначительно превышающими ширину переднеспинки и с почти параллельными краями. Это первая находка рода *Orthosinus* в Непале.

**INTRODUCTION**

The tribe Stromboscerini in Nepal is known by the only one species of the genus *Tasactes* Faust, 1894 (Legalov, 2021a). Now the representative of the genus *Orthosinus* Motschulsky, 1863 is found in Nepal. This genus consists of eleven species from India, Sri Lanka, Laos, Indonesia (Java), China (Fujian), and Japan (Grebennikov, 2018; Legalov, 2021b, 2022). *Orthosinus* is characterized by the suboval lateral eyes distinctly separated ventrally, antennal club obliquely truncate and 6-segmented funicle (Morimoto, 1978). The description of the new species is given below.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Holotype is kept in the ISEA – Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk). Descriptions, body measurements, and photographs, were prepared using

the Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope. The terminology of the weevil body is according to Lawrence et al. (2010). The systematics of studied taxa is based on the works of Grebennikov (2018) and Legalov (2020).

Photographs were taken with a Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope and stacked using Helicon Focus software. The final illustrations were post-processed for contrast and brightness using Adobe® Photoshop® software.

## DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES

### *Orthosinus dudkoi* Legalov, sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/333EBF59-86BB-4ED6-B592-6D056BAD6E74>

Figs 1–4

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Nepal**: 2 km NE of Salpa Pass., 27°27.3' N, 86°56.4'E, 3800–3850 m, 23.V 2018, leg. R.Yu. Dudko (ISEA).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body length (without rostrum) 3.3 mm. Rostrum length 0.9 mm. Body black, with matted yellowish pubescence. Antennae, uncus and tarsi red-brown. Femora and tibiae brownish. Head subconical. Rostrum rather thick, quite long, about 0.8 times as long as pronotum, 2.5 times as long as wide at apex and at base, about 2.9 times as long as wide at midlength, evenly curved, densely punctate. Apex of rostrum finely punctate. Eyes large, not protruding from contour of head, linear, widely separated beneath. Forehead flat, about 0.8 times as narrow as rostrum base width, punctate. Antennal scrobes directed ventrally to base of rostrum. Antennae inserted near middle of rostrum. Scape quite long, about 3.8 times as long as wide in apex, reaching eye. Funicle 6-segmented. Antennomere 2 suboval, 1.8 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.2 times as long as and 0.5 times as narrow as scape. Antennomere 3 long-conical, about 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, 0.6 times as long as and slightly narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4–7 wide-conical. Antennomere 4 0.9 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8 times as long as and slightly wider than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 5–7 subequal in length. Antennomere 5 about 0.5 times as long as wide, about 0.8 times as long as and about 1.4 times as wide as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 equal to antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 0.4 times as long as wide, about 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennal club compact, obliquely truncate, about 1.1 times as long as wide, about 0.8 times as long as antennomeres 2–7 combined, with tomentose apex. Pronotum campanulate, about 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.1 times as long as wide at midlength, about 1.2 times as long as wide at pronotal base. Pronotal disk weakly convex dorsally, quite gently punctate, lacking carina in middle. Intervals between points smaller than their diameter. Sides weakly rounded. Base of pronotum about 0.9 times as narrow as base of elytra. Scutellum small, suboval. Elytra suboval, at base 1.8 times as long as wide, at midlength 1.6 times as long as wide, at apical fourth 1.4 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as pronotum. Sides nearly parallel. Humeri flattened. Elytral striae distinct, quite wide. Stria 9 short, fused with stria 10 at level of metacoxae. Interstriae convex, subequal or narrower than striae. Prosternum punctate. Precoxal portion of prosternum subequal to length of procoxal cavity. Postcoxal portion of prosternum about 0.4 times as long as precoxal portion. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Mesocoxal cavities narrowly separated. Metanepisternum absent. Metaventricle about 2.9 times as long as length of metacoxa, weakly convex, sparsely punctate. Abdomen weakly convex ventrally, punctate. Ventricle 1 about 1.6 times as long as length of metacoxa. Ventricle 2 slightly longer than ventricle 1. Ventricle 3 about 0.3 times as long as ventricle 2. Ventricle 4 equal to ventricle 3. Ventricle 5 convex, 2.0 times as long as ventricle 4,

coarsely punctate. Procoxae subconical. Mesocoxae spherical, narrowly separated. Metacoxae transverse. Femora slightly thickened, without tooth. Tibiae weakly curved, with large uncus. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1–3 conical, with erect setae ventrally. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws free, divergent.



Figs 1–4. *Orthosinus dudkoi* sp. n., holotype, male: 1 – habitus, dorsal view; 2 – aedeagus, dorsal view; 3 – aedeagus, lateral view; 4 – habitus, lateral view. Scale bar for 1, 4 = 1.0 mm, for 2, 3 = 0.2 mm

COMPARISON. The new species is similar to *O. direptus* (Marshall, 1931) from South India because of the rather thick rostrum but differs from it in the smaller body sizes, more gently punctate pronotum, and the elytra only slightly wider than the pronotum with nearly parallel sides.

DISTRIBUTION. Nepal: Bhojpur District.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named in honor of Roman Yu. Dudko (Novosibirsk), who collected this species.

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